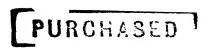


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THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIAN HISTORY



INDIAN HISTORIAL RESEARCHERS

CHRONOLOGY OF INDIAN HISTORY

C. MABEL DUFF (MRS. W. R. RICKMERS)

Vol. 2



954 139 V-2

First Published 1909 This series 1987

Published by RANI KAPOOR (Mrs) COSMO PUBLICATIONS 24-b, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002 (India)

Printed at M/S Globe Offset New Delhi

Sl. No 020257

THE ASIATIC SDCIETY

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PREFACE.

THE plan of arrangement followed in the present work is generally that of Fynes Clinton's "Epitome of the Chronologies of Greece and Rome," with such modifications as the nature of the subject has made necessary. The book consists, therefore, of a table of events in chronological order. The marginal date represents the year B.C. or A.D. If only approximate it is printed in italics. Where a date for an event exists in a native era it is printed by the side of its equivalent marginal date, the source from which it is drawn, whether numismatic or epigraphical, being, as a rule, indicated.

As regards the classification of the entries, the work follows Clinton's method in giving first the civil and then the literary dates. When several events occur under the same date, they are roughly grouped according to their relative importance. Events in Northern India take precedence generally of those in Southern India.

Each entry is accompanied by references to the sources from which it is derived, save in the case of well-established and easily verifiable facts. To facilitate matters for those engaged vi Preface.

in epigraphical research references to inscriptions are specially noted. If an inscription is quoted in the first line of an entry as authority for the marginal date, the first reference usually indicates the latest edition of that inscription. To avoid undue multiplication of references, the quotation of a work containing the bibliography of a subject has been taken as equivalent to enumerating the references it contains.

The aim of the book being to give, as far as possible, ascertained dates, such as can only be fixed very indefinitely are excluded. In the case of kings whose only reliable dates are drawn from epigraphical or numismatic sources, no attempt has been made, save in rare exceptions, to calculate the approximate length of their reigns. This method necessarily excludes from the Tables those members of a dynasty of whom no dated records exist. As, however, their names are supplied in the Dynastic Lists in the Appendix it will be quite easy to refer to them. In a work like this absolute consistency is hardly attainable. On the whole, however, the book will be found to follow the lines indicated, deviations being justified by some special circumstance.

With regard to the Muhammadan portion of the Chronology, the Persian histories edited by Sir Henry Elliot and Professor Dowson, supplemented by the British Museum Coin Catalogues and the works of Elphinstone, Briggs, Price, Clive Bayley, Blochmann, and others, have supplied a great deal of material. The work which has, however, yielded the most trustworthy data for the earlier period of Muhammadan rule in India and the countries on its North-Western frontier is Major Raverty's

PREFACE. VII

Tabaqāṭ-i-Nāṣirī, which with its minute examination of doubtful points, its numerous corrections of chronological errors, and its store of facts drawn from other contemporary writers, makes it invaluable for the purposes of a work like this. Unfortunately this history extends only to about the middle of the thirteenth century, and consequently for the succeeding period we are thrown back on much less trustworthy sources. In converting the Hijra dates into those of our era, pains have been taken to ensure their accuracy.

Any work on Indian Chronology must for the present be somewhat tentative. Though much has been done in the elucidation of problems, much still remains to be done. This present work can, therefore, lay no claim to finality, though it is hoped the attempt to organize some of the accumulated stores of information on the subject may make future research easier and the results of past research more generally available than they have hitherto been.

To those who have aided me in the work I am deeply grateful. Amongst others my thanks are due to the authorities at the India Office, the British Museum, and the Royal Asiatic Society for the courtesy and kindness with which they have facilitated my task. Amongst those who have rendered me very material help are Dr. J. McCrindle and Dr. M. A. Stein, the one having supplied me with the entries relating to Alexander's Indian campaigns, and the other with the whole series of historical events as chronicled in the Rājatarangiṇā. My thanks are also due to Mr. Fleet, who lent me the advance copy of his second

viii PREFACE.

edition of the Kanarese Dynasties, thus enabling me to supplement the material derived from the earlier edition. Professors Kielhorn and Bendall, Dr. Steingass, Major Raverty, and Mr. Rapson have shown me unvarying courtesy in answering the questions with which I have had from time to time to trouble them. Another whom it is now too late to thank, was the late Dr. Bühler, whose wide knowledge of all aspects of Indian chronology made his advice and help invaluable. To Professor Douglas of the British Museum and Mr. Watters I am indebted for help in the transliteration of Chinese names. In the arduous task of proof-reading I have had valuable aid from Miss C. M. Ridding and the Rev. Mr. Gwynne of Soho, both of whom I thank for the trouble taken on my behalf. Finally, I wish to thank Dr. James Burgess for the advice and help he has continually given me since I began the work. It is not too much to say that the book, in its present form, owes its existence to his careful and thoughtful planning. Nearly the whole of the MS. has been read through by him, and the advice he has given on details of arrangement and classification has been invaluable. I owe to him also much information from out-ofthe-way sources, to which, without his aid, I should have had little opportunity of access.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS OCCURRING IN THE PRESENT WORK.

- AC. Aufrecht's Catalogus Catalogorum.
- AOC. Aufrecht's Oxford Catalogue (i.e. of Sanskrit MSS. in the Bodleian Library).
- AR. Asiatic Researches.
- Archaeological Survey Reports. Archaeological Survey Western India. AS. Reps. Memoranda on Architectural and other Archaeological Remains, by James Burgess and others. With translations of Inscriptions, etc., etc. Ten numbers in one volume. Bombay, 1874-81.
- Archaeological Survey of Northern India. ASNI.
 - Vol. I. Report on the Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur.
 - Vol. II. Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, by A. Führer.
- Arch. Surv. S. India. ASSI.
 - Vol. I. Sewell's Lists of Antiquities, Madras (Vol. I). Vol. II. Sewell's Lists of Antiquities, Madras (Vol. II).

 - Vol. III. South Indian Inscriptions, Tamil and Sanskrit, edited and translated by E. Hultzsch (Vol. I).
 - Vol. IV. South Indian Inscriptions, Tamil and Sanskrit, edited and translated by E. Hultzsch (Vol. II).
- ASWI. Arch. Surv. W. India.
 - Vol. I. Belgaum and Kaladgi.
 - Vol. II. Kāthiawād and Kachh.
 - Vol. III. Bidar and Aurungabad.
 - Vol. IV. Buddhist Cave Temples.
 - Vol. V. Elura Cave Temples.
- B.ASSI. IV. Burgess, Arch. Surv. S. India, Tamil and Sanskrit Inscriptions, with some Notes on Village Antiquities collected chiefly in the South of the Madras Presidency, by James Burgess. With translations by S. M. Nateśa S'āstri, Paṇḍit. Madras, 1886.
- Bhandarkar's Early History of the Dekkan, second edition. BD.
- BF. Briggs' Ferishta.
- Bayley's Gujarāt (forming a volume of Sir Henry Elliot's series). BG.
- Bhaunagar Inscriptions: i.e. A Collection of Prakrit and Sanskrit Inscriptions. BI. Published by the Bhavnagar Archaeological Department under the auspices of His Highness Raol Shri Takhtsinghi, G.C.S.I., LL.D. Cantab., Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

BKR. Bühler's Kasmīr Report. Report of a tour in search of Sanskrit MSS. in Kasmīr, Rājputāna, and Central India, by G. Bühler, extra number of the JBRAS. 1877, vol. xii.

BMC. British Museum Coin Catalogues. G.S.K. Greek and Scythic Kings, by Percy Gardner. MS. Muhammadan States, by Stanley Lane-Poole.

BN. Bunyiu Nanjio's Catalogue of the Chinese Translation of the Buddhist Tripitaka.
Oxford, 1883.

BOD, Beal's Oriental Biographical Dictionary.

BR. Bhandarkar's Reports on the search for Sanskrit MSS.

BSM. Catalogue of the Buddhist Sanskrit MSS. in the University of Cambridge, by Cecil Bendall.

CASR. Cunningham's Archaeological Survey Reports.

CI. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, vol. iii. The Gupta Inscriptions, by J. F. Fleet.

CT. The Cave Temples of India, by James Fergusson and James Burgess. London, 1880.

DV. or OD. The Dipavaméa, ed. Oldenberg.

EHI. The History of India as told by its own Historians, ed. Sir Henry Elliot.

EI. Epigraphia Indica.

EIH. Elphiustone's History of India, sixth edition, ed. E. B. Cowell. London, 1874.

FKD. Bom. Gaz. The Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts of the Bombay Presidency, etc., etc., by John Faithful Fleet, Ph.D., C.I.E. See Bombay Gazetteer, vol. i, pt. 2, new edition.

HRGB. Historia Regni Graecorum Bactriani, in qua simul graecarum in India coloniarum vetus memoria explicatur auctore Theophilo S. Bayeri. Petropoli, 1788.

IA. Indian Antiquary.

JA. Journal Asiatique.

JAOS. Journal American Oriental Society.

JBA. Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

JBRAS. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

JRAS. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. o.s. Old Series; N.s. New Series.

LIA. Lassen's Indische Alterthumskunde, second edition.

MCCM. Madras Christian College Magazine.

MGO. Madras Government Orders, i.e., Madras Public Proceedings, Record Department, India Office.

MJ. Madras Journal.

MJLS. Madras Journal of Literature and Science.

MS. See under BMC.

MV. or TM. Mahāvamsa, ed. Turnour.

NC. Numismatic Chronicle.

NO. Numismata Orientalia.

PIA. Prinsep's Essays on Indian Antiquities, ed. Edward Thomas.

PK. The Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi, by E. Thomas.

PMD. The Mohammadan Dynasties, Chronological and Genealogical Tables, with Historical Introductions, by Stanley Lane-Poole.

- PMH. Price's Muhammadan History.
- PR. Peterson's Reports of the search for Sanskrit MSS.
 - I. Detailed Report of operations in search of Sanskrit MSS. in the Bombay Circle, August, 1882—March, 1883. by Professor Peterson, extra number. JBRAS. 1883.
 - II. A Second Report, etc., April, 1883—March, 1884, by the same, ex. no. JBRAS. 1884.
 - III. A Third Report, etc., April, 1884—March, 1886, by the same, ex. no. JBRAS, 1887.
 - IV. A Fourth Report, etc., April, 1887-March, 1892, ex. no. JBRAS. 1894.
- PSOCI. Pāli, Sanskrit, and Old Canarese Inscriptions.
- PUT. Prinsep's Useful Tables, appended to Thomas's edition of Prinsep's Essays.
- Rājat. Stein's edition of the Rājataranginī.
- REC. Rice's Epigraphia Carnatica (Inscriptions in the Mysore District, pt. i).
- RMI. Mysore Inscriptions, translated by Lewis Rice (a different work from the preceding).
- RN. Revue Numismatique.
- RT. Raverty's Translation of the Tabaqat-i-Nasirī (Bibliotheca Indica).
- SBE. Sacred Books of the East.
- Sbhv. Subhāshitāvali, ed. Professor Peterson.
- TRAS. Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society.
- VOJ. Vienna Oriental Journal.
- Weber, Catal. Die Handschriften-Verzeichnisse der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin.
- WL. Weber's Indian Literature (Trübner's Oriental Series).
- WVP. Wilson's Vishņupurāņa, ed. F. E. Hall.
- ZDMG. Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft.

WORKS QUOTED WITH ABBREVIATED TITLES.

- Apollonius of Tyana. The Indian Travels of Apollonius of Tyana and the Indian Embassies to Rome, from the reign of Augustus to the death of Justinian, by Osmond de B. Priaulx. London (Quaritch), 1873; also JRAS., o.s., xvii, 70.
- Bühler, Die indischen Inschriften. See Sitzungsberichte der K. A. d. W. Wien, phil. hist. Cl., Band cxxii, 1890.
- Chavannes, *Mémoire*. Mémoire composée à l'époque de la grande Dynastée T'ang, sur les Religieux E'minents, etc., par I-taing, traduit par E. Chavannes.
- F. E. Hall's Phil. Ind. A Contribution towards an Index to the Bibliography of the Indian Philosophical Systems. Calcutta, 1859.
- Sitzungsberichte der K. A. d. W. Wien (Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften).

THE

CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

In the present work it is proposed to collect and tabulate systematically those dates in the civil and literary history of India which have been ascertained by scientific research up to the present time. The accumulation of material treating of Indian chronology, scattered as it is through hundreds of volumes and periodicals, both English and foreign, necessitates some work which—while organizing the results arrived at—serves at the same time as an index to the sources from which these are drawn.

As is well known, the literature of the Hindus, extensive and valuable as it is, contains scarcely any works of a historical character. For a trustworthy chronology of India we are, therefore, mainly dependent on the testimony of coins and inscriptions. Where these fail us, as in the early history of the country, we are thrown back on conjectures and inferences which are always liable to be modified or upset by future discovery. To Sir William Jones we owe the identification of the Sandrokottos or Sandrokoptos of the Greek writers with Chandragupta, the founder of the Maurya dynasty, whose date, B.C. 315, affords a starting-point from which, with the aid of Singhalese and other Buddhist records eked out by Pauranic tradition, it is possible to reconstruct with some degree of success an outline of the history of Upper India between the sixth and third centuries B.C. long period lying between Asoka and the Muhammadan invasions under Mahmud of Ghazni, our information is drawn almost entirely from coins and inscriptions, supplemented occasionally by the notices of contemporary writers, native and foreign. In some cases, notably in those of Kashmir and Gujarāt, we find trustworthy materials for a definite chronology in the records of the native chroniclers.

Of the period of Graeco-Baktrian rule our knowledge is of the most fragmentary kind. To many of the kings whose names have come down to us, it is impossible to do more than assign an approximate date. The same uncertainty exists with regard to the history of the various tribes which supplanted the Greek kings in Baktria and Northern India, though Chinese records throw some light on the movements of the Yueh-ti, the Kushana branch of which established so powerful a dominion in Northern India under Kozulo Kadphises. With Kanishka, the successor of this king, we touch firmer ground, as it is now generally agreed that the dates in the reigns of himself and his successors are to be referred to the Śaka era.

For the Western Kshatrapas of Mālava and Gujarāt we have a continuous chronology, derived chiefly from coins dated almost certainly in the same era, while a few synchronisms between them and the Andhrabhrityas help to fix approximately the period of the later members of this dynasty.

From the fourth century onwards coins and inscriptions on stone and copper-plates become much more numerous. Their importance for the elucidation and reconstruction of Indian history has been recognized ever since the first epigraphical and numismatic discoveries of Orientalists a century ago. But subjected to the critical and scientific methods of modern research, they have yielded a harvest of results undreamed of by the pioneers of Oriental learning. Nor is the field as yet exhausted, for scarcely a month passes without adding fresh data to our store of chronological material.

The blanks left in Indian history by the absence of all authentic records have been, to some extent, filled by the information gleaned from the notices of foreign writers. Setting aside those of Greek origin, our most important authorities in this respect are the Chinese. The Travels of Fa-Hien, Hiuen-Tsang, and I-tsing have supplied many important data for the periods to which they belong, while the minute and careful State records of the Chinese have not only given us valuable details as to the history of the barbarous Skythian tribes, whose movements on the northern frontier of India in the first century of our era would otherwise be so obscure, but have further preserved to us the names of numerous Śramanas who visited China in the interests of Buddhism;

as well as notices of embassies between China and India, all bearing witness to the close intercourse maintained between the two countries.

For the Guptas who overthrew the Kshatrapas about the end of the fourth century, we have a definite chronology derived from numerous coins and inscriptions, enabling us to fix within very narrow limits the reigns of the different sovereigns.

From this time onwards our chronological materials become more ample. The dates of the Gurjaras of Bharoch, of the Valabhī kings, and of the Early Chālukya dynasty are known from epigraphical sources, while a few facts of Pallava history have been gleaned by means of synchronisms between Early Chālukya and Pallava kings.

The seventh century opens with the supremacy of Harshavardhana, or Śīlāditya of Kanauj, the epoch of whose era is now fixed for the year A.D. 606. The same period saw the disruption of the Early Chālukya kingdom into an Eastern and a Western branch, both of which have left numerous dated inscriptions, supplying not only a definite chronology but many details throwing light on their relations with other kingdoms.

The chronology of the Paramāra dynasty in Mālava, from the early part of the ninth century, is derived largely from inscriptions, though here, as elsewhere in the later history of India, contemporary literature has added its quota. Similarly Hemādri's *Vratakhaṇḍa* has supplemented the data drawn from other sources as to the Early Yādavas and their successors at Devagiri.

The inscriptions of the Pālas of Bengal who rose to power about the middle of the same century are, for the most part, dated in regnal years. Their chronology must, therefore, remain for the present an open question. For the Chandellas, the Kalachuris of Chedi, the Chaulukyas of Anhilvād, and other dynasties of the tenth and following centuries, materials for fixing a definite chronology are abundant.

With the rise of the Muhammadan dominion in India in the beginning of the eleventh century, a change takes place in the character of our sources of information. Instead of being restricted to solitary fragments of history, drawn from the meagre records of a copper-plate or an inscription, we have copious accounts of contemporary events from the pens of historians who have at least a chronological instinct, if occasionally they fail in accuracy as regards individual dates.

For the history of the native kingdoms during this period inscriptions continue to be our chief source of information.

With regard to the literary chronology of India our knowledge of even approximate dates is, in the early period, very vague. From the seventh century onwards it becomes possible, however, by aid of synchronisms, contemporary notices, and internal evidence, to fix fairly definitely the period of some of the more famous writers of the time. Later on we have the extensive chronological material supplied by Bhandārkār, Bühler, and Peterson, in the reports of their tours in search of Sanskrit MSS.

While referring the reader to the Preface for a full explanation of the method of arrangement adopted in the following tables, it should perhaps be stated here that those dates in them which are printed in italics represent such as are only approximately correct, being based on inferences which, though more or less reliable in the present state of our knowledge, may have to yield to any fresh evidence that future research may bring to bear upon them.

B.C. 3102

Friday, February 18, the beginning of the Kaliyuga or Hindu astronomical era, on the 588,466th day of the Julian Period. It is often used in dates, and precedes the Vikrama Samvat by 3044 years and the Saka era by 3179 years.

3076

K.Y. 26, Chaitra Śudi 1, initial date assigned to the Laukika or Saptarshi era, traditionally used in Kashmir. It reckons by cycles of a hundred years, and the first year of each coincides with the 27th current year of the Kaliyuga century, or the 47th of the Śakakāla, that is, nearly with the 25th year of an A.D. century.—BKR. 59. Rājataranginī, i, 52. IA. xx, 149.

557

Siddhārtha, afterwards Gautama the Buddha, born at Kapilavastu.

528

Siddhartha leaves Kapilavastu and becomes an ascetic.

527

Death of Mahāvīra Vardhamāna Jñātaputra, founder of the Nirgrantha or Jaina sect, being 470 years before the Vikrama era according to the Svetāmbara Jains, and 605 years before the в.с. 527

Saka era according to the Digambaras. Jaina tradition gives also the dates 545 and 467 B.C. for this event, but the latter year is at variance with Buddhist tradition which states that Mahāvīra died during Buddha's lifetime.—Kalpasūtra of Bhadrabāhu, ed. Jacobi, Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, Bd. vii, Int. 7 ff., or SBE. xxii, Int. x ff. Bühler, Secte der Jaina, 38. IA. viii, 30; xv, 143.

515

Dareios Hystaspēs sends Skylax, of Karyanda, between B.C. 515 and 509, to explore the course of the Indus. Skylax, starting from Kaspatyros in the district of Paktyike, navigates the river, and returns by the Indian Ocean to the Red Sea. He is said to have written an account of his voyage, of which possibly a few fragments remain. About this same period Dareios subdues the races dwelling on the right bank of the Indus, north of the Kābul river, the "Northern Indians" of Herodotos. The inscription of Dareios at Persepolis mentions Harauvatis, Idhus, and Gandhāra as subject to him. The inhabitants of Gandhara, the Sattagydai and Arakhosians, formed a satrapy of the Persian Empire. The Aśvaka (Assakenoi) on the left bank of the Kābul, with the races farther north on the Indus, formed a special satrapy, that of the Indians. Both, according to Herodotos, furnished soldiers for Xerxës' great enterprise against Greece. The Persian power was probably exercised over these peoples as early as the reign of Kyros. Arrian mentions the Astakenoi and Assakenoi as being tributary to him; while his statement that the same tribes were, at an earlier period, subject to Assyria, points to the sovereignty of that empire having, at one time, extended to these Evidence of an Assyrian expedition of some kind in this direction is preserved in a bas-relief found at Birs Nimrud, in which prisoners, with the Baktrian camel, the elephant, and the rhinoceros, are represented as being brought to the king .-Rawlinson, Anc. Monarchies, iv, 433. LIA. i, 1031. Duncker, Gesch. des Alterthums, iii, 14, 294. Droysen, Gesch. des Hellenismus, vol. i, bk. 3, p. 97.

513

Bimbisāra, Śrenya or Śrenika, king of Magadha, son of Bhattiya and friend of Buddha, who was his senior by five years. He was murdered after a reign of fifty-two years by his son Ajūtaśatru (Mahāvaniśa). The Dulra states that Bimbisāra conquered Brahmadatta, king of Anga, by whom his father had

been subdued, and took his capital Champā, living there until Bhaṭṭiya's death, when he moved to Rājagṛiha. The Vāyu and Matsya Purāṇas—in the latter of which he is called Bindusena or Vindhyasena—assign Bimbisāra a reign of twenty-eight years, and, with the other Purāṇas, call his predecessor Kshetrajña or Kshatraujas, and represent him as belonging to the Śaiśunāga dynasty. Buddhist authorities, according to whom the Śaiśunāga dynasty succeeded that of Ajātaśatru, call him a Vaideha.—LIA. i, 859; ii, 69. WVP. iv, 180. MV., chap. ii.

485

Ajātaśatru or Kūnika murders and succeeds his father Bimbisāra, eight years before Buddha's death. He is said to have been at first a persecutor of the Buddhists, but later on a convert. Amongst other acts ascribed to him are:-the founding of the new Rājagriha and the capture of Vaiśālī. The Mahāvamsa assigns him a reign of thirty-two years, the Vayu Puraņa one of twenty-five, and the Matsya one of twenty-seven. According to the Vishnu, Vayu, and Matsya Puranas his successors were :-Darbhaka, Udayāśva, called also Udāyin or Udibhi, Nandivardhana, and Mahanandin, ruling 143 (or 140) years. Their successors, known to Buddhist sources as the Nandas, reigned until the accession of Chandragupta in B.C. 315. Singhalese and other Buddhist authorities, while omitting Darbhaka, name Udāyin as the successor of Ajātaśatru. They differ, however, entirely from the Pauranic sources in their lists of the succeeding kings. For the comparative tables of these see Appendix.-LIA. ii, 82, 86 ff., 90, 97. WVP. iv, 181. MV., chap. ii. ZDMG. xxxiv, 183 ff., 748 ff.; xxxv, 667.

478

Viquqabha or Virudhaka, son of Prasenajit, king of Kosala, dethrones his father and exterminates the Śakya clan at Kapilavastu.

477

Buddha's death in the eighth year of Ajātaśatru, and calculated from the accession of Chandragupta, Maurya, which it preceded by 162 years. Singhalese tradition places it in B.c. 543, Rhys Davids assigns it to about B.c. 412, Westergaard and Kern to between 388 and 370 B.c.—JBA. xxiii, 704. CASR. iii, 126. IA. vi, 154.

Buddhist Council at Rājagriha under Kāśyapa, Ānanda, and Upāli.—SBE. x, Int. xxxix. NO. i, Anc. Coins and Measures of Ceylon, 38.

в.с. *415*

Ktēsias, a Greek physician of Knidos; for seventeen years at the court of Persia under Dareios II and Artaxerxës Mnëmon, returning to his own country about B.C. 398. Author of the *Indika*, the earliest Greek work on India. The original is lost, but an abridgment of it by Phōtios still exists, and fragments of it are preserved in the works of other writers.—LIA. ii, 641 ff. McCrindle, Anc. India, as described by Ktēsias the Knidian.

377

Buddhist Council said to have been held at Vaisālī for the consideration and rejection of ten erroneous doctrines. According to Singhalese tradition this was 118 years before Aśoka's coronation.—*Vinayapitakam*, ed. Oldenberg, Int. xxix, xxxviii.

357

A. Vīr. 170. Bhadrabāhu, head of the Digambara Jains, dies. Svetāmbara tradition refers the collection of the Angas by the Sangha of Pāṭaliputra to the time of his patriarchate. The Digambaras place his death in A.v. 162.—SBE. xxii, Int. xliii.

350

Probable date of the grammarian Pāṇini, according to Böhtlingk; though Goldstücker and Bhandārkār place him before Buddha. — Pāṇini's Grammatik, hrsg. von O. Böhtlingk, Einleitung. Goldstücker, Pāṇini, his Place in Sanskrit Literature; also Lit. Rem. i, 126 ff. BD. 9. WL. 217 ff. Indische Streifen, ii, 94 ff.; iii, 408. IA. xxii, 222.

327

326

Alexander, in the spring, completes the reduction of Sogdiana by invading the Paraitakai (the people of Hissar). The Rock of Khoriënës, situated near Faizābād on the river Waksh, which was deemed impregnable, having capitulated, he marches back to Baktra, where he completes his preparations for the invasion of India. Leaving Baktra at the end of spring, he recrosses the Indian Kaukasos, and having advanced eastward to Nikaia, he is joined by Omphis, king of Taxila, and other chiefs, who had tendered their submission. From this place he despatches one part of his army to the river Indus by way of the Khaibar Pass, while, with the other, he himself pursues a more northerly and circuitous route, subduing on his way the Nysaians, Aspasians, Assakēnians, and Gouraians, and capturing the strong cities of Massaga and Peukelaōtis and the celebrated Rock Aornos.

Alexander, having crossed the Indus near the modern Attak,

advances to Taxila, a great and flourishing city three marches east of the river, where he is hospitably entertained by Omphis or Taxiles. After the rains had set in he marches to the Hydaspes (Jhīlam), and encamps on its right bank at Jalālpūr, whence he sees the army of Poros prepared to dispute his crossing. Having made the passage of the river at a point above Jalalpur, he engages and defeats Poros in a great battle, taking him prisoner. He then founds two cities, Nikaia (now Mong) on the site of the victory, and Boukephala at his passage of the river, named in memory of his famous horse which was killed in the battle. He next conquers the Glausai, who inhabited the districts now called Bhimber and Bajaur, and receives the submission of Abisares of Kashmir. Having crossed the Akesines (Chenāb), he traverses the country between that river and the Hydraotes (Ravi) in pursuit of Poros, who was the nephew of the great Poros and had revolted. Crossing the Hydraotes, he advances to the Hyphasis (Biyas), but is opposed by the Kathaians, whose form of government was republican. He drives them into their capital, Sangala, which he besieges, captures, and razes to the ground. He next receives the submission of Sophytes, king of a flourishing territory lying to the west of the Hyphasis, towards the foot of the hills. Having obtained information as to the strength of the army kept by Agrammes or Xandrames, king of Magadha, his troops refuse to proceed, and Alexander returns to the Hydaspes, causing the two cities which he had founded near it, and which had been damaged by the rains, to be repaired. He then prepares a fleet for the transport of a part of his troops down the river to the sea. Here he loses one of his greatest generals-Koinos. At the end of October the fleet sails. Alexander hastens the voyage on learning that the Malloi and Oxydrakai are preparing to resist him. Having reached the junction of the Akesines with the Hydaspes, he makes an inroad into the country of the Sibi to prevent their aiding the Malloi. With one division of his army he invades the territories of the Malloi and captures a strongly fortified city to which they had fled (possibly Kot Kamālia). After taking other strongholds, he defeats the Malloi at the Hydraōtēs (Rāvi), near Multān, and then attacks one of their chief fortresses, in the capture of which he is wounded. Having received the submission of the Malloi and Oxydrakai, he continues his voyage to the confluence of the united streams of the Panjab with the Indus.

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Alexander is rejoined at the Indus by Perdikkas, who had subjugated the Abastanoi. Here also he receives the submission of the Ossadioi, and founds a city to which he gives his own name. He next comes to the capital of the Sogdoi, where he constructs dockvards, thereafter reaching the dominions of Mousikanos, whose metropolis seems to have been at Alor. He then wars against Oxykanos and against Sambos, who ruled the mountainous country to the west of the Indus, and whose capital was Sindimāna (now Schwān). He despatches Krateros with part of his army to Karmania by the route through the Arakhōsians and Sarangians. Towards the end of summer he reaches Patala, a city at the apex of the Delta (probably east of Haidarābād). From Patala he sails down the right arm of the Indus to the ocean, and afterwards down the left arm. He then starts with part of his remaining forces to return to Persia by way of Gedrosia. The other part he places under the command of Nearkhos, who conducts the fleet from the Indus to the head of the Persian Gulf, starting on his voyage towards the end of September, after Alexander had, early in that month, taken his departure. Alexander, having crossed the river Arabios (now the Purāli), invades the Oreitai (Lus Bela tribes), whom he reduces to submission. In the country of the Oreitai, Ptolemy, afterwards king of Egypt, is dangerously wounded by a poisoned arrow. According to Diodoros Sikulos, this happened in Sindh, near Hermatelia. The fleet, having reached Alexander's Haven (somewhere near Karāchi), is detained twenty-four days. From the country of the Oreitai, Alexander enters Gedrösia, and, after a terrible march of sixty days through its burning sands, in which many of his soldiers perish, he reaches its capital, Poura (perhaps Bampur). After leaving Poura he receives tidings that Philip, whom he had appointed satrap of the Panjab, had been murdered in India by his mercenaries, and his death avenged by his Makedonian Upon this, Alexander appoints Eudemos and Taxiles body-guards. to administer the satrapy until he sends a successor.

324

Alexander, on reaching Karmania, is rejoined by the troops under Krateros, and is informed by Nearkhos of the safety of his fleet, which has reached the river Anamis (the Mināb) at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. From Karmania, after celebrating his conquest of the Indians, Alexander sends the main body of his army under Hēphaistion to Susa by the coast road,

and marches himself with a small division to the same capital by way of Pasargadai and Persepolis. At the village of Ahwāz, on the river Eulaios (the Ulaï of Daniel and now the Karun), towards the end of February, he finds Nearkhos and the fleet. At Susa, Kalanos the gymnosophist, who had accompanied him from Taxila, burns himself on a funeral pile. Towards the end of the year Alexander goes to Ekbatana, where he loses his favourite Hēphaistiōn.

323

Alexander returns, early in spring, to Babylon, where he is cut off, in June, by malarious fever.

321

Second division of the Makedonian Empire at Triparadeisos. Sibyrtios confirmed in the government of Gedrösia and Arakhōsia, Oxyartēs in that of the Paropamisos, Peithōn in that of the Cis-Indian territory, Taxilēs in that of the country on the Hydaspēs, and Pōros in that of the lower Indus.—Droysen, Gesch. des Hellenismus, vol. ii, bk. 1, 143-4.

317

Eudēmos, the military governor of the Panjab, treacherously murders Pōros, to whom, along with Taxilēs, the civil administration had been entrusted, and takes possession of his kingdom. Later in the same year Eudēmos joins Eumenēs in Susiana against Antigonos. His departure from India is fatal to the Greek power there. Sandrokottos (Chandragupta) leads the revolt against foreign ascendancy and makes himself master of the Panjab.

315

Chandragupta establishes the Maurya dynasty at Pāṭaliputra. The chronology of this dynasty and that of Buddha's death are determined by the initial date assigned to this king (see B.C. 477). The outside termini for his accession are the years 320 and 310 B.C., but historical evidence inclines to B.C. 315 or 312, the latter being coincident with the Scleukidan era. The Vāyu Purāṇa, the Dīparamśa, and the Aṭṭhakathā all assign Chandragupta a reign of twenty-four years. His history is the subject of Viśakhadatta's play—the Mūdrarākshasa.—MV., chap. v. Max Müller, Hist. Anc. Sans. Lit. 298. Kern, Geschiedenis van het Buddhisme in Indië, ii, 266, note. LIA. ii, 64-5, 222, 1207. SBE. xxii, Int. x ff. JRAS., N.S., xv, 77. IA. vi, 154 ff.; xx, 242. Wilson, Theatreii, 127-150. See Appendix.

Seleukos Nikator, king of Syria, is said to have undertaken an expedition against Chandragupta about this time, in order to recover the Indian conquests of Alexander. The result is a treaty by which Seleukos cedes to Chandragupta the eastern parts of Gedrosia and Arakhosia, together with the Paropamisos and the territories on the west bank of the Indus, in exchange for 500 elephants.

About this time, or a little later, Megasthenës was sent by Scleukos as ambassador to Chandragupta at Palibothra (Pātali-His Indika, of which a few fragments remain, gives a valuable picture of the life and customs of the Hindus at that date .- LIA. ii, 218-9, 688. Duncker, Gesch. des Alterthums, iii, 346. Droysen, Gesch. des Hellenismus, vol. ii, bk. 3, 199; iii, bk. 1, 77. IA. v, 333.

291

Bindusāra, Maurya, succeeds his father Chandragupta. the Greeks he is known as Amitrochates, i.e. Amitraghata. Daimachos was sent to him as ambassador by Antiokhos, and Dionysios by Ptolemy Philadelphos. Bindusāra is stated by the Mahāvamsa to have reigned twenty-eight years, by the Vāyu Purāna, which calls him Bhadrasāra, twenty-five years.—MV., chap. v. LIA. ii, 222 ff., 1207. Droysen, Gesch. des Hellenismus, vol. iii, bk. 1, 80.

263

Aśoka succeeds his father Bindusāra at Pāţaliputra, when he is said to have put most of the royal family to death. His abhisheka took place in the fourth year of his reign.

259 A.B. 219 cur. Asoka crowned at Pataliputra, according to the Mahāramśa, in the fourth year of his reign, and 218 years after Buddha's death. The Mahāvamśa assigns to Aśoka a reign of thirty-seven years; the year 257 A.B., in which, according to Bühler, the Rupnāth and Sahasrām edicts are dated, would correspond, therefore, to the last of his reign. The chief events mentioned in his edicts are: - Aśoka's conquest of Kalinga in his ninth year (Rock Edict xiii); his institution, in the eleventh year, of an annual progress throughout his dominions in search of religious truth; his solemn adoption, in the thirteenth year, of the Dhamma or Sacred Law, and the order for its propagation by his officials on their annual tours through their districts (Rock Edict iii); and the appointment, in his

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fourteenth year, of the Dhammamahāmātras or Superintendents of the Sacred Law. His conversion to Buddhism is assigned by the *Mahāvamśa* to his fourth year, but on the evidence of the edicts it may have occurred as late as the twenty-ninth year of his reign.

Under Asoka the Mauryan Empire extended over the whole of Northern India, from Afghanistan to Maisūr, and from Kāthiāvād to Kalinga (Orissa). Among his contemporaries were Antiokhos II of Syria (B. c. 260-247), Ptolemy Philadelphos (285-247), Antigonos Gonatos of Makedonia (278-242), Magas of Kyrēnē (d. 258), and Alexander of Epeiros (between 262 and 258), who have been identified with the kings mentioned in his thirteenth edict. Senart has come to somewhat different conclusions regarding Aśoka's initial date. Taking the synchronism of the Greek kings as the basis of his calculation, he fixes Asoka's accession in B.c. 273 and his coronation in 269. This would force Chandragupta's accession back to B.C. 325,-MV., chap. v. LIA. ii, 223 ff. IA. vi, 149 ff. CI. i, pref. vii. Vinayapitakam, ed. Oldenberg, Int. xxxviii. CT. 23. ZDMG. xxxv, 473; xxxvii, 87; xxxix, 489; xl, 127; xli, 1; xliii, 128, 273; xliv, 702; xlvi, 54, 539; xlviii, 49. IA. xx, 154, 229 ff.; xxii, 299. EI. ii, 245 ff.

Diodotos, satrap of Baktria, revolts against Antiokhos II of Syria, and founds the Graeco-Baktrian kingdom. This event was, according to Justin, contemporaneous with the revolt of Parthia under Arsakēs. Von Sallet and Lassen follow Bayer in placing the Parthian revolt in B.C. 250, and the last places the accession of Diodotos in B.C. 255. Justin says Diodotos was succeeded by a son of the same name, but there is no numismatic evidence in support of this statement.—Bayer, HRGB. 38. LIA. ii, 295 ff. Von Sallet, Nachfolger Alexanders, 3. BMC., G.S.K., xx.

The so-called Third Buddhist Council held at Pāṭaliputra in the seventeenth year of Aśoka's reign, under the presidency of Tishya Maudgalīputra.—LIA., ii, 240 ff. DV. vii, 44. Vinayapiṭakam, ed. Oldenberg, Int. xxxi ff. WL. 290. SBE. x, Int. xxvi, xxxix.

The Buddhist Council sends Mahendra, son of King Aśoka, as missionary to Ceylon, where he introduces the Buddhist religion in the reign of Devānāmpiyatissa.—LIA. ii, 259. MV., chap. xiii. SBE. x, Int. xxxix.

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Euthydēmos of Magnesia overthrows Diodotos of Baktria and usurps his kingdom; is in full power at the time of the eastern expedition of Antiokhos III (B.C. 208). Euthydēmos considerably extended the Greek power in India, and ruled "also the widest district ever possessed by the Greeks to the north of the Paropamisos, from Margiana to Chinese Tartary."—LIA. ii, 307. Von Sallet, Nachfolger Alexanders, 5. BMC., G.S.K., xxi.

215

Daśaratha, Maurya, second in succession from Aśoka, according to the Purāṇas, and mentioned in a Gayā inscription of the third century. See Appendix.—LIA. ii, 283 ff., 1208.

206

Antiokhos III of Syria, after making war on Euthydēmos of Baktria, concludes a peace and acknowledges his independence. He then crosses the Paropamisos into India, makes a treaty with Sophagasenos (Subhāgasena), and returns in the following year through Arakhōsia and Drangiana to Syria.—LIA. ii, 285. BMC., G.S.K., xxii.

195

Dēmētrios of Baktria invades and reduces the Panjab during the reign of his father Euthydēmos. Dēmētrios probably succeeded his father about B.C. 190.—LIA. ii, 313 ff. BMC., G.S.K., xxiii, xxxiii. See *Encyc. Brit.* under *Persia*, p. 590.

193

Mahendra, son of King Aśoka, dies in Ceylon in his 60th year.— DV. xvii, 95.

181

Eukratides, the rival of Demetrios I. Justin states that the Indian conquests of Eukratides belong to the end of his reign. and that Demetrios ruled until nearly the same time. The coins of the former, found at Balkh, Sīstān, in the Kābul Valley, and the Panjab, seem, however, to show that Demetrios was early deprived of his Indian territories, and that Eukratides, for the greater part of his reign, ruled in India as well as over Baktria and Arakhōsia. Towards the end of it Mithridates I of Parthia seized the provinces of Turiūa and Aspiones (situated probably in the district of the Tajand and Hari-rud). As coins of Eukratides are copied by Plato (probably a revolted satrap of his own), B.c. 165. and by Timarkhos of Babylon, B.C. 162, his reign may have extended to this or even a later year. Its beginning was, according to Justin, contemporary with that of Mithridates I (B.C. 171), but Bayer places it in B.c. 181. Eukratides founded the city of Eukratideia in Baktria.

The reigns of Euthydēmos II, Pantaleon, Agathoklēs, and Antimakhos I fall about the same period as that of Eukratidēs. Numismatic evidence points to the three first having belonged to the party of Euthydēmos I and Dēmētrios, and suggests the possibility of their having been sons of the latter. The locality of the kingdom of Euthydēmos II cannot be determined; the date of his reign may have been about B.C. 170.

Pantaleon's reign was probably shorter and less widely extended than that of Agathokles, with whom he seems to have been nearly related. Coins of both are found in the Kābul Valley and the Western Panjab; those of Agathokles also in Qāndāhār.

The coins of Antimakhos point to his having gained a naval victory, probably on the Indus.—Bayer, HRGB. 42, 88. V. de St. Martin, Les Huns Blancs, 23, note 2. LIA. ii, 318 ff. Von Sallet, Nachfolger Alexanders, 8 ff. CASR. xiv, 18 ff. BMC., G.S.K., xxiv ff.

Rise of the Andhrabhritya or Sātavāhana dynasty. Names of three of the early princes of this dynasty occur in inscriptions belonging to the first half of the second century B.C. Simuka Sātavāhana, mentioned in an inscription at Nānāghāt, has been identified by Bühler with the prince whose name, under the forms Sindhuka, Śiśuka, Śipraka, and Chhismaka, stands first in the Pauranic lists of the Andhras as founder of the dynasty. Krishna Sātavāhana, of whom there is an inscription at Nāsik of the same period, is the second prince of these lists, there called a brother of Simuka. Sātakarni, whose name, with that of his wife Nāyanikā. occurs in a Nānāghāt inscription of the same time as that of Simuka, has been identified with the third prince of the Pauranic lists. He is probably, too, the Śātakarni king whom Khāravela of Kalinga, in the Hathigumpha inscription, claims to have protected in the second year of his reign (B.C. 163).—General references for the dynasty: -WVP. iv, 194 ff. Trans. Or. Cong. 1874, 306 ff. JBRAS. xii, 407 ff.; xiii, 303; xiv, 147 ff.; xv, 305. IA. vii, 257; x, 225 ff.; xii, 27, 272; xxi, 203 ff. JRAS., N.S., 1890, 639 ff.; ib. 1893, 613. ASWI. iv. 98 ff.; v, 59 ff.; B.ASSI. i, 3 ff. BD., secs. iv-vi.

Pushyamitra, according to Pauranic tradition, overthrows Brihadratha, last of the Mauryas, and founds the Śunga dynasty in Magadha, 137 years after Chandragupta's coronation. The

178

Vishņu, Vāyu, and Matsya Purāṇas represent him as Brihadratha's general, the Vāyu assigning him a reign of sixty, the Matsya and Brahmāṇḍa one of thirty-six years, after which, according to the Vishņu and Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇas, he was succeeded by his son Agnimitra, who, as king of Viḍiśa, is the hero of Kālidāsa's Mālavikāgnimitra. Pushyamitra, who figures in the same play, is also mentioned in the Aśoka Avadāṇa as a persecutor of the Buddhists.—WVP. iv, 190 ff. LIA. ii, 283, 361 ff., 1208. Shankar P. Pandit's Mālavikāgnimitra, pref. xxxi. Bhāgavata Purāṇa, xii, l. 15. BD. 23. IA. i, 301; ii, 61, 362. See Appendix.

165

The great Yueh-ti, driven westward by the Hiung-nu, establish themselves in Sogdiana by the expulsion of the Sse, Sck, or Saka tribe, which, thus dispossessed, invades Baktria. The Yueh-ti were found settled north of the Oxus about the year 126 B.c. by Chang K'ien, ambassador of Wu-ti of the First Han dynasty. After this they captured Lan-chi, the capital of the Ta-hia, and established themselves definitely in Baktria. One hundred years after this conquest Kadphises (Khiu-tsiu-kio), leader of the Kushana tribe, conquered all the rest and destroyed the Greek kingdom in India under Hermaios. The above dates are given on the authority of Specht, but differ slightly from those assigned by other writers.—LIA. ii, 367 ff. JA., 3° série, t. viii, 264; ib., 8° série, ii, 317 ff., and 348. Drouin, RN., 3° série, t. vi, 21, 215. JRAS., N.S., xiv, 77 ff.

160

Hēlioklēs succeeds his father Eukratidēs, and reigns till about 120. Baktria was lost to the Sse or Śaka tribe apparently after B.C. 140, and wrested from it by the Yueh-ti about B.C. 126, or later. See B.C. 165.

To about the same period as Hēlioklēs belong Apollodotos I, Antialkidas, Lysias, Strato I, Philoxenos, and Archebios.

Apollodotos I is supposed by Lassen to have been a brother of Hēlioklēs, and to have wrested from him the Indian provinces of the kingdom on the death of their father Eukratidēs. The proximity of Apollodotos to the latter in point of time is proved by his coins, which are re-struck with the name of Eukratidēs. They are found in the Upper Kābul Valley, Qāndāhār, Roh, and Sindh, and are distinct from, and more widely distributed than, those of Apollodotos Philopatōr, who was probably a later king.

Antialkidas and Lysias reigned in the Kabul Valley and the

160 Panjab. Antialkidas seems to have been a contemporary or successor of Hēlioklēs, and may have belonged to the Eukratidian dynasty. The connection of Lysias is obscure.

Strato and his wife Agathokleia, possibly a descendant of Euthydemos I, are assigned to this period, as Heliokles and Strato re-strike each other's coins. A Strato II, son of Strato, seems to have followed .-- V. de St. Martin, Les Huns Blancs, 23, n. 2. LIA. ii, 324 ff., 333 ff., 345 ff., 348 ff. Nachfolger Alexanders, 22 ff., 130. See Encyc. Brit. under Persia, 591 ff. BMC., G.S.K., Int. xxix-xxxix.

150 Maurya era 165—date of the Hathigumpha inscription of the thirteenth year of Khāravela or Bhikhurāja, of Kalinga. accession would fall, therefore, in B.c. 163. Bhagwanlal Indraji calculated the Maurya era from Aśoka's conquest of Kalinga, in the ninth year of his reign, but Bühler concludes that it originated with Chandragupta's coronation. Khāravela who, though a Jain by religion, calls himself a worshipper of all sects, is stated in the Häthigumphä inscription to have belonged to the Cheta dynasty. He became Yuvarāja in his fifteenth year, and king of Kalinga in his twenty-fourth. In the second year of his reign he received tribute from the then reigning Andhra king, Sātakarni, and in the same year, with the aid of the Kusumba (?) Kshatriyas, conquered Masika (?). In his eighth year Khāravela undertook an expedition against the King of Rajagriha, who fled to Mathura. his twelfth year he invaded Magadha, advancing as far as the Ganges, apparently subduing the king. His immediate predecessors on the throne of Kalinga seem to have been his father Vudharāja and his grandfather Khemarāja. Khāravela married the daughter of Hathisaha or Hathisiinha, the grandson of Lalaka.-Actes du VIº Congrès International des Orientalistes, Sect. Ary., t. iii, 135 ff. Bühler, Secte der Jaina, 31, 41. Bühler, Monatschrift für den Orient, September 1884, 231. EI. ii, 89.

144

Menander, Graeco-Baktrian king, placed by Lassen about this Menander seems to have been one of the most powerful of the Graeco-Baktrian kings. The number of his coins, and the wide area over which they are found, point to a long reign and an extended sovereignty. Traditions of some of his conquests have been preserved by Strabo; and Plutarch mentions him as a Baktrian king, and states that, on his death (B.C. 115), several

towns contended for his ashes. The passages in Patañjali's Mahābhāshya recording the besieging of Sāketa (Ayodhyā), and the conquest of the Mādhyamikas by the Yavanas, are supposed to refer to Menander's conquests. He is also identical with the Milinda of the famous Buddhist work the Milinda Pañha.—Goldstücker, Pāṇini, his place in Sanskrit Literature, 234. LIA. ii, 313, 341 ff. IA. i, 299 ff. Von Sallet, Nachfolger Alexanders, 33, 34. BMC., G.S.K., xxxiii. WL. 306. SBE. xxxv, Int. xviii ff.

140

Paṭañjali, the grammarian, author of the Mahābhāshya, flourished about B.C. 140-120. Goldstücker and Bhandārkār have fixed Paṭañjali's date from passages in the Mahābhāshya which show him to have been contemporary with Menander and Pushyamitra. Paṭañjali was a native of Gonarda in Eastern India, and lived for a time in Kashmir. His mother's name was Goṇikā.—Goldstücker, Pāṇini, 234; Lit. Rem. i, 131 ff. LIA. ii, 485. BD. 8. IA. i, 299 ff. JBRAS. xvi, 181, 199.

100

The Śaka king Maues, Moas, or Moga placed by Von Sallet about this date. His coins are found only in the Panjab, and chiefly in the north-west of it. To the same, or possibly to a later period, belong the contemporary rulers—Patika, son of Liaka Kusuluka, the Mahākshatrapa Rājuvula or Ranjubula, and his son Śuḍāsa, all of whose names occur in the Mathurā Lion Pillar inscriptions. The Taxila copper-plate of Patika, dated in the year 78 under the great king Moga, and Śuḍāsa's Mathurā inscription in the year 72, refer to some era the epoch of which is at present unknown.—Von Sallet, Nachfolger Alexanders, 46, 65, 134, 136. BMC., G.S.K., xxxix, xl. CASR. iii, 30, pl. xiii, and 39 ff.; xi, 25, 38; xii, 43; xiv, 57; xx, 48, pl. v, No. 4. NC., 3rd ser., x, 104, 128, 129. JA., 8° série, xv, 127. JRAS., o.s., xx, 221 ff.; ib. 1894, 525-554. EI. ii, 199; iv, 54.

80

The Buddhist canonical texts in Ceylon reduced to writing in the reign of Abhaya Vaṭṭagāmiṇi.

70

Azes, Aspavarma, Azilises, Vonones, Spalirises, Spalahores, Spalyris, and Spalagadames flourish about this period. Azes was the successor, and perhaps the son, of Maues; Aspavarma, a general or satrap of Azes. Gardner suggests that Azilises,

70 Vonones, Spalirises, Spalahores, and Spalyris were sons of Azes, and Spalagadames his grandson. From the absence of their coins in the Panjab, Cunningham infers that they could not have ruled there, and suggests Vonones' having been the great chief of the Saka horde after the death of Maues, and that he remained in Sakastene while his relatives and generals possessed Qāndāhār, Sindh, and the Panjab. Azes and Azilises seem from their coins to have ruled over the Western Panjab. Cunningham fixes their capital at Taxila, and gives them the dates B.C. 100-20.—LIA. ii, 385 ff. Nachfolger Alexanders, 48 ff. BMC., G.S.K., xli, xlix. Cunningham, NC., 3rd ser., viii, 215 ff.; x, 104 ff., 126.

66

Extinction of the Śunga dynasty. According to Pauranic tradition, the Śunga dynasty, after lasting 112 years, was overthrown by Vāsudeva who murdered his master Devabhūti and usurped the throne as first of the Kanva dynasty.—WVP. iv, 192.

57 a

Thursday, September 18th. Commencement of the Samvat era attributed to Vikramāditya, prevalent in Western India, and probably originating in Mālava. In Northern India it follows the pūrnimānta reckoning, and the year begins with the full moon of Chaitra (instead of Kārttika), making the epoch Sunday, February 29rd, B.C. 57, or Kaliyuga 3044 expired.

50

Miaüs (Heraüs), a Śaka king, according to Gardner, and the contemporary of Kozulo Kadphises. Cunningham considers him a Kushana, and identifies him with Yin-mo-fu who, according to Chinese accounts, conquered Kipin in B.C. 49.—BMC., G.S.K., xlvii. Cunningham, NC., 3rd ser., x, 113. Rémusat, Nouv. Mélanges Asiatiques, i, 207.

30

Kozulo Kadphises, ruler of the Kushana tribe of the Yueh-ti, subjugates the four other tribes and takes the title "King of the Kushanas." Having invaded the country of the Arsakides and seized Kipin (Arakhōsia, Drangiana, and Sakastene), he conquers Hermaios, the last ruler of the Greek kingdom in India, about B.C. 25, reigning at first with him and finally in his place. Kozulo Kadphises died at the age of 80, A.D. 10.—BMC., G.S.K., xxxi, xlviii. Specht, JA., 8° série, ii, 325. Drouin, RN., 3° série, to vi, 23, 215. Cunningham, NC., 3rd ser., xii, 41.

в.с. 21

An Indian embassy received by Augustus at Samos. Strabo relates that Nicolaus Damascenus met at Antioch Epidaphne the survivors of an Indian embassy to Augustus bearing a letter in Greek from a king named Pandion or Poros. With them was Zarmanochegas (Śramanāchārya) of Barygaza or Bharoch, who afterwards burned himself at Athens. Allusions to this embassy are made by Horace in his odes. Florus and Suctonius refer to it. and Dio Cassius speaks of its reception at Samos B.C. 22-20, and mentions Zarmaros (Zarmanochegas) as accompanying it. mentioned by Hieronymus in his translation of the Canon Chronicon of Eusebius, but placed by him in the third year of the 188th Olympiad = B.C. 26, while Orosius of Tarragona speaks of an Indian and a Skythian embassy reaching Caesar in Spain B.C. 27. These various notices apparently refer to one and the same embassy, probably sent by some petty Indian king at the instigation, and in the interests of, Greek traders.-Reinaud, Relations politiques et commerciales de l'Empire Romain avec l'Asie Orientale, or JA. 1863, 6º série, i, 179 ff. Priaulx, Indian Travels of Apollonius of Tyana and Indian Embassies to Rome, 65 ff. Strabo, xv. i. 73.

A.D.

Hooēmo Kadphises, Kushana, successor of Kozulo Kadphises according to Chinese sources. He has been identified with the Yen-kao-chên to whom Chinese records attribute the conquest of India. He greatly extended the Kushana power there, establishing it, apparently, all over North-Western India. Gardner and others, on the strength of numismatic evidence, call the successor of Kozulo Kadphises Kozulo Kadaphes, while Cunningham, reading this as a mere variant of the former name, inserts after Kozulo Kadphises a Kozulo Kara Kadphises, of whom coins exist of a type distinct from that of the other kings. Chinese records, on the other hand, make Hooēmo Kadphises the immediate successor of Kozulo Kadphises and say nothing about any other king.—BMC., G.S.K., xxxiii, xlix, 1. Drouin, RN., 3e série, t. vi, 46, 47. NC., 3rd ser., xii, 46, 47.

25

Gondophares or Yndopherres, Abdagases, Orthagnes, Arsakēs, Zeionises, and Pakoros — Parthian rulers in Afghanistan and Northern India about A.D. 25-50.

Gondophares has been identified with the Guduphara or Gadaphara whose inscription from Takt-i-Bahi is dated in his twenty-sixth year, and in Sam. 103 (possibly of the Vikrama era).

Gondophares is probably to be further identified with the Gundoferus of old Church legends said to have been ruling in India at the time of the Apostle Thomas's mission there. A coin of Orōdēs I, and one of Artabanos III (A.D. 10-40) bear the monogram of Yndopherres.

Abdagases is called on his coins a brother's son of Gondophares, and was possibly related to the Parthian who dethroned Artabanos III in A.D. 36 or 44.

Coins of Gondophares are found at Beghram and in the Panjab, those of Orthagnes in Sistān and Qāndāhār, those of Abdagases in the Western Panjab.

Sanabares, whose coins resemble those of Gondophares, is placed by Von Sallet in A.D. 80, but assigned by Gardner to the beginning of the Christian era.

Zeionises or Jihonisa, called on his coins a satrap, was, according to Gardner, a contemporary of Gondophares, but Cunningham places him about B.C. 80, connecting him, as does Von Sallet, with the dynasty of Azes.—JBA. xxiii, 711. JRAS., x.s., vii, 379. PIA. ii, 214. CASR. ii, 59, 60; v, 59. NC., 3rd ser., x, 118-125. IA. ii, 242; ix, 312; x, 214. JA., 8° série, xv, 114, 127. Von Sallet, Nachfolger Alexanders, 51 ff. and 157. BMC., G.S.K., xxxiii, xliii-v.

41

An embassy from Ceylon sent to the Emperor Claudius between A.D. 41 and 54. Pliny relates of this embassy that a freedman of Annius Plocamus, being driven into Hippuros, a port of Ceylon, was detained and befriended by the king, who, hearing from him about Rome, sent thither Rachias and three other ambassadors, from whom Pliny obtained the information about Ceylon embodied in his Natural History. The exact date of the embassy cannot be determined. It left Ceylon probably in the reign of Chandramukhasiva (A.D. 44-52), and apparently reached Rome after the publication of Pomponius Mela's geography, between A.D. 43 and 47. Priaulx suggests its having been sent by the Singhalese Tamils rather than by the Singhalese proper.—Priaulx, Travels of Apollonius of Tyana, 91.

45

Apollonius of Tyana said to have visited India.—Priaulx, Apollonius of Tyana. ZDMG. xlv, 439; xlvi, 466, 780.

47

Hippalus discovers the south-west monsoon in the Indian Ocean.

—IA. viii, 338; ix, 313, n. 9.

Kāśyapa or Kāśya Mātanga, a Buddhist teacher, visits China at the invitation of the Emperor Ming-ti (a.d. 58-75). He is followed later in the same year by Fa-lan, like himself a Śramana of Central India, apparently called Gobharana or Bhārana by the Tibetans. Fa-lan assisted Mātanga in his translation of the Sūtra of Forty-two sections, and on the latter's death shortly afterwards, translated five Buddhist works between a.d. 68 and 70.—BN. 379, 380. Rémusat, Fouë Kouë Ki, 40 ff. Stan. Julien, JA., 4° série, x, 96. Pauthier, JA., 3° série, viii, 267 ff.

68

Ten thousand Jewish refugees, with their families, said to have emigrated from Palestine to the Malabar coast.—JBA. xx, 379.

78

Tuesday, March 3rd. V. Sam. 135; epoch of the Saka or Sālivāhana era, K.Y. 3179 exp. It is, like most of the other eras, lunisolar, and begins with the new moon in the solar month Chaitra.—IA. xvii, 205.

(Ś. 9, 11, 18, 28[?], inscriptions from Mathurā, Bhāwalpur, Manikyāla, and Yusufzai.)

Kanishka, Kushana, apparently the successor of Hooēmo Kadphises in North-Western India and the Kābul Valley: probably founded the Saka era, which seems to date from his coronation in A.D. 78. Under this king and his successors the Skythian power reached its zenith. Kanishka's kingdom extended from Kabulistan to Mathura, and perhaps farther. According to Hiuen Tsang it included a considerable part of Central Asia, while some evidence exists for its having embraced Gujarāt. In the Rojatarangini Kanishka is mentioned with the kings Hushka (Huvishka) and Jushka, there represented as his predecessors. Al Bīrūnī calls him Kanik, and says that he conquered Kanyākubja. A Buddhist Council was held during Kanishka's reign under the presidency of Vasumitra (Shih-yu).—LIA. ii, 822, 848 ff., and 1202. CASR. ii, 159; iii, 31; v, 57. ASWI. ii, 31. NC., 3rd ser., xii, 48-9. NO., vol. i, 46. Von Sallet, Nachfolger Alexanders, 57 ff. Drouin, RN., 3e série, t. vi, 31 ff. BMC., G.S.K., Int. l. Beal's Si-yu-ki, i, 151, etc. Sachau, Alberuni's India, ii, 11 ff. BD. 26, note 1. IA. vi, 216; x, 213; xvii, 89. JRAS., N.S., xii, 259. Senart, JA., 9º série, vii, 5; viii, 444 ff.; ix, 5 ff.

- Chinese accounts contemporary with Kanishka. Said to have been a Brahman of Eastern India who, after his conversion by Vasumitra, president of the Buddhist Council, settled in Kashmir. The Alankāralikasāstra and the Buddhacharitakāvya, the latter of which was translated into Chinese about A.D. 414-421, are ascribed to him by I-tsing.—Memoranda of the Russian Mission at Pekin, ii, 156 ff. Wassiljew, Der Buddhismus, seine Dogmen, Geschichte, und Literatur, 47, note; 66, 71, 75, 77, 132, 202, 211. Beal, Abstract of Four Lectures on Buddhist Literature in China, 95. SBE. xix, Int. xxx; xlix, Int. ix. Beal's Si-yu-ki, ii, 100, 101, 302. Fuyishama, JA., 8e série, xii, 425. Peterson, JRAS. 1891, 334; and JBRAS. xviii, 284 ff.
- A. Vir. 609. Rise of the Digambara sect of the Jains under Sivabhūti or Sahasramalla, according to Dharmasāgara's *Pravachanaparīkshā.*—BR. 1883-4, 144.
- 89 Indian embassies from the Kushanas visit China in the reign of Ho Ti (A.D. 89-106) of the Han dynasty.—JA., 3° série, viii, 266.
- An Indian embassy to the Emperor Trajan is present at the shows given by him to the Roman people.—Priaulx, Apollonius of Tyana, 125.
- 111 S. 33-51, inscriptions from Mathurā and Wardak.
 Huvishka (Hooerkes)— Kushana or Turushka, successor of
 Kanishka in North-Western India and the Kābul Valley.—LIA. ii,
 825. CASR. iii, 32 ff. IA. vi, 217, 219. See also under A.D. 78.
- Gautamīputra Śātakarni, Andhra. Two inscriptions of his occur at Nāsik dated in the years 14 and 24 respectively. He was contemporary with Nahapāna, the Kshaharāta, whom he overthrew shortly before the fourteenth year of his own reign, and after the forty-sixth year of the Kshatrapa or Śaka era, probably therefore about A.D. 126. The inscription at Nāsik dated in the nineteenth year of his son Puļumāyi, calls Gautamīputra Śātakarni the king of Asika, Asaka, Muļaka, Surāshṭra, Kukura, Aparānta, Anūpa, Vidarbha, Ākara, and Avantī, and lord of the mountains Vindhya, Rikshavat, Pāripātra, Sahya, Krishnagiri, Macha,

- A.D.
- Siritana, Malaya, Mahendra, Setagiri, and Chakora. It also states that he humbled the pride of the Kshatriyas, destroyed the Śakas, Yavanas, and Pahlavas, exterminated the Kshaharāta race, and restored the glory of the Sātavāhanas. This is perhaps an allusion to a previous conquest of some of the Andhra territories by Nahapāna, and to their recovery by Gautamīputra. Some of the places enumerated in Puļumāyi's inscription as being subject to his father, belonged, as Rishabhadatta's inscriptions seem to show, to Nahapāna. The Vāyu and Matsya Purānas assign Gautamīputra a reign of twenty-one years.—Refs. under B.C. 180.
- 119 S. 41-6. Kshatrapa Nahapāna, the Kshaharāta, regarded as the first of the Western Kshatrapa dynasty. His son-in-law Rishabhadatta (Ushavadāta), mentioned in his inscriptions, claims to have liberated the Uttamabhadra chief, who had been attacked by the Mālayas, and to have completely subdued the latter. Nahapāna was conquered after the forty-sixth year of his era, A.D. 126, by the Śātakarni king, Gautamīputra I (q.v.).—B.ASSI. i. 4. and refs. under B.C. 180.
- Chashtana, son of Zamotika, contemporary and apparently successor of Nahapāna. Ptolemy mentions him as Tiastenēs, the contemporary of the Andhra, Pulumāyi. To the Western Kshatrapa dominions, which included, generally speaking, Kachh and Gujarāt, Chashtana seems to have added the greater part of Western Rājputāna and Mālaya, making Ujjain his capital. His son Jayadāman succeeded him.—JRAS. 1890, 643 ff. IA. xxi, 205. B.ASSI. i, 4.
- Pulumāyi Vāsishtīputra, Andhra, son and successor of Gautamīputra Śātakarni I. His inscriptions range from his second to his twenty-fourth years, while the *Matsya Purāṇa* assigns him a twenty-eight years' reign. Ptolemy, writing A.D. 150, mentions him as Siro Polemios, the contemporary of Tiastenēs (Chashṭaṇa).

 —Refs. under B.C. 180.
- 138 Indian embassy to Antoninus Pius.—Priaulx, Apollonius, 125.
- A. Vīr. 683. The Jains first have written scriptures. This date presupposes B.c. 545 as the epoch of the Vīra era. See B.C. 527.—BR. 1883-4, 125.

161

Arrian, author of the Indika, supposed to have flourished.

8. 72, Junāgadh inscription. Rudradāman I, Western Kshatrapa, son and successor of Jayadāman. Described as destroying the Yaudheyas, twice conquering Śātakarni, lord of the Dekkan, and earning for himself the title of Mahākshatrapa. His son Dāmazada or Dāmajada succeeded him.—ASWI. ii, 128. IA. vii, 257; and refs. under A.D. 126.

S. 74-98, inscriptions at Mathurā. Vāsudeva, Kushana or Turushka, perhaps the successor of Huvishka.—JRAS., n.s., v, 183.
 CASR. iii, 32 ff.; and refs. under Kanishka, A.D. 78.

Indian embassies visit China by way of Cochin China in the reign of Huan Ti.—Pauthier, JA., 3° série, viii, 262, 282.

Nāgārjuna, fourth Buddhist Patriarch in succession to Pārśva. According to Hiuen Tsang, he was patronized by a king of the So-to-po-ho (Sātavāhana?) family, possibly Yajñaśrī Śātakarṇi, but great uncertainty exists as to his real date. A Tibetan life of Nāgārjuna states that he travelled widely in Southern India, converted Muñja, king of Odiviśa (Orissa), and erected vihāras there and elsewhere; also that he surrounded the great shrine of Dhānyakaṭaka with a railing. His patriarchal rule is said to have lasted sixty or sixty-two years.—B.ASSI. i, 5 ff. Jour. Pāli Text Soc. 1886, pp. 1-4.

Chatushparna (Chaturapana) Vāsishtīputra II, Śātakarni; probably brother and successor of Vāsishtīputra Puļumāyi, and, according to numismatic evidence, the father of Yajñaśrī Gautamīputra II. Contemporary, apparently, with Rudradāman, perhaps his son-in-law, being probably the Śātakarni whom the latter claims to have twice conquered, but spared—according to one interpretation of the passage—"on account of his near relationship to himself." A Nānāghāt inscription of Chatushparna is dated in his thirtcenth year.—Refs. under B.C. 180.

Indian embassies visit China.—See A.D. 159.

Madhariputre Sakasena or Sirisena, Andhra. Identified by

Bhagwānlāl Indraji with the prince Śivaśrī-Medhasiras of the Pauranic lists, the successor of Pulimat (Pulumāyi). Numismatic evidence shows him to have reigned between Pulumāyi and Yajnaśrī Gautamīputra II, but his exact position in the list, as well as his relationship to these princes, is as yet undetermined. A Kanheri inscription is dated in his eighth year.—Refs. under

B.C. 180.

- 178 S. 100. Jīvadāman, Western Kshatrapa and Mahākshatrapa, son and successor of Dāmazaḍa: first of his dynasty to issue dated coins. The Kshatrapa dates, with one or two exceptions, are derived exclusively from coins.—Refs. under A.D. 126.
- S. 102, Gunda inscription. S. 103-118 on coins. Rudrasimha, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudradāman and uncle of Jīvadāman whom he apparently succeeded. Styled Kshatrapa in the Gunda inscription, and Mahūkshatrapa on his coins.—IA. x, 157. ASWI. ii, 140. JRAS., l.o., under A.D. 126.
- Yajñaśrī Śātakarņi, Gautamīputra II, Andhra, son of Chatushparņa Vāsishtīputra II. His inscriptions range from his seventh to his twenty-seventh years. His reign varies, according to the Pauranic lists, from nine to twenty-nine years.—EI. i, 95, and refs. under B.C. 180.
- Pantaenus of Alexandria sent, according to Jerome, on a mission to India.
- 200 S. 122, Mūliasar inscription. S. 125-142 on coins. Rudrasena I, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasimha I.—Jasdan inscription of S. 127, IA. xii, 32. ASWI. ii, 15, 43. JRAS., l.c., under A.D. 126.
- 222 S. 144. Sanghadāman, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasimha; and his nephew, Prithivisena, son of Rudrasena, reigning.

Dharmakāla, a Śramana of Central India, visits China and translates in A.D. 250, the *Pātimokkha* of the Mahāsanghikas. This was the first book of the *Vinayapiṭaka* translated into Chinese, but it was lost by A.D. 730.—BN. 386.

The Indian Śramaņas, Wei-k'i-nan and Lü-yen, visit the kingdom of Wu, bringing with them the Sanskrit text of a Dhamma adasutta, which they translate.—BN. 389.

Ś. 148-157. Dāmasena, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasimha I. —JRAS., l.c., under A.D. 126.

- 232 S. 154. Dāmajadaśrī I, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasena I.

 —Refs. as above.
- \$. 158-176 (?). Vīradāman, Western Kshatrapa, son of Dāmasena. Contemporary with Vīradāman were his brothers Yaśodāman (Ś. 160, 161) and Vijayasena (Ś. 160-171).—Refs. as above.
- The Śramana Sang-hwui of the K'ang country visits the kingdom of Wu, has a monastery built for him in 247 by order of Sun-Ch'üan, first sovereign of the Wu dynasty; began his work of translation in 251, and died in 280.—BŅ. 390.
- current, Sunday, August 26th; Aśvina śudi 1, K.Y. 3350, expired; epoch of the Chedi era.—IA. xvii, 215 ff. EI. ii, 299.
- Iśvaradatta, a Mahākshatrapa, whose coins dated 'first' and 'second' year, are found with those of the Kshatrapas, seems to have partially overthrown the Kshatrapa power about this date. According to Bhagwānlāl Indraji, Iśvaradatta was the founder of the Traikūṭaka, known later as the Kalachuri or Chedi era, originating probably in the establishment of his power in the Konkan, with Traikūṭa as his capital. Under Rudrasena, son of Vīradāman, the Kshatrapas would appear to have re-established their sovereignty by driving out the Traikūṭakas, who thus dispossessed, retired to Central India, assuming the name Haihaya or Kalachuri. On the final destruction of the Kshatrapa rule, the Traikūṭakas apparently regained Traikūṭa, about which time Dahrasena (A.D. 456) succeeded to the throne.—Proceedings of the Aryan Section of the Seventh Oriental Congress, p. 216 ff., or FKD., Bom. Gaz., 294 ff.
- Sanghavarman, an Indian Śramana of Tibetan descent, translated various works into Chinese, at Loyang.—BN. 386.
- 254 S. 176. Dāmajadaśrī II, Western Kshatrapa, son of Dāmasena.
- 258 S. 180–190. Rudrasena II, Western Kshatrapa, son of Vīradāman.
- 266 Chu Fa-hu, i.e. Dharmaraksha, a Śramana of Tun-huang, settles

- 276 S. 198-203. Viśva imha, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasena II.
- 278 S. 200-214. Bhartridāman, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasena II.
- Rise of the Gupta dynasty founded by the feudatory Mahārājas Gupta and Ghaṭotkacha. It became supreme under Chandragupta I (a.d. 319) whose empire extended under his successors over the greater part of Northern India, from Nepāl to the Narmadā and from Kachh to Western Bengal. The Guptas maintained their sway until the early part of the sixth century a.d., when their power, broken at first by invasions of the Hūṇas under Toramāṇa and Mihirakula, appears to have been finally overthrown by a feudatory king, Yaśodharman, during the reign of Narasimhagupta Bālāditya.—CI. iii, Int. 17 and text. V. A. Smith, JRAS. 1889, 1 ff.; ib. 1893, 77 ff. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 84; lxiii, pt. 1, 164 ff. NC., 3rd ser., xi, 48. VOJ. v, 215.
- 294 S. 216-223. Viśvasena, Western Kshatrapa, son of Bhartridāman.
- 300 The Dipavamśa chronicle of Ceylon written.
- Ghatotkacha, Gupta, son and successor of Śrīgupta. Refs. under A.D. 290.
- 309 S. 231-240. Rudrasimha II, Western Kshatrapa, son of Svāmī Jīvadāman.
- 318 S. 240. Yaśodāman II, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasimha II.
- Sunday, March 8th, V. Sam. 375, Chaitra sudi 1; epoch of the Gupta or Valabhī era which dates probably from the coronation of Chandragupta I, Vikramāditya, son and successor of Ghatotkacha. Chandragupta married a Lichchhavi princess of Pāṭaliputra.—Refs. under A.D. 290.
- An Indian embassy to Constantine reaches Constantinople.— Priaulx, Apollonius of Tyana, 180.

Ś. 270-298. Svāmī Rudrasena, Western Kshatrapa, son of Svāmī Rudradāman (II).

Samudragupta, son of Chandragupta I. Numismatic evidence 350 indicates the existence of a Kācha or Kacha, possibly another son of Chandragupta, who may have preceded Samudragupta. In the Allahabad pillar inscription the latter is said to have uprooted Achyuta and Nagasena, to have captured and liberated Mahendra of Kosala, Vyaghraraja of Mahakantara, Mantaraja of Kerala, Mahendra of Pishtapura, Svāmidatta of Kottāra (on the hill), Damana of Erandapalla, Vishnugopa of Kānchī, Nīlarāja of Avamukta, Hastivarman of Vengī, Ugrasena of Palakka, Kubera of Devarāshtra, Dhananjaya of Kusthalapura, and all the other kings of the region of the south; to have exterminated Rudradeva, Matila, Nāgadatta, Chandravarman, Ganapatināga, Nandin, Balavarman, and many other kings of Aryavarta; and to have overthrown the Daivaputras, Shāhis, Shāhānushāhis, Sakas, Murundes, and the people of Simhala, and all other dwellers in islands. His empire extended to, and perhaps embraced, the countries of Samatata, Davāka. Kāmarūpa, Nepāla, and Kartripura, and the tribes of the Malavas, Arjunayanas, Yaudheyas,

An Indian embassy to China, bringing gifts of horses and elephants, is recorded in the official memoirs of Muh Ti in the annals of the Chin dynasty.—JA., 3° série, viii, 272.

Mādrakas, Abhīras, Prārjunas, Sanakānīkas, Kākas, Kharaparikas,

and others. His wife was Dattadevi.-CI. iii, 1-21.

An Indian embassy, intended, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, for the Emperor Julian, according to Zonaras for Constantius, and including ambassadors from the Divi (Maldives) and the Serendivi (Singhalese), reaches Rome. — Priaulx, Apollonius, 125.

Buddhism said to have been introduced into Korea, in the reign of the Chinese emperor Chien Wen.—Rémusat, Fouë Kouë Ki, 43.

Korean Repository, April, 1892.

V. Sain. 428. Bijayagadh inscription of the Rāja Vishņuvardhana of the Varika tribe, probably a feudatory of Samudragupta.—CI. iii, 253. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 312.

Sanghabhūti, a Śramana of Kubhā, translates three Buddhist works into Chinese between 381 and 385.—BN. 404.

382

Dharmapriya, an Indian Śramana, translates the Daśasāhasrikā prajñāpāramitā into Chinese.—BN. 404.

383

Kumārajīva, the Sramana, captured and taken to China by Lü Kuang, commander-in-chief under the Former Tsin dynasty, on his conquest of Kuchah. Kumārajīva stayed with Lü Kuang in Liang-chou, China, till A.D. 401, and between A.D. 402 and 412 translated numerous works, including the smaller Sukhāvatīvyūha and Vajrachchhedikā, into Chinese. The exact date of his death is uncertain, but it occurred in the reign of An Ti of the Eastern Chin dynasty, A.D. 399-415.—BN. 406-7.

Gautama Sanghadeva, a Śramana of Kao-fu, arrives at Chang-an where he translates two Buddhist works into Chinese. Went southward in A.D. 391, between which year and A.D. 398 he translated five other works.—BN. 399, 404.

388

S. 310. Rudrasinha III, Western Kshatrapa, son of Satyasinha. Satyasinha is known only from his son's coins; his date cannot, therefore; be fixed. As the Western Kshatrapas were conquered by Chandragupta Vikramāditya about G. Sain. 90 = A.D. 409, Rudrasinha may have been the last of the dynasty.—Refs. as above, see A.D. 226.

389

\$. 311. The Nambūrīs and Nairs said to have rebelled against the king of Chera and seized his territories on the Malabar coast.—NO. iii, 61. Trans. Madras Lit. Soc., pt. 1, 1827, p. 19.

399

Fa-hien, a Chinese Śramana of Wu-yang, in the Ping-yang district, leaves Chang-an for India, with four companions, in A.D. 399 or 400, to search for copies of the Vinayapitaka. After visiting Northern India he proceeded by Mathurā to Kanauj which he reached about A.D. 405. He then continued by way of Śrāvastī, Kapilavastu, Kuśinagara, Vaiśālī, and Pāṭaliputra to Benares, subsequently spending three years in Pāṭaliputra, two in Tāmraliptī, and two in Ceylon, where he arrived about A.D. 411. He returned by way of Java to China in A.D. 414 when, both alone and in conjunction with Buddhabhadra, he translated several works and compiled his Travels, Fo-kwo-chi;

- A.D.
- dying at the age of 86.—Rémusat, Fouë Kouë Ki. BN. 331, 401. Beal's Si-yu-ki, Int. xxiii. Legge, Travels of Fa-hien. Watters, China Rev. viii, 107 ff.
- G. Sam. 82, 88, 93. Udayagiri, Gadhwā, and Sāñchi inscriptions.
 Chandragupta II, Vikramāditya II, son and successor of
 Samudragupta: md. Dhruvadevī. The extension of the Gupta
 Empire to Kāṭhiāvāḍ and Gujarāt seems to have taken place
 during this reign.—CI. iii, 21-36, and refs. under A.D. 290.
- Buddhayasas, a Śramana of Kipin, translates four Buddhist works into Chinese between 403 and 413.—BN. 408.
- Punyatara, a Śramana of Kipin, translates into Chinese, with Kumārajīva, the Sarvāstivādavinaya.—BN. 408.

Shih Ch'-Mang, the Chinese Buddhist, leaves China for India with fourteen friends, four of whom go with him as far as Pāṭaliputra. He returned in A.D. 424 with one surviving companion; translated between A.D. 433 and 439 the *Nirvāṇa-sūtra*, and died about A.D. 453.—BN. 412.

- Vimalākshas, a Śramaṇa of Kipin, arrives in China where he translates various Buddhist works. He had previously taught at Kharachar, Kumārajīva being one of his disciples there.—BN. 400.
- Buddhaghosha flourished from about 410 to 430. Author of various commentaries on Buddhist works—the Visuddinagga, Sumangalavilāsinī, etc. Translated the Attakathā of the Southern Buddhists into Pāli about A.D. 420.—MV. 250 and Int. xxx. IA. xix, 105 ff. Spence Hardy's Manual of Buddhism, p. 529. SBE. x, Int. xiv.
- 114 Dharmaraksha, a Śramana of Central India, visits China and translates works at the request of Tsü-chü Mang-sun of the Northern Liang dynasty, until 421. In 433 he accepted an invitation to visit T'ai-wu Ti of the Northern Wei dynasty, but was assassinated on his way thither by orders of Mang-sun.—BN. 411.
 - 5 G. Sam. 96, 98, 129: Bilsad, Gadhwā, and Mankuwār inscriptions;

- A.D.
- G.S. 121-130 on coins. Kumāragupta I, Mahendrāditya, son and successor of Chandragupta II: md. Anantadevī, and reigned till about A.D. 452.—CI. iii, 39-45. JRAS., N.S., xxi, 128; and refs. under A.D. 290.
- Fa-yung, a Chinese Śramana, starts with twenty-five friends for India. He returned in A.D. 453 when he translated the Avalokiteśvara-bodhisattva-Mahāsthāmaprāpta-bodhisattva-vyākarana-sūtra.

 —BN. 417.
- Chedi Sam. 174, 177. Copper-plates from Kārītalāī and Khoh.
 Jayanātha, Mahārāja of Uchchakalpa, son and successor of
 Vyāghra whose immediate ancestors were: his father, Jayasvāmin,
 married to Rāmadevi; his grandfather, Kumāradeva, married to
 Jāyasvāminī; and great-grandfather, Oghadeva, married to Kumāradevī. Jayanātha married Murundadevī or Murundasvāminī.

Baghelkhand seems to have been the locality of the Uchchakalpa sovereignty, as evidenced by the Bhumarā pillar, and the mention in the inscriptions of the Tamasā, i.e. Tamas or Tons river, and of Mānapura, possibly Mānpur, Rewa. Fleet originally referred the Uchchakalpa dates to the Gupta era, but has decided since that they belong to the Kalachuri or Chedi era.—CI. iii, 117, 121. IA. xix, 227.

V. Sam. 480. Gangdhar inscription. Visvavarman of Western Malava, successor of Naravarman who was either his father or elder brother.—CI. iii, 72. JBA. lviii, 100.

Buddhajīva, a Kābul Śramana, arrives in China and translates three Buddhist works.—BN. 414.

- Dharmamitra, a Śramana of Kipin, and Kālayaśas arrive in China where they worked at translations, dying in A.D. 442.—BN. 414.
- An Indian embassy to China, recorded in the official memoirs of Wên Ti, in the annals of the Sung dynasty.—JA., 3° série, viii, 273.
- Death of the Indian Śramana Buddhabhadra. Between A.D. 398 and 421 he had translated thirteen or fifteen works into Chinese in the Lü Mountains and at Kiang-ling. BN. 399.

▲.D. 430

Kidāra or Ki-to-lo, Shāhi of the Great Kushaņas, establishes the kingdom of the Little Kushaņas in Gandhāra, and appointing his son governor of Peshawar, returns westward to repel the White Huns.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 184. Gutschmidt, Geschichte, Irāns, Tübingen, 1888, p. 168 ff. Specht, Études sur l'Asie Central, Paris, 1890, 12 ff.

430

Dadda I. Gurjara of Bharoch.

The Gurjaras apparently entered Western India from the north, about the first century A.D. They founded two kingdomsa northern in the region of Southern Marvad, the Kiu-chi-lo of Hiuen Tsang, with its capital Pi-lo-mi-lo, i.e. Bhillamala (Bhīnmal or Śrīmāl), and a southern at Bharoch which included "the whole of Central Gujarat and the northern part of Southern Gujarat, i.e. the present Bharoch District, the Tālukās of Olpād, Chorāsī and Bardoli of the Surat District, as well as the adjoining parts of the Baroda State, of the Revakantha, and of Sachin"; its boundaries being, in all probability, the Mahī river on the north, and the Ambikā on the south. The Gurjaras of Bharoch seem to have been feudatories of some larger power, and may have started as vassals of the northern kingdom of which they were probably an offshoot. During the seventh century Bharoch was attacked by the kings of Valabhī on the one hand, and by the Chālukyas of Bādāmi on the other, to the latter of whom a portion of its southern dominions was lost. After being invaded by the Tājikas or Arabs in the eighth century, the Bharoch kingdom was finally conquered about A.D. 800 by the Rāshţrakūţa Govinda III, who made over Central Gujarāt or Lāţa to his brother Indra, first of the Gujarat branch of the Rathor dynasty which held that part of the country for more than 100 years.—IA. xvii, 191 ff. FKD. Bomb. Gaz., 312, n. 7.

431

Gunavarman, a Śramana of Kipin, visits Nanking and translates several works, dying the same year at the age of 65.—BN. 415.

483

Sanghavarman, an Indian Śramana, visits Nanking; in the following year he translates five works, returning westward in A.D. 442.—BN. 416.

4**3**5

The Ephthalites or White Huns cross the Oxus and overrun the province of Merv or Margiana, but are repulsed by the Sassanian

- 435 king Varahran V,—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 173. Rawlinson's Seventh Oriental Monarchy, 294 ff.
- Gunabhadra, a Śramana of Central India, arrives in China, translated books until A.D. 443 and died in 468 in his seventy-fifth year.—BN. 416.
- V. Sam. 493. Mandasor inscription. Bandhuvarman, son of Viśvavarman, and feudatory of Kumāragupta I. The above inscription records the building of a temple at Daśapura in Sam. 493, in the reign of the above-named kings, also its repair in Sam. 529 "under other kings."—CI. iii, 79. IA. xviii, 227.
- Chedi Sam. 193, 197, 214. Khoh copper-plates. Śarvanātha, Mahārāja of Uchchakalpa, son and successor of Jayanātha; contemporary with the Parivrājaka Hastin (Bhumarā pillar).—CI. iii, 125–135, and refs. under A.D. 422.
- Yazdijard (Isdigird) II of Persia crosses the Oxus and defeats the White Huns.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 173. Rawlinson's Seventh Oriental Monarchy, p. 304.
- A. Vīr. 980. Traditional date for the final revision of the Jaina Canon or Siddhānta by Devarddhiganin Kshamāśramana at the Council of Valabhī. Some MSS. of the Kalpasūtra give the date A.v. 993, and the commentators apply indiscriminately to either date both the Council of Valabhī and that of Mathurā at which Skandila seems to have revised the Siddhānta.—Kalpasūtra of Bhadrabāhu, ed. Jacobi, Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, Bd. vii, Int. 15, or SBE, xxii, Int. xxxvii; text, 270.
- 455 G. Sam. 136-16-.

Skandagupta, Kramāditya, Vikramāditya, son and successor of Kumāragupta I. Said to have restored the fallen fortunes of his family, to have conquered the Pushyamitras, and fought with the Hūṇas. The Junāgaḍh inscription records his appointment of Parṇadatta as governor of Surāshṭra, and Parṇadatta's appointment of his own son Chakrapālita as governor of Junāgaḍh; the bursting of the embankment of the Sudarśana lake in the Gupta year 136, its repair by Chakrapālita in the following year, and the erection by him of a temple to Vishṇu in the year 138.—CI. iii, 47-68. JRAS., x.s., xxi, 134; ib. 1893, 83.

- The White Huns, under Chu-Khan (Konkha), again invade Khurāsān, but are again driven back by Yazdijard (Isdigird), who is, however, forced to retreat to his own territory.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 173.
- Traikūṭaka or Chedi Sam. 207, copper-plate from Pardi, fifty miles south of Surat. Dahrasena, Traikūṭaka, reigning.—JBRAS. xvi, 346. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 294-5.
- 458 G. Sam. 139. Kosām inscription. Bhīmavarman, probably a feudatory of Skandagupta.—CI. iii, 266.
- The Mahāvamsa composed between 459 and 477; its authorship attributed to Mahānāma.—MV., Int. ii.
- 460 G. Sam. 141. Kahāum inscription of Skandagupta.—CI. iii, 65.
- The Persian provinces south of the Oxus lost to the White Huns between 464 and 485, in the reign of the Khākān Shulo-Puchin.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 174.
- 465 G. Sam. 146. Indor copper-plate. Śarvanāga, feudatory governor of Antarvedī under Skandagupta.—CI. iii, 68.

Fa-chien, an Indian Śramana, translates six Buddhist works between 465 and 471.—BN. 418.

- The Ephthalites or White Huns, under Laelih, expel the Little Kushanas from Gandhāra.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 186.
- G. Sam. 156, 163, 191. Copper-plates from Khoh and Majhgawām. Hastin, Parivrājaka Mahārāja, son and successor of Damodara, and contemporary with Sarvanātha of Uchchakalpa. Said to have governed Dahhālā (possibly Dahālā) and the country including the eighteen forest kingdoms (Khoh inscription of Sankshobha).

 —CI. iii, 93-110. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100.
- The astronomer Aryabhata born at Kusumapura (Pāṭaliputra); author of the Āryāshṭaka and Daśagītikā.—WL. 257. Indische Streifen, iii, 300-2. Gaṇakatarangiṇī, ed. Sudhākara, The Pandit, N.S., xiv (1892), p. 2.

а D. 477

Sain. 158. Kosām inscription of the Mahārāja Lakshmaņa; to be referred probably to the Gupta era.—EI. ii, 363.

An embassy from Western India visits China in the reign of Hiao-wên Ti of the Northern Wei dynasty.—JA., 3e série, viii, 291.

478

S. 400, 415, 417, copper-plates from Umetā, Bagumrā, and Ilāo. Dadda II, Prasāntarāga, Gurjara of Bharoch, son and successor of Jayabhata I. This date is given on the authority of Bühler. Fleet and Kielhorn, however, consider the above-named copperplates as spurious, an opinion shared by the late Bhagwānlāl Indraji.—IA. vii, 61 (Umetā copper-plate); xiii, 115 (Ilāo copper-plate); xvii, 183 (Bagumrā copper-plate). EI. iii, 173, note. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 312, note 7.

480

Sthira-(?) or Pura-(?)gupta, Śrī Prakāśāditya, either identical with Skandagupta or his brother and successor. His name occurs on the seal of Kumāragupta II as the son and successor of Kumāragupta I, Skandagupta, who is mentioned in other lists, being here omitted. Sthiragupta married Vatsadevī.—JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 92 ff. JRAS. 1893, 83. IA. xix, 226.

481

Dharmajātayaśas, a Śramaņa of Central India, translated the Amritartha-sūtra.—BN. 420.

484

G. Sam. 165 on Eran pillar, 174, 18— on coins. Budhagupta, reigning in Central India. The connection of Budhagupta with the Gupta dynasty is unknown. He seems to have been succeeded, between the years 494 and 510 A.D., by the Hūna, Toramāṇa (q.v., A.D. 495).

Suraśmichandra, feudatory governor under Budhagupta of the territory between the Kālindī (Jamnā) and the Narmadā.

Mātrivishņu governing at or near Eraņ.—CI. iii, 88-9; Int. 17. JRAS., N.S., XXI, 134; ib. 1893, 86.

485

Asaiga, master of the Yogāchāra system of the Mahāyānist Buddhists, flourished between A.D. 485 and 560. He lived long in Oudh and Magadha, and died at Rājagriha at the age of seventy-five. Vasubandhu, Asaiga's younger brother, author of the Abhidharmakośa, etc., must be placed somewhat later.—Mémoires de Hiouen Theong, iv, 223. Vassilief, Le Bouddisme, 219, 222.

490

Narasimhagupta, Bālāditya, son and successor probably of

490 Sthiragupta; married Mahādevī or Śrīmatīdevī; mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as the conqueror of Mihirakula, named in the Deo-Baranārk inscription of Jīvitagupta some 200 years later; is possibly, too, the ancestor referred to by Prakaţāditya of Benares in his Sarnath inscription of the seventh century A.D.— JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 93 ff. JRAS. 1893, 83. CI. iii, 213, 284.

Rise of the Chālukya dynasty of Bādāmi.

According to tradition, the Chalukyas were of northern origin. The establishment of their power in the south is ascribed, in the Miraj and Kauthem plates, to Jayasimha I, the earliest named prince of the line. In the sixth century A.D. the Chalukyas established themselves in the Dekkan at the expense of the Pallavas, founding there a kingdom which in its palmiest days embraced the greater part of Southern India. See under A.D. 630 and 973.—JRAS., o.s., ii, 380; iii, 258 ff. BD., sec. x. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 335-381. IA. xvi, 17; xvii, 199. EI. iii, 2.

Gunavriddhi, a Śramana of Central India, translated in A.D. 492 492 and 495 three works into Chinese. - BN. 421.

495

Senāpati Bhatārka, founder of the Valabhī dynasty, begins to reign: till about A.D. 515; stated to have fought with the Maitrakas, i.e. the Huna tribe, to which belonged Toramana and Mihirakula (Māliyā copper-plate). See Toramāna, A.D. 495.

The princes of Valabhi started as feudatories of the Gupta empire, Dharasena IV being the first of their line to become a supreme sovereign. From the time of Dharasena II the Valabhī rule embraced continental Gujarāt as far as the Mahī, and later it extended at least to the Narmada, Bharoch being temporarily wrested from the Gurjaras by Dharasena IV. Some of the Valabhī princes, though Brahmanists, patronized Buddhism. Dhruvasena I granted a village to a monastery founded by his sister's daughter Dudda, and his nephew Guhasena four villages to the same monastery. Guhasena's mention of the eighteen schools represented in the monastery refers to the Hinayana sect of Buddhism, and thus confirms Hiuen Tsang's statement as to the Hīnayāna doctrines being chiefly studied in the convents at Valabhī. The latest known prince of the Valabhī line is Śīlāditya, VI, G. Sam. 447. The final date of the dynasty is at present unknown.-CI. iii, 167; Int. 41. Hoernle, JBA. lviii, 97ff.

▲.D.495

Fleet, IA. xviii, 228. General refs. for the dynasty:—ASWI. ii, 80 ff.; iii, 93 ff. CI. iii, 42. Bühler, IA. xvii, 195 ff.

Toramāṇa, Indo-Skythian of Śākala in the Panjab, establishes himself in Eastern Mālava, probably succeeding Budhagupta. His reign at Śākala may have begun about A.D. 460, and the death of Skandagupta very likely enabled him to invade and hold Central India. He seems, however, to have been defeated, and the Gupta power temporarily restored by Narasimhagupta; with the aid of the Valabhī ruler Bhaṭārka, A.D. 510. An inscription of Toramāṇa at Eraṇ is dated in the first year of his reign in Mālava, and a coin bears the date 52 of an unknown era. The Kura inscription of Toramāṇa Shāha has also been attributed to him.—CI. iii, Int. 11; text, 158. IA. xviii, 225 ff. NC., 3rd ser., ix, 291. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 98. EI. i, 238.

Dhanyavishnu, brother and successor of Mātrivishnu, reigning at or near Eran as feudatory of Toramāna.

Rāya Dīwāīj of Sindh begins to reign. His successors were his son Rāya Siharas; his son Rāya Sāhasī; his son Rāya Siharas II, who was defeated and slain by a king of Persia, possibly Khusrū Nūshīrvān (a.d. 531-579); his son Rāya Sāhasī II. The dynasty lasted 137 years, and was supplanted by Chach, son of Sīlāij, a Brahman.—EHI. i, 405 ff.

499

Friday, March 19th. Vernal equinox, \$\frac{1}{2}. 421, about two and a half hours after sunrise at Ujjain; epoch of Āryabhaṭa and other Hìndu astronomers from which the Kaliyuga is dated back 3600 sidereal years. The ecliptic was fixed by its position with reference to the sidereal signs at this equinox; and as Hindu astronomers allow a uniform precession of 54" of arc annually, the sidereal year begins later by 1 day every 66.7 years, or 21 days in 1400 years, and commences now about 12th April.

S. 421. Lalla, an astronomer, pupil of Aryabhata, said to have flourished at this date.—Gaṇakatarangiṇī, ed. Sudhākara, The Pandit, N.S., xiv (1892), p. 8.

501

Dharmaruchi, Śramana of Southern India, translates three Buddhist works in A.D. 501, 504, and 507.—BN. 426.

502

Chu-lo-ta sent as ambassador to China by Kiu-to (possibly a Gupta king of Magadha).—JA., 3° série, viii, \$86 ff.

- 1.D. 503
- An embassy from Southern India visits China in the reign of Hsüan-wu Ti of the Northern Wei dynasty. In the same year an embassy from Central India brings products of the country to China.

 —JA., 3° série, viii, 274, 292.
- Embassies from Northern and Southern India visit China. That from Southern India is said to have brought with it a branch of the Bodhi tree and a tooth of Buddha.—JA., 3° serie, viii, 293.
- 505 S. 427, vernal equinox: commencement of the solar or sidereal year, Thursday, March 19th, epoch of Varāhamihira's Pañchasiddhāntika.
- 507 Embassy from Southern India to China.—JA., 3° série, viii, 294.
- Bodhiruchi, Śramana of Northern India, arrives at Loyang where he translates several works until A.D. 535. Ratnamati, a Śramana of Central India, translates three or more Buddhist works into Chinese —BN. 426, 427.

Embassy from Southern India to China.—Refs. under A.D. 507.

- G. Sam. 191. Date of the Eran inscription of the chieftain Goparāja, son of Mādhava and maternal grandson of the Śarabha king; recording his having fought a battle in conjunction with Bhānugupta, described as a powerful king of Eastern Mālava.—CI. iii, 91.
- Mihirakula, Indo-Skythian of Śākala in the Panjab, succeeds his father, Toramāṇa. Mihirakula overthrew the Gupta power in Western and Central India, but was finally defeated at Kahror, about A.D. 530, by Yaśodharman, feudatory of Narasimhagupta, after which he retired to Kashmir. He is mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as a king of Śākala who was attacked, on account of his persecution of the Buddhists, by Bālāditya of Magadha, and defeated, his life being spared by intervention of the Queen mother, after which he retired to Kashmir and founded a kingdom. In Hui-wu T'ai-ssù's notes on the 179th paragraph of the Memorials of Śākya-Buddha Tathāgata, Mihirakula is mentioned as the king during whose persecution of the Buddhists Āryasimha, the twenty-third or twenty-fourth Patriarch, was murdered. The Rājatarānginī names him as a native king of Kashmir during the

Mlechchha inroads. It describes him as invading Simhala, perhaps a mistake for Sindh of his invasion of which the Mujmalu-t Tawārīkh gives an account. An inscription at Gwaliar is dated in the fifteenth year of his reign.—IA. xv, 245 ff. CI. iii, 158, 161, and Int. 11. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 95 ff. NC., 3rd series, ix, 289, 290; xiii, 187. Beal's Si-yu-ki, i, 119, 120, notes; 167, 171.

515

Embassy from Southern India to China (Official Memoirs of Hsüan-wu Ti).—See A.D. 507.

518

Sung Yun, a native of T'un-huang in Little Tibet, is sent by the Empress of the Northern Wei dynasty, in company with Hui-sang, a bhikshu of the temple of Loyang, to search for Buddhist books in the western countries. Travelling probably to Khotan, and across the Tsung-ling mountains, Sung-yun visited Gandhāra, then in possession of the Ye-t'a (Ephthalites), and under a king of the Laelih dynasty; and, after reaching Peshawar and Nagarahāra, returned to China in A.D. 521, with 170 volumes of the Great Development series.—Beal's Si-yu-ki, i, Int. xv ff.

520

Kumāragupta II, Kramāditya, son and successor of Narasimhagupta.—JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100. JRAS., N.S., xxv (1893), 83.

Dronasimha, Mahārāja of Valabhī, son of Bhaṭārka, brother and successor of Dharasena I. The Māliyā copper-plate states that Dronasimha was "anointed in the kingship by his paramount sovereign in person"; this sovereign being possibly identical either with Narasimhagupta or Yaśodharman.— Māliyā copper-plate, CI. iii, 168, and refs. under Bhaṭārka and Toramāna, A.D. 495.

Bodhidharman, twenty-eighth Buddhist Patriarch, flourished. Left India for China about this date.—Beal's Si-yu-ki, i, 119, 120, notes; ii, 251, note 35.

Dignāga of Kānchī, pupil of Vasubandhu, and his contemporary Gunaprabha, the guru of King Harsha of Thānesar, may be placed between the years 520 and 600 A.D. Dignāga wrote the *Pramāṇa-Samuchchaya*.—Vassilief, *Le Bouddisme*, 78, 206. ZDMG. xxii, 726. WL. 209, n. 19.

524

Buddhaśānta, Śramana of Central India, translates ten Buddhist works into Chinese between 524 and 538 or 539.—RN. 427.

Raṇarāga, Early Chālukya, son and successor of Jayasimha I.— EI. iii, 2. BD. 49. FKD., Bom. Gas., 342.

526

G. Sam. 207, 216, 217, 221. Dhruvasena I of Valabhī, brother and successor of Dronasimha.—IA. iv, 104; v, 204. JRAS., w.s., 1895, 379. VOJ. vii, 295. EI. iii, 318.

528

19th March, G. Sam. 209, Khoh copper-plate. Sankshoba, Parivrājaka Mahārāja, son and successor of Hastin.—CI. iii, 112, Int. 117.

530

An embassy, said to be Indian, bringing gifts to the Emperor Justinian, reaches Constantinople.—Priaulx, *Indian Embassics to Rome*, 126.

533

V. Sam. 589, inscription from Mandasor. Yasodharman reigning in Northern India. Another Mandasor inscription describes Yasodharman's kingdom as extending over the whole of Northern India, from the river Lauhitya or Brahmaputra to the Western Ocean, and from the Himālayas to the Mahendra Mountain. represents him as possessing countries which not even the Guptas and Hūnas could subdue, and as having homage paid him even by Mihirakula. Hiuen Tsang ascribes Mihirakula's defeat to Bālāditya of Magadha, i.s. Narasimhagupta. He and Yasodharman may, therefore, have combined to overthrow Mihirakula, or, more probably, Yasodharman was a feudatory of Narasimhagupta, who used his victory over the Hūnas as a means of attaining supreme power. Hoernle inclines to identify Yasodharman with Śīlāditya of Mālava, mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as having lived sixty years before his own time,-IA. xv. 222, 252. CI. iii, 142-158. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 95 ff.

5**3**5

Kosmas Indikopleustes said to have written his *Topographia Christiana*, embodying the results of his travels in India, Arabia, and Persia.—Encyc. Brit. JRAS., N.S., xii, 284.

538

Upasunya, Śramana of Udyāna, Central India, translates three Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 538 and 540 or 541. Moving to Nanking in A.D. 545, he there translated another work. Gautama Prajñāruchi, a Brahman of Vārānasī (Benares), translates several Buddhist works into Chinese, between A.D. 538 and 541 or 543.—BN. 422-3, 428.

540

Dharapatta, Mahārāja of Valabhī, brother and successor of Dhruvasena.—JBA. lviii, chart, p. 100. CI. iii, Int. 41.

541

An Indian embassy visits China in the reign of Taï-tsung.—JA., 3° série, viii, 383.

Vimokshaprajūa Rishi, or Vimokshasena (?), Śramaṇa of Ud-yāna (?), translated, with Prajūāruchi, five Buddhist works into Chinese.—BN. 429.

548

Paramartha, a Śramana of Ujjain, arrives in Chien-yeh (Nanking). Between the years 557 and 569 he translated numerous works into Chinese, dying in the latter year at the age of 70.—BN. 423, 424.

550

Iśanavarman, Maukhari, son and successor of Iśvaravarman: married Lakshmīvatī; contemporary with Kumāragupta of Magadha who is said, in the Aphsad inscription of Ādityasena, to have defeated him. A coin of Iśanavarman's is dated, according to Cunningham, in the year 257, according to Hoernle, in the year 245 of the Gupta era.—CASR. xv, 166; xvi, 81. CI. iii, 206. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100.

550

Satyāśraya, Raṇavikrama, Śrī Pulikeśin or Polekeśin, Vallabha, Early Chālukya, son and successor of Raṇarāga: married Durlabhadevī of the Batpūra or Bappūra family. The Aihole inscription represents him as removing his capital from Indukānti to Vātāpipura, now Bādāmi. He was probably the first king of the dynasty, and regarded later as its real founder.—IA. viii, 243. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 343-4.

The Panchatantra translated into Pahlavi by command of the Sassanian king Nüshīrvān (A.D. 531-579).—WL. 212.

552

Buddhism said to have been introduced into Japan from Korea, in the thirteenth year of King Kin Mei Teno (A.D. 540-571).—Klaproth, Annales des Empereurs du Japon, 34.

557

Narendrayasas, Śramana of Udyāna in Northern India, translates, together with Fa-chi, i.e. Dharmajñāna, seven Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 557 and 568, and eight works between A.D. 582 and 585, dying in 589.—BN. 432.

- 4.D. G. Sam. 240, 246, 247, 248 on copper-plates. Guhasena of Valabhī, son and successor of Dharapuṭṭa.—IA. iv, 174;-v, 206; vii, 66; xiv, 75. BI. 30.
- Jñānagupta, Śramaṇa of Gandhāra, translated numerous works into Chinese between A.D. 561 and 592, dying in A.D. 600.—BN. 433.
- Jñānayaśas, Śramaṇa of Magadha, translated, together with his disciples Yaśogupta and Jñānagupta, six Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 564 and 572.—BN. 431.
- (Bādāmi cave inscription S. 500, in twelfth year of reign) Kīrtivarman I, Raṇaparākrama, Early Chālukya, succeeds his father Pulikeśin I. Married a sister of the Sendraka king Śrīvallabha-Senānanda. Claims to have subdued the Naļas, the Mauryas of the Northern Konkan, the Kadambas of Banavāsi (Aihoļe inscription); the kings of Vanga, Anga, Kalinga, Vaṭṭūra, Magadha, Madraka, Keraļa, Ganga, Mūshaka, Pāṇḍya, Dramila, Choliya, Āļuka, and Vaijayantī (Mahākūṭa inscription). Ruled till A.D. 597.—IA. vi, 363 ff.; viii, 243; x, 57; xi, 68 ff. (undated inscription at Āḍūr); xix, 14. BD. 49, 50. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 344 ff.
- G. Sam. 252-272 on copper-plates. Dharasena II, of Valabhī, son and successor of Guhasena.—IA. i, 17, 60 ff. (or JBRAS. x, 66 ff.); vi, 9; vii, 68, 70; viii, 301. CI. iii, 164. BI. 30 ff.

An Indian embassy to China, bringing products of the country, is mentioned in the official memoirs of Hsuan Ti, in the annals of the Chen dynasty.—JA., 3° série, viii, 291.

- Gautama Dharmajñāna, Upāsaka of Vārāṇasī (Benares), and eldest son of Prajñāruchi (A.D. 538), appointed governor of the Yang-chuan district by the Northern Chou dynasty. In A.D. 582 he was recalled to the capital by Wen Ti, first emperor of the Sui dynasty, and translated one Buddhist work.—BN. 432.
- Kalyāṇavarman, the astronomer, probably flourished about this date. He lived after Varāhamihira, and was possibly a contemporary of Brahmagupta.—Gaṇakatarangiṇī, ed. Sudhākara, The Paṇḍit, x.s., xiv, 16.

A.D 580

Buddharāja of Chedi, son and successor of Śankaragana, contemporary with the Early Chālukya Mangalīśa who claims to have defeated him.—CASR. ix. 112. BD. 49.

Dadda III, of Bharoch. A grant from Sānkhedā of Sam. 346 (probably Chedi era) has been attributed to this king.—EI. ii, 19. IA. xvii, 191. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 313, note 4.

Subandhu, author of the Vāsaradattā, may have flourished about this date, being mentioned by Bāṇa (A.D. 600).—Bühler, Die indischen Inschriften, 20. JBRAS. xviii, 147, 159. VOJ. i, 115.

582

Vinītaruchi, Śramaṇa of Udyāna, Northern India, translated two Buddhist works into Chinese.—BN. 432.

585

Prabhākaravardhana, of Thāṇeśar, son and successor of Ādityavardhana, and probably first paramount sovereign of his dynasty; married Yaśomatīdevī. Fought, according to Bāṇa, with the king of Gandhāra and the Hūṇas in the Himālayas, against the king of Sindh in the west, with the Bhīnmāl and Bharoch branches of the Gurjaras, and with the king of Mālava. Sent his son Rājyavardhana, shortly before his own death, against the Hūṇas. Prabhākaravardhana's daughter Rājyaśrī married the Maukhari Grahavarman, who, shortly after his father-in-law's death, was attacked and slain by the king of Mālava.—EI. i, 68 ff.

587

Ś. 509. Varāhamihira, the astronomer, dies, according to Āmarāja's commentary on Brahmagupta's Khandakhādya: author of the Paūchasiddhāntikā. — JRAS., n.s., i, 407. Gaṇakatarangiṇī, ed. Sudhākara, The Paṇdit, n.s., xiv, 13.

588

G. Sain. 269. Bodh-Gayā inscription of Mahānāman.—IA. xv, 356; xx, 190.

590

Pūrṇavarman reigning in Western Magadha. Mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as the last of the descendants of Aśoka, and reinvigorator of the Bodhi tree which Śaśānka, king of Karṇasuvarṇa, had tried to destroy. Śaśānka being identical with the king of that name who, according to Hiuen Tsang, murdered Rājyavardhana, elder brother of Harsha of Thāneśar (a.d. 606), Pūrṇavarman, as his contemporary, must have flourished towards the close of the sixth or beginning of the seventh century a.d.—IA. xiii, 95 ff. Beal's Si-yu-ki, ii, 118.

Dharmagupta, Śramana of Southern India, translated several Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 590 and 616: died A.D. 619.—BN. 434.

597

Mangalīśa, Mangalarāja, Ranavikrānta, Early Chālukya, son of Pulikeśin I, succeeds his brother Kīrtivarman; reigned till A.D. 608. Destroyed the Māṭangas; subdued the Kaṭachchuris (Kalachuris) under Buddharāja, son of Śankaragana of Chedi; conquered Revatīdvīpa, and apparently lost his life in trying to secure the Chālukya kingdom for his own son, to the exclusion of his nephew Pulikeśin (Aihoļe, Nerūr, and Mahākūṭa inscriptions). Bhandārkār fixes Mangalīśa's initial date in Ś. 513 (A.D. 591), from the grant of Indravarman; but Fleet, arguing from the Mahākūṭa inscription which, according to his reading, is dated in Mangalīśa's fifth year, refers it to A.D. 597.—Inscriptions: IA. vii, 161 (Nerūr copper-plates); ib. x, 59 (Bādāmi undated inscription). IA. xix, 7 ff. (Mahākūṭa inscription). PSOCI., Nos. 11 and 40. BD. 50. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 346 ff.

598

Ś. 520. Brahmagupta, the astronomer, born: author of the Brahmasphutasiddhānta (Ś. 550).—JRAS., N.S., i, 410. Gaṇakatarangini, The Paṇḍit, N.S., xiv, 18.

600

Grahavarman, Maukhari, governor of Kanauj, son and successor of Avantivarman; married Rājyaśrī, daughter of Prabhākaravardhana of Thāneśar.—JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100.

Devagupta reigning in Eastern Mālava: contemporary with Grahavarman, the Maukhari, and Rājyavardhana of Thāneśar.— JBA. lviii, chart, p. 100.

Mahendravarman I, Pallava, son and successor of Simhavishnu, may have reigned about this date, having been contemporary with Pulikeśin II, Early Chālukya (A.D. 609).—ASSI. iii, 11, FKD., Bom. Gaz., 324.

The poet Bāna, author of the Śrīharshacharita, Kādambarī, and the Chandihāśataka; Mayūra, author of the Śūryaśataka; Dandin, author of the Daśakumāracharita and the Kāvyadarśa; and Divākara flourished, being contemporaries of Harshavardhana of Kanauj. Jaina tradition makes Mayūra the father-in-law of Bāna. To the same period belongs Mānatunga, author of the Bhaktāmarastotra.—Bühler, Die indischen Inschriften. Peterson's Subhāshitāvali, Int. 88. VOJ. iv, 67.

The Śaiva devotee, Tirunāvukkaraiyar, flourished under Mahendravarman I. The authorship of the *Devāram*, a collection of Śaiva hymns, is ascribed to him and to the devotees Tirunānasambandar and Sundaramūrti Nāvanār.—EI. iii, 277 ff.

605

G. Sam. 286, 290. Śīlāditya I, Dharmāditya of Valabhī, son and successor of Dharasena II.—IA. i, 45 ff., and JBRAS. x, 75. IA. ix, 237 ff. (copper-plate of Sam. 290); ib. xiv, 327 (Walā copper-plate, Sam. 286).

605

Rājyavardhana of Thāneśar, eldest son and successor of Prabhā-karavardhana. His reign was short, as he was slain by a king called by Bāna, Narendragupta of Gauda, by Hiuen Tsang, Śaśānka of Karnasuvarna, on his return from a successful expedition against the king of Mālava, undertaken just after his father's death, to avenge the murder of his brother-in-law, Grahavarman, the Maukhari.—EI. i, 70.

606

October 22nd, S. 528, Kärt. vad. 1: probable epoch of the era of Harshavardhana of Thānesar. If it followed the Saka reckoning, however, from Chaitra sudi, the epoch would be Friday, 3rd March, 607 A.D.

Harshavardhana Śīlāditya of Thāṇeśar, succeeds his brother Rājyavardhana II: reigned, according to Chinese accounts, until about A.D. 648. Harsha was the most famous monarch of his line, and extended his sovereignty over the whole of Northern India. Inscriptions record his invasion of Valabhī between A.D. 633 and 640, in the reign of Dhruvasena II who fled for refuge to Dadda IV of Bharoch, from whence he submitted to Harsha and married his granddaughter. Nepāl was conquered by him and his era introduced there shortly before the reign of Amśuvarman, to which conquest allusion is made by Bāṇa in the Śrīharshacharita, and Chālukya inscriptions record Harsha's defeat at the hands of Pulikeśin II, when striving to extend his dominion beyond the Narmadā.

He is the hero of Bāṇa's Śrīharshacharita, and was himself a poet and the reputed author of several poems. Hiuen Tsang visited his court, and was present at the religious convocation held by him at Prayāga A.D. 643. The pilgrim represents him as an ardent Buddhist, but Harsha, in his Madhuban grant, calls

606 himself a Śaiva.—Inscriptions: Bankshera inscription, Sam. 22, EI. iv, 208. Madhuban copper-plates, Sam. 25, EI. i, 67 ff. Sonpat Seal, CI. iii, 231. IA. xii, 234; xiii, 73, 420, n. 37; xvii, 196; xix, 40, 151; xx, 119. Beal's Si-yu-ki, i, 209 ff. Stan. Julien, Mémoires sur les Contrées Occidentales, 247-265, or IA. vii, 196. Reinaud, Fragments Arabes et Persans, 139. Hall's Vāsavadattā, 51. JBRAS. x, 38. Bendall, Catal. Buddhist Sanskrit MSS. xli. JBA. lviii, chart, p. 100. Chavannes, Mémoire, 19, n. 2.

609

(Haidarābād grant of S. 535, in third year), Aihole inscription of S. 556.

Pulikeśin II, Satyāśraya, Śrī Prithvīvallabha, Early Chālukya, succeeds his uncle Mangalīśa: till about A.D. 642. After repulsing Appāvika and Govinda, perhaps of the Rāshtrakūta race, Pulikeśin, according to the Aihole inscription, subdued the Kadambas, reducing their capital of Banavasi, and allied himself with the Gangas of Maisūr and the Alupas. He then sent Chandadanda against the Kanarese Mauryas, and himself attacked and reduced the city of Puri, conquered the kings of Lata, Malava, and Gurjara, and repelled Harshavardhana. Pulikeśin then took the title of Parameśvara. Kosala and Kalinga submitted to him, and later he attacked and besieged Mahendravarman I, the Pallava king, in his capital, Kānchīpuram, and, crossing the Kaverī, invaled the country of the Cholas, Pandyas, and Keralas. According to the evidence of the Haidarabad grant, these victories were gained before A.D. 612, probably about A.D. 608-9. Adityavarman, son of Pulikeśin, is known, from an undated grant issued in the first year of his reign, to have ruled the district near the confluence of the Krishna and Tungabhadra. Chandraditya, another son, whose wife Vijayabhattārikā or Vijayamahādevī issued the undated Nerūr and Kochre grants (the former of which is referred by Fleet to A.D. 659, q.v.), ruled the Savantvadī district, while Jayasimha, a younger brother of Pulikeśin, and known from the undated Nirpan grant of his son Nagavardhana, governed the Nāsik district (see under Vijayarāja, A.D. 643). Towards the close of his reign Pulikesin suffered reverses at the hands of the Pallavas under Narasimhavarman I (q.v.).—IA. vi, 72; vii, 163 (undated grant from Nerūr), ib. p. 290; viii; 44 (Kochre grant); ib. p. 237 ff., or ASWI. iii, 133 ff. (Aihole Meguti inscription, S. 556). IA. ix, 123; xiv, 330; xvi, 109; xvii, 141; xix, 303 (Sātārā copper-plate); xx, 5, 95. EI. iii, 50 (undated grant from

Chiplūn). AS. Reports, No. 9, 90 ff. Beal's Si-yu-ki, ii, 255 ff. JBRAS. xvi, 223. BD. 50 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 349 ff.

610

S. 532, Goa grant, in twentieth year of the reign.

Satyāśraya Dhruvarāja Indravarman governing Revatīdvīpa. Was probably related to the Chālukyas, being connected with the Bappūra family to which belonged Durlabhadevī, wife of Pulikeśin I. The twentieth year mentioned in Indravarman's grant is referred by Bhandārkār to the reign of Mangalīśa, but by Fleet to that of Indravarman himself as governor under Pulikeśin II.—JBRAS. x, 348 ff.; xiv, 24 ff. BD. 49. IA. xix, 11. EI. iii, 2. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 355.

The Jaina poet, Ravikīrti, flourished, being contemporary with Pulikeśin II, Early Chālukya. He was the composer of Pulikeśin's Aihole Meguti inscription in which he claims equality with the poets Kālidāsa and Bhāravi, thus incidentally proved to have flourished before this time. No definite date can as yet be fixed for Kālidāsa, but, according to Kielhorn, he cannot be placed later than A.D. 472, the date of Kumāragupta's Mandasor inscription, a verse of which so closely resembles a passage in Kālidāsa's Ritusamhāra as to justify the inference that this work was in existence when the inscription was incised. Similarly, the Bodh-Gayā inscription of Mahānāman contains a passage closely resembling one in the Raghuvamśa.—BD. 59. VOJ. iii, 121 ff. IA. xix, 285; xx, 190. JBRAS. xix, 35. Bühler, Die indischen Inschriften, p. 71.

615

Ś. 538 cur. Vaisākha. Vishņuvardhana I, Kubja-Vishņuvardhana, or Vishamasiddhi appointed Yuvarāja by his brother Pulikesin II. From this position Vishņuvardhana passed later to that of independent sovereign of Vengī (see A.D. 630). Reigned eighteen years from his installation as Yuvarāja.—IA. xix, 303 (Sātārā grant of the eighth year of Pulikesin). IA. xx, 15 (Chīpurupalle grant of Vishņuvardhana's eighteenth year). See also ib., pp. 1 and 93 ff.

615

Kharagraha I, of Valabhī, succeeds his brother Śīlāditya I.

620

Dharasena III, of Valabhī, succeeds his father Kharagraha I.—CI. iii, Int. 41.

- Pulikeśin II, Early Chālukya, sends an embassy to Khusrū II of Persia in this or the following year (Arabic version of Tabari).
- Prabhākaramitra, Śramana of Central India, arrives in China.

 Translated three Buddhist works there, and died in A.D. 633.—

 BN. 434-5.
- \$.550—in the reign of Śrī Vyāghramukha of the Chāpa dynasty,
 Brahmagupta, the astronomer, writes the Brahmasphutasiddhūnta.
 —JRAS., N.s., i, 410. Ganakataranginī, The Pandit, N.s., xiv, 18.
- 9th Oct., Chedi Sam. 380; 385, 391, 392, copper-plates from Khedā (Kaira), Sānkhedā, and Dabhoī.

Dadda IV, Praśāntarāga II, Gurjara of Bharoch, son and successor of Jayabhaṭa II. The Nausāri grant (of Jayabhaṭa IV) states that Dadda IV protected the lord of Valabhī (probably Dhruvasena II) from Harshadeva, i.e. Harshavardhana, of Thāṇeśar.

It was perhaps during this reign that Dharasena IV, son and successor of Dhruvasena, occupied Bharoch, one of his copperplates of the year 648 A.D. being dated from "the victorious camp situated at Bharoch." About the same time, or perhaps a little earlier, the Chālukyas seized upon, and established their rule in, the southern half of the Gujarāt dominions.—IA. xiii, 81, 88 (Kaira copper-plates). EI. ii, 20 (Sānkhedā grant). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 314. Sitsungsberichte der K. A. d. W. Wien, Bd. cxxxv, viii (Dabhoī grant).

G. Sam. 310 on copper-plates. Dhruvasena II, Bālāditya of Valabhī, brother and successor of Dharasena III. Hiuen Tsang mentions him as Tu-lu-p'o-pa-ch'a, i.e. Dhruvabhaṭa, and states that he was the nephew of Śīlāditya of Mālava, and the grandson-in-law of Harshavardhana of Thāṇeśar. This alliance was probably the outcome of his submission to Harsha who attacked and defeated him between A.D. 633 and 649, forcing him to take refuge with Dadda IV of Bharoch (Nausāri grant of Jayabhaṭa IV). Dhruvasena figures also in the pages of Hiuen Tsang as 'the king of Southern India,' who attended

¹ Certain portraits in No. 1 of the Ajanță caves are supposed to be those of Khusrū and of his wife Shirīn, while a large fresco in the same cave is believed to represent Pulikesin's reception of a Persian embassy.—JRAS., N.S., xi, 156 ff.

Harshavardhana's religious conference at Prayāga; and who afterwards accompanied the pilgrim on his departure from Harsha's camp.—IA. vi, 12; xiii, 70. JBRAS. ix, xlviii-ix. BI. 39. Beal's Si-yu-ki, ii, 267. Stan. Julien, Hist. de la vie de Hiouen Thsang, 254, 260, 358, 369-71, 447. Mémoires sur les Contrées Occidentales, ii, 163. See also Bühler, IA. xvii, 195 ff.

August 1st. The Chinese Buddhist, Hiuen Tsang, leaves China for India. He returned to China in A.D. 645, and between this year and that of his death in A.D. 664, translated seventy-five Buddhist works into Chinese.—BN. 435. Beal's Si-yu-ki. Stan. Julien, Hist. de la vie de Hiouen Thsang.

630

Division of the Chālukya kingdom. Vishņuvardhana becomes independent sovereign of Vengī, founding there the Eastern branch of the Chālukya family, which ruled that part of the country until the eleventh century, when its kingdom was merged in that of the Cholas.—IA. xx, 12, 94. See under A.D. 615.

Mitrasena, pupil of Gunaprabha and Vasubandhu, and guru of Harshavardhana, taught Hiuen Tsang about this date, being ninety years old at the time.—Stan. Julien, Hist. de la vie de Hiouen Thsang, L, ii, 109.

Among the Buddhist scholastics at Nālanda during Hiuen Tsang's stay in India were Śīlabhadra, pupil and successor of Dharmapāla, head of the Nālanda College who, with his contemporary, Bhavaviveka, must have flourished about this time or somewhat earlier; Jayasena, Chandragomin, the opponent of Chandrakīrti; Guṇamati, author of a commentary on Vasubandhu's Abhidharmakośa; his disciple Vasumitra (third of the name), author of a commentary on the Abhidharmakośa-Vyākhyā; Jñānachandra and Ratnasimha, teacher of Hsüan chao (q.v., A.D. 650). I-tsing (A.D. 671-92) mentions Jñānachandra and Ratnasimha as his teachers.

—Mémoires de Hiouen Thsang, L, ix, 46, 47. Chavannes, Mémoire, 18.

Divākaramitra Maitrāyanīya, a Buddhist teacher, flourished. Was high in the esteem of Harshavardhana, whose sister Rājyaśrī, widow of the Maukhari Grahavarman, became a Buddhist nun.—
Harshacharita, 484.

Vāmana and Jayāditya, joint authors of the Kāśikā Vritti, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras, flourished from about A.D. 630-50. I-tsing, the Buddhist pilgrim, writing about A.D. 691, mentions Jayāditya as having died thirty years before, therefore about A.D. 661-2.

д.в. 630

Bhartrihari, the grammarian, author of the Vākyapadīya, flourished before the middle of the seventh century A.D. Died, according to I-tsing, A.D. 651-2.—IA. ix, 307; xii, 226; xxii, 222. I-tsing's Record of the Buddhist Religion, trans. Takakusu, Gen. Int., lv, lviii.

631

H. 10. The Brahman Chach usurps the throne of Sindh on the death of Rāya Sūhasī II (see A.D. 495). Shortly after his accession he slew Maḥrat, Rāṇā of Chitor (or Jaipūr). In H. 14 he invaded Kirmān, and fixed the boundary between it and Hindustan. In his fifth year, H. 15, occurred Mughīrah's attack upon Dībal. Chach is said to have reigned forty years and to have been succeeded by his brother Chandar, who died H. 59 after a reign of eight years, and was succeeded by Dāhir.—EHI. i, 131 ff., and 406, 414.

632

Tuesday, 16th June, the Persian era of Yazdijard begins on the accession of Yazdijard III, son of Sheriyar and grandson of Khusrū II.

Srong-btsan-sgam-po, king of Tibet, said to have sent Tongmi Samb'ota to India to study Sanskrit and gain access to Indian Buddhist literature. On his return Samb'ota introduced the Northern Indian Alphabet into Tibet.—JRAS., N.S., xvii, 474 ff. JBA. lvii, 41. IA. xxi, 33.

633

Jayasimha I, Sarvasiddhi, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father Vishnuvardhana: till A.D. 663.—IA. xiii, 137; xx, 12, 97 (a grant from Pedda-Maddāli, Kistna district, of his eighteenth year).

635

G. Sam. 316, inscription. Śivadeva I, a Lichchhavi of the Sūryavamśi dynasty of Eastern Nepāl, and contemporary of Amśuvarman, Thākurī; the Lichchhavis and Thākurīs apparently governing contemporaneously, the first in Eastern, the second in Western Nepāl.—Bendall, IA. xiv, 97, or Journey in Nepāl, 72, pl. viii. IA. ix, 168; xiii, 411 ff.; xiv, 342 ff.; or CI. iii, app. iv, 178, 189. JBA. lviii, chart, p. 100.

636

H. 15. 'Usmān ibn Āsī Ṣaqafī governor of Bahrain and 'Umān under the Khalīfah 'Umar, appoints his brother Ḥakīm to Bahrain, and proceeding himself to 'Umān, sends an expedition to pillage the coasts of India. About the same time Hakīm sends a force against Bharoch, and despatches his brother Mughīrah Abū-l-Āsī to Dībal,

where he defeats the enemy; the *Chach-nāma* represents him as being slain.—EHI. i, 415, 416.

639

March. The modern Burmese era begins: said to have been established by Thenga Rādzā; also called the Arakan era.

Hiuen Tsang visits Mahārāshtra (Mo-ho-lo-cha). He describes Pulikeśin (Pu-lo-ki-she) as an able and powerful king, and records Harshavardhana's ineffectual attempts to subdue him.—Beal's Siyu-ki, ii, 255 ff.

Buddhism said to have been introduced into Siam in the year 1181 of the Siamese sacred era, under a king called, according to tradition, Krek, who, in honour of it, instituted the popular era beginning A.D. 642.—Crawfurd, Jour. of an Embassy to the Courts of Siam and Cochin China, p. 367.

640

Harsha Sam. 34, 39, 44. Amśuvarman, Thākurī of Western Nepāl: mentioned in the Bauddha Pārvatīyā Vamśāvalī of Nepāl as an able and powerful prince, and by Hiuen Tsang as a man of great learning and the author of a Śabdavidyāśāstra. Was feudatory of the Lichchhavi Śivadeva I (A.D. 635, q.v.) or possibly of Harshavardhana, and became supreme probably on the latter's death in A.D. 648.—Bendall, IA. xiv, 97; Journey in Nepāl, 74, pl. ix. IA. ix, 169-171. Beal's Si-yu-ki, ii, 81. Wright, Hist. of Nepāl, 133 ff.

640

Hiuen Tsang visits Valabhī in the reign of Dhruvasena II, q.v. A.D. 629.

The Korean Śrāmanas A-li-yé-po-mouo (Āryavarman) and Hoci-yé visit India about this date. Both died at Nāļanda.—Chavannes, Mémoire, 32 ff.

541

G. Sam. 322, 326, 328, 330. Dharasena IV of Valabhī, Mahārājādhirāja, first paramount sovereign of the dynasty, son and successor of Dhruvasena II.

Dharasena's grants point to his having temporarily captured Bharoch about G. Sam. 330 (A.D. 648-9), apparently during the reign of Dadda IV. His own reign must have ended shortly afterwards. He was succeeded by Dhruvasena III, his cousin twice removed and the grandson of Śilāditya I. The fact that the imperial titles of Dharasena IV are not assumed by his immediate successors Dhruvasena III and Kharagraha II, though they are

revived by Śilāditya II and his successors, suggests Dharasena's power having met with some temporary reverse.—Unpublished copper-plates of Sam. 322 and 328. Copper-plates of Sam. 326, IA. i, 14, or JBRAS. x, 66 ff., and IA. i, 45; copper-plates of Sam. 330, IA. vii, 73, and xv, 335. IA. xvii, 196 ff.

642

Narasimhavarman I, or Narasimhavishņu, Pallava, son and successor of Mahendravarman I. Said to have destroyed Vātāpi, and to have frequently conquered Vallabharāja Puliķeśin (II) in the battles of Pariyaļa, Maṇimaṅgala, Śūramāra, and other places (grants of Nandivarman Pallavamalla, and Parameśvara I). The statement of another record that he conquered Ceylon, is confirmed by the *Mahāvamśa* which represents him and the Singhalese prince Māṇavamma as mutually aiding each other in their respective wars. Narasimha's son was Mahendravarman II.—IA. viii, 277; ix, 99. ASSI. iii, 11, 152; iv, 343. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 322 ff.

Tiruñanasambandar, the Saiva devotee, flourished under Narasimhavarman, Pallava.—EI. iii, 277 ff.

643

9th April. Chedi Sam. 394, Vaisākha, Kaira copper-plate. Vijayavarmarāja, Chālukya, son and successor of Buddhavarman, governing Gujarāt. According to Fleet there were three Gujarāt branches of the Chālukya dynasty, the first consisting of Jayasimha, his son Buddhavarman, and grandson, the above-named Vijayarāja; the second of Jayasimha Dharāśraya, brother of Pulikeśin II, and his son Nāgavardhana (Nirpaņ grant); and the third of Jayasimha Dharāśraya II (brother of Vikramāditya I) and his sons.—IA. vii, 241 ff.; IA. ix, 123 (Nirpaņ grant of Nāgavardhana); ib. xvii, 197. EI. iii, 2.

H. 22. 'Abdu-llah ibn 'Āmar ibn Rabī invades Kirmān and takes the capital, subdues Sīstān, and, advancing on Makrān, defeats the united armies of Makrān and Sindh. The Khalīfah 'Umar refuses his request to cross the Indus. Muḥammad al-Shirāzī ascribes the conquest of Sīstān to 'Amrū ibn al-Tamīmī and 'Abdu-llah ibn 'Umar Khattab, and that of Makrān to 'Abdu-llah ibn 'Unān, and represents Zanbīl, the ruler of Makrān, as being also ruler of Sindh. Other historians differ equally as to names, and some refer these conquests to the year H. 23.—EHI. i, 417

Wang Hsüan-tsê sent as ambassador by the Emperor of China to Harshavardhana of Thāṇeśar. He arrives, according to the most trustworthy Chinese accounts, after the latter's death and finds the country in a state of revolution and the supreme power in the hands of the Senāpati Arjuna. Wang Hsüan-tsê being driven out by the latter, takes refuge in Tibet and, returning with a large army, completely defeats him.—Chavannes, Mémoire, 19, n. 2.

648

Dharasena IV, of Valabhī, occupies Bharoch.—IA. xvii, 196.

649

The Chinese Śramana Tao-shêng (Chandradeva) visits India by way of Tibet. He remained there several years, dying in Nepāl on his way back to China.—Chavannes, *Mémoire*, 39.

650

The Chinese Śramana Hsüan chao, called in Sanskrit Prakāśamati, visiting Tibet on his way to India, is received by the Chinese princess, Wen Chang, widow of King Srong-btsan-sgam-po whose death, which occurred in this year, took place probably just before the pilgrim's arrival. After spending about fourteen years in India, three of which were passed in study at the schools of Jinaprabha and Ratnasimha at Nālanda, Hsüan chao returned to China about A.D. 664. He visited India a second time, but died on the return journey to China.—Chavannes, *Mémoire*, 10 ff.

651

G. Sam. 332, 334. Dhruvasena III of Valabhī, successor of Dharasena IV.—Unpublished copper-plate of Sam. 332, IA. xvii, 197, note 50. Copper-plate of Sam. 334, EI. i, 85.

H. 30. Yazdijard (Isdigird) III, of Persia, defeated near Istakhar by 'Abdu-llah ibn 'Āmar and 'Usmān, flees to Kirmān.—EHI. i, 419.

652

H. 30. 'Abdu-llah ibn 'Āmar pursues Yazdijard into Khurāsān, after which, in company with the Prince of Tūs, he reduces Sarakhs, Hirāt, Badghais, Ghūr, Jurjistān, Merv, Ṭāliqān, and Balkh. He appoints his generals to the government of the different provinces, and returns to Mekkah.—EHI. i, 419. BF. i, 3.

Atigupta (?), Sramana of Central India, visits China where he

translates a Buddhist work.—BN. 437.

¹ On this rendering of the Chinese Na-fo-ti-a-la-na-shun, see Silvain Lévi's remarks, JA., 8° série, 1892, 337.

655

Hsüan-t'ai (Sarvajñadeva), the Chinese Śramana, visits Central India by way of Tibet and Nepāl.—Chavannes, Mémoire, 34.

Harsha Sam. 48 (inscription). Jishnugupta, of Western Nepāl, and his sovereign lord Dhruvadeva, Lichchhavi of the Süryavamsi dynasty of Eastern Nepāl.—IA. ix, 171 ff.

8th Aug., Chedi Sam. 406, Bagumrā copper-plate. Prithivīvallabha-Nikumbhallasakti of the Sendraka family ruling in the province of Lāṭa.—IA. xviii, 265.

Nā-thi, Nadi or Puṇyopāya (?), Śramaṇa of Central India, arrives in China, bringing more than 1500 different texts of the Tripiṭaka belonging to the Mahāyāna and Hīnayāna schools, collected by him in India and Ceylon.—BN. 437.

H. 35. 'Abdu-r-Raḥman ibn Samrah, sent by the governor of 'Irāq to invade Sīstān, takes Bust and penetrates afterwards as far as Kābul.—EHI. ii, 413-5.

Vikramāditya I, Satyāśraya, Raṇarasika, Western Chālukya, son and successor of Pulikeśin II. The exact date of his accession is uncertain, but it probably occurred in this year; he reigned until A.D. 681. A rebellion of the Pallavas, Cholas, Pāṇdyas, and Keralas seems to have arisen on Pulikeśin's death, the Pallavas apparently achieving a temporary success, since the Pallava king Parameśvara I claims, in the Kūram grant, to have put Vikramāditya I to flight. The latter seems, however, to have eventually crushed his foes, inscriptions claiming for him the seizure of Kānchī, the breaking down of the Chola, Pāṇdya, and Kerala coalition, and the defeat of the Kalabhras.—Karṇūl grants dated third and tenth years of reign and one undated, JBRAS. xvi, 225 ff. Undated grant from Haidarābād (Dekkan), IA. vi, 75. BD. 54. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 361 ff. ASSI. iii, 11.

G. Sam. 337 (copper-plate). Kharagraha II, Dharmāditya II, of Valabhī, brother and successor of Dhruvasena III.—IA. vii, 76.

S'eng-ki-po-mo (Sanghavarman), a Chinese Śramana, visits India.
—Chavannes, *Mėmoire*, 73 ff.

23rd Sept. Date assigned by Fleet to the Nerūr copper-plate of Vijayabhattārikā, wife of Chandrāditya, brother and feudatory

656

658

659

- of Vikramāditya I. See under Pulikeśin II, A.D. 609.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 365.
- A. Vīr. 1204. Ravishena writes the *Padmapurāṇa*. This date assumes B.c. 544-5 as the epoch of the Vīra era, and corresponds to V. Sam. 716 according to the Digambara reckoning of the Vikrama epoch as A. Vīr. 488, see B.c. 527.—BR. 1883-4, 118.
- Parameśvaravarman I, Ugradanda Lokāditya, Iśvarapotarāja Pallava, son and successor of Mahendravarman II. Said to have conquered the army of Vallabha Vikramāditya (I) in the battle of Peruvalanallūr (Kūram grant and grant of Nandivarman Pallavamalla), and to have destroyed the army and town of Ranarasika, i.e. Vikramāditya I.—ÁSSI. iii, 11, 144 (Kūram grant); iv, plates xi, xii. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 329, 330.
- 2nd November, V. Sam. 718, Udepur inscription of the Guhila king, Aparājita, and of the commander of his troops, the Mahārāja Varāhasimha.—EI. iv, 29.
- 662 S. 584. Muñjāla, the astronomer, writes his Laghumānasa.—
 Gaṇakataraṅgiṇī, ed. Sudhākara, The Paṇḍit, N.S., xiv, 59.
- Indra-Bhaṭṭāraka, or Indrarāja, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his elder brother Jayasimha I. Certain grants represent him as reigning seven days. He is probably the "Indra Bhaṭṭāraka" mentioned in the Godāvarī grant of Pṛithvīmūla as being attacked by a confederacy of kings under Adhirāja Indra, possibly the Gaṅga king Indravarman of Kaliṅganagara.—IA. xiii, 120; xvi, 131 ff.; xx, 12, 97. JBRAS. xvi, 114, 119.

Vishnuvardhana II, Eastern Chālukya. succeeded his father Indra-Bhaṭṭāraka between Phālguna Śukl 1 of Ś. 585 cur. and Chaitra Śukla 10 of Ś. 586 cur., or between the 14th February and the 24th March: till A.D. 672.—Grant from the Nellore district in his second year, IA. vii, 185 ff.; viii, 320; one apparently from Maṭṭewāḍa, Kistna district, in his fifth year, IA. vii, 191.

H. 44. The Khalīfah Mu'āwiyah ibn Abū Sufyān appoints his brother Ziyād governor of Baṣra, Khurāsān, and Sīstān.—BF. i, 4. EHI. i, 420.

H. 44. 'Abdu-r-Rahman ibn Shimar marches from Merv to Kābul where he makes 12,000 converts. His officer, Muhallab ibn Sufra, is detached from the main army and invades the Indian frontier: he penetrates as far as Multān, plundering the country, and returns with many prisoners to Khurāsān.—BF. i, 4. EHI. i, 116; ii, 414. EIH. 305.

666

H. 46. 'Abdu-llah ibn Suār appointed to the frontier of Hind by Khallfah Mu'āwiyah.—EHI. i, 117, 423.

667

G. Sam. 348-356. Śīlāditya II of Valabhī, nephew and successor of Kharagraha II, and son of a Śīlāditya who, according to the grants, did not reign at Valabhī.—IA. v, 208, n. ‡; xi, 305. EI. iv, 74. BI. 45.

670

Jñānachandra, Ratnasimha, Divākaramitra, Tathāgatagarbha, and Śākyakīrti of Śrībhoja in Sumatra, lived between A.D. 670 and 700, being teachers of I-tsing. Rāhulamitra belongs to the same period. He was thirty years old in I-tsing's time, and chief of the priests in Eastern India. Chandra, author of a dramatic poem on Vessantara, was alive at the same time. Jūānachandra and Ratnasimha were living at the time of Hiuen Tsang's visit to India, and Ratnasimha was the teacher of Hsüan chao who set out to visit India about the year 650, q.v.—I-tsing's Record, trans. Takakusu, Gen, Int. lviii.

671

30th January, Chedi Sam. 421; 443 (grants from Nausāri and Surat). Śīlāditya Śryāśraya, Chālukya, of the Third Gujarāt branch, governing Gujarāt as Yuvarāja, under his father Jayasimha Dharāśraya.—JBRAS. xvi, 1 ff. Berichte des Siebenten Int. Orient. Congresses, Wien, Arische Sect., 211 ff. See A.D. 643.

I-tsing, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, leaves China for India. He arrived at Tāmraliptī, at the mouth of the Hugli, in 673. Studied some time at Nālanda, visited Bodh-Gayā, Vārāṇasī, Śrāvastī, Kanyākubja, Rājagriha, Vaiśālī, Kuśinagara, and returned to China by way of Śrībhoja (Palembang in Sumatra), where in 692 he sent home his work by a Chinese priest, Ta-ts'in, then on his way to China. In 695 I-tsing returned himself to China where he was favourably received by the reigning empress Wu-hou. Between 700 and 712 he translated fifty-six works,

dying in 713 in his seventy-ninth year.—I-tsing, Record of the Buddhist Religion, translated by J. Takakusu. BN. 441. Mémoire composé à l'époque de la grand Dynastie T'ang sur les Religieux Éminents, etc., par I-tsing, traduit par E. Chavannes, Int.

672

Harsha Sam. 66, Shahpur inscription; undated inscriptions at Aphsad and Mandar.

Adityasena, Gupta of Magadha, son and successor of Mādhava-gupta, probably a paramount king after the death of Harsha of Kanauj: married Konadevī.—CI. iii, 200-211. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, pp. 100, 102.

Mangi-Yuvarāja, Sarvalokāśraya, Vijayasiddhi, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his father Vishnuvardhana II: till A.D. 696.—One grant of his twentieth year, IA. xx, 104; ib. 12, 98.

676

Buddhapāla, a Śramaṇa of Kubhā, visits China where he translates a Buddhist work. Between this year and A.D. 688 Divākara, a Śramaṇa of Central India, translated eighteen Buddhist works into Chinese.—BN. 438, 439.

678

Pūjyapāda, or Devanandin, the grammarian, author of the Jainendram, probably flourished about this date, being, as is supposed, the guru of Niravadyapandita (Ś. 651), the spiritual adviser of Vinayāditya, Western Chālukya (A.D. 680-696).—IA. vii, 112; xii, 19. BD. 59. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 373.

680

(Lakshmeśvar inscription of Ś. 608, in seventh current year of reign.)

Vinayāditya, Satyāśraya, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Vikramāditya I: till a.d. 696. Claims to have subdued, between the eleventh and fourteenth years of his reign, the Pallavas (under Narasimhavarman II), the Kaļambhras, Keraļas, Haihayas, Viļas, Mālavas, Choļas, and Pāndyas, and to have made tributary the kings of the Kāveras, or Kameras, of Simhala, and of the Pārasīkas. He seems also to have attained paramount sovereignty by subduing a powerful ruler in the north whose name, however, is not given.—JBRAS. xvi, 231 ff. (copper-plate from Togarchedu, i.s. Togurshoda, Ś. 611, tenth cur. year); IA. vi, 88 (copper-plate from Karnūl of Ś. 613 exp., eleventh cur. year); ib. vii, 112 (Lakshmeśvar inscription); ib. 300 (copper-plate from Harihar, Maisūr, Ś. 616 exp., four eenth year). IA. xix, 142 (undated inscription

- from Balagāmve, Maisūr, of his feudatory Pogilli, the Sendraka);

 ib. 146 (copper-plate from Sorab, Maisūr, Ś. 614 exp., eleventh cur. year). BD. 56. FKD., Bom. Gas., 367 ff.
- Narasimhavarman II, Rājasimha-Kālakāla, Narasimhavishņu, Pallava, son and successor of Parameśvaravarman I.—ASSI. iii, 11, 12, 14, 23, 24, etc. FKD., Bom. Gas., 329, 330.
- H. 64. 'Abdu-l-'Azīz, governor of Sīstān, defeats and kills the king of Kābul. The war continues under his successor who is forced to pay tribute.—EHI. ii, 416.
- The poet Bhavabhūti flourished under Yasovarman of Kanauj: author of the Vīracharita, Mālatīmādhava, and the Uttararāma-charita. Contemporary with Vākpatirāja, author of the Gaüḍavāho.

 —Mālatīmādhava, ed. Bhandārkār, Pref. ix.
- 691 G. Sam. 372, 375. Śīlāditya III, of Valabhī, son and successor of Śīlāditya II.—IA. v, 207, or ASWI. iii, 95. VOJ. i, 251 ff. BI. 54.
 - S. 613. Śrīdhara, the astronomer, born.—Gaņakatarangiņī, ed. Sudhākara, The Paṇḍit, N.S., xiv, 62.
- Ratnachinta, Kashmirian Śramana, translates seven Buddhist works into Chinese. Died A.D. 721. To the same period belongs Dharmaruchi or Bodhiruchi, a Śramana of Southern India who translated, between A.D. 693 and 713, fifty-three Buddhist works.—BN. 440 and 442.
- V. Sam. 752. Bhūrāja, Bhūyaḍa or Bhūvaḍa, of Kalyāṇakaṭaka in Kanauj, according to the Gujarāt chroniclers, holds Gujarāt and destroys Jayaśekhara of Pañchāsar. His successors in Kalyāṇa were Karṇāditya, Chandrāditya, Somāditya, and Bhuvanāditya, the last being the father of Rāji whose son Mūlarāja, in A.D. 941, conquered Gujarāt and founded the Chaulukya dynasty.—IA. vi, 182.
- Parameśvaravarman II, Pallava, son and successor of Narasimhavarman II.—ASSI. iii, 11.
- Jayasimha II, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son, succeeded his father Mangi-Yuvarāja: till A.D. 709.—IA. xx, 12, 99.

(Kallamatha inscription of S. 621, third year of reign.)

Vijayāditya Satyāśraya, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Vinayāditya: till A.D. 733. Built the Sangameśvara temple of the god Śiva (Vijayeśvara) at Pattadakal—IA. vii, 112 (Lakshmeśvar inscription, Ś. 645, twenty-eighth year, and Ś. 651, thirty-fourth year); ib. viii, 284 (Huchchīmallī-guḍi inscription, Aihoļe); ib. ix, 125, 130 (copper-plates from Nerūr, Ś. 622 and Ś. 627, fourth and tenth years); ib. x, 60, 102, 165 (Kallamatha, Mahākūteśvara, and Pattadakal inscriptions); ib. xix, 187, 188. BD. 57. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 370 ff.

697

H. 78. 'Abdu-llah or Ubaidullah, governor of Sīstān, invading Kābul at the command of Ḥajjāj, governor of 'Irāq, is totally routed by Ranbal, but allowed to retreat on payment of a ransom.—PMH. i, 454. EIH. 305. EHI. ii, 416.

699

H. 80. Ḥajjāj appoints 'Abdu-r-Raḥman governor of Sīstān in place of 'Abdu-llah, and sends him against Ranbal of Kābul. 'Abdu-r-Raḥman returns victorious, but incurring the displeasure of Ḥajjāj for not staying to secure his conquest, he unites with Ranbal against him (H. 81).—PMH. i, 455 ff.

700

Ranmal or Ranamalla, governor of the Kashmirian province of Kāmarājya, said to have invaded Sindh, in the reign of Dāhir, and to have been repulsed by the aid of the Arabs. This event is mentioned by the *Chach-nāma* and the *Tuhfatu-l-girāni*.—JBA. x, pt. 1, 188; xiv, 82. LIA. iii, 612, 992.

703

H. 84. 'Abdu-r-Rahman, betrayed by Ranbal into the hands of Hajjāj, kills himself by leaping over a precipice.—PMH. i, 463.

704

Chedi Sam. 456, 486, copper-plates from Nausāri and Kāvī. Jayabhaṭa IV, latest known Gurjara of Bharoch, son and successor of Dadda V. Represented in the Kāvī grant as quieting the impetuosity of the lord of Valabhī (Śīlāditya V or Śīlāditya VI). The invasion of Gujarāt by the Tājikas or Arabs seems to have occurred in this reign. It is mentioned in the grant of the Gujarāt Chālukya Pulikeśin (A.D. 738), which states that Sindh, Kachh, Kāṭhiāvāḍ, and the whole of Gujarāt as far as Nausāri, were subdued, and that the Gurjara king was one of the conquered princes.—IA. v, 110 (Kāvī copper-plate); xiii, 70 (Nausāri copper-

- A.D. Plate). Berichte des Siebenten Int. Orient. Congresses, Wien, Arische Section, 223, 224, 236.
- G. Sam. 386, 413, Kāţmāṇḍu inscriptions. Mānadeva, Lichchhavi, or Sūryavamśī, of Nepāl. His predecessors were—his father Dharmadeva, married to Rājyavatī; his grandfather Śankaradeva, and great-grandfather Vṛishadeva.—IA. vii, 90; ix, 163 ff.; xiii, 412. CI. iii, app. iv, 189.

H. 86. Ḥajjāj, governor of 'Irāq, sends Muḥammad ibn Hārūn to subdue Makrān.—EHI. i, 428. BF. iv, 401.

Pramiti, Śramaṇa of Central India, Megasikha of Udyāna and Huai Ti, a Chinese Śramaṇa, translate a Buddhist work into Chinese.—BN. 443.

- 709 Kokkili, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his elder brother, Jayasimha II, but, after reigning six months, is deposed and succeeded by his brother, Vishņuvardhana III, who reigns till A.D. 746.—IA. xx, 12, 99.
 - Ś. 631. Multāī copper-plates of the Rāshṭrakūṭa chieftain Nandarāja Yuddhāsura. His immediate predecessors were—his father Svāmikarāja, his grandfather Govindarāja, and great-grandfather Durgarāja. Their connection with the main line of the Rāshṭrakūṭa dynasty is, as yet, unknown.—IA. xviii, 230.
- 711 H. 92. Ḥajjāj sends Muḥammad 'Imādu-d-Dīn ibn Qāsim to invade Sindh and avenge the destruction of a force he had previously sent demanding compensation from Dāhir for the seizure of an Arab ship at Dībal.—EHI. i, 432. EIH. 307.
- H. 93. Campaign of Muhammad ibn Qāsim in Sindh. Fall of Dībal early in Rajab (April). Muhammad advances to Nerūn, and from thence to Sehwān which he reduces. He defeats and slays Dāhir at Rāwar 10th Ram. (20th June), and takes Alor, the capital, in the same month. After this, according to the Chach-nāma, he reduced Multān, and sending a force towards Kanauj under Abū Hakīm Shaibānī, proceeded himself as far as Kashmir or its outlying provinces.—EIH. 309. EHI. i, 170, 207, 436, 444.
- 713 Chandrāpīda or Vajrāditya, Karkoṭa of Kashmir, eldest son and successor of Durlabhavardhana, according to the Rājataranginī. He has been identified with the Chen-to-lo-pi-li whom the

- 713 T'ang Shu mentions as sending an embassy about this year to the Emperor T'ang Hsüan Tsung (A.D. 712-762), and being invested by the latter with the title of king in the year 720.—Rājat. iv, 39 ff., 118, 126, etc. Rémusat, Nouveaux Mélanges Asiatiques, 196-7. Klaproth, Hist. des T'ang, notice sur le Cachemire, chap. ccxxi, 2° partie, p. 9. JA., 9° série, t. vi, 350 ff. VOJ. ii, 333 ff.; v, 31, n. 1. Sitsungsberichte der K. A. d. W. Wien, phil. hist. Classe, Bd. cxxxv, 2, n. 2. IA. ii, 106.
- 714 13th June, H. 95, 25th Ram. Death of Ḥajjāj, governor of 'Irāq.—PMH. i, 480.
- H. 96. Muḥammad ibn Qāsim recalled from Sindh, and put to death by the Khalīfah Sulaimān.¹ Sindh revolting on the recall of Muḥammad, Sulaimān appoints Yazīd ibn Abū Kabshah al Suksukī governor. He dying 18 days after his arrival, is succeeded by Habīb ibn al Muḥallab who subdues Alor.—EHI. i, 124, 437, 439.
- 715 Harchand of Thāṇeśar: contemporary with Muḥammad ibn Qāsim, according to Abū-l-Fazl.—JBA. xxxiii, 231.
- Subhakara, or Subhakarasimha, Sramana of Central India, arrives at Chang-an, the capital of China, bringing with him many Sanskrit texts. In 717 and 724 he translated works into Chinese. He died in A.p. 735.—BN. 444.
- 718 H. 99. 'Amrū ibn Muslim al Bahālī appointed to the command of the Indian frontier under the Khalīfah 'Umar ibn 'Abdu-l-'Azīz.

 —EHI. i, 440; or Arabs in Sindh, p. 33.
- Vajrabodhi, Śramaṇa of Southern India, and his pupil Amoghavajra, Śramaṇa of Northern India, arrive in China. Vajrabodhi translated two Buddhist works in A.D. 723 and two others in 730, dying in A.D. 732, aged 70. Amoghavajra visited India and Ceylon in A.D. 741, returning in A.D. 746 to China, from which time till his death in A.D. 774 he translated seventy-seven works.—BN. 443-4.
- 722 G. Sam. 403, Gondala copper-plate. Śīlāditya IV, of Valabhī, son and successor of Śīlāditya III.—JBRAS. xi, 331 ff.
 - The Chach-nāma attributes his death to the revenge of the preceding Khalifah Walid.

H. 106. Junaīd ibn 'Abdu-r-Raḥman al Marrī having succeeded 'Amrū in the command of the Indian frontier under 'Umar, governor of 'Irāq, is confirmed in the government by the Khalīfah Hashām. Junaīd sent expeditions against Bharoch, Ujjain, and other places.—EHI. i, 441.

725

Ś. 647. Initial year of the Saptarshi, or Lokakāla cycle. A new cycle begins every hundredth year from this date. For dates falling in the months Vaiśākha—Mārgaśīrsha, twenty-four must be added to the number of the Laukika years to get the corresponding year of the Christian century, and, in the case of the months Phālguṇa—Chaitra (vadi), twenty-five. For dates falling in Pausha actual calculation would be required to ascertain whether the day indicated fell in December of one year or in January of the next.—See B.C. 3076. Cunningham, Indian Eras, 6.

Harsha Sam. 119, 143 (?), and possibly 145. Śivadeva II, Thākurī of Western Nepāl, probably son and successor of Narendradeva: married Vatsadevī, daughter of the Maukhari Bhogavarman, and granddaughter of Ādityasena, Gupta of Magadha (A.D. 672).—IA. ix, 174, No. 12; ib. 176, 177, Nos. 13, 14.

H. 107. Tamīm ibn Zaid al 'Utbī succeeds Junaīd as governor of Sindh under the Khalīfah Hashām.—EHI. i, 442.

725

Kumārilabhaţţa, author of the *Tantravārtika*, probably flourished between 700 and 750, though Telang would place him some time before the end of the sixth century A.D.—JBRAS. xviii, 147, 213.

Vākpati, son of Harshadeva, flourished under Yasovarman of Kanauj, a contemporary of Lalitāditya-Muktāpīda of Kashmir (A.D. 726-760). Vākpati wrote, probably about A.D. 750, the Gaüdavaho, a poem commemorative of the exploits of his patron Yasovarman. The poet Bhavabhūti, author of the Vīracharita, the Mālatīmādhava, and the Uttararāmacharita, is stated by the Rājataranginī to have been patronized by Yasovarman. He must, therefore, have been a contemporary of Vākpati's, though possibly a generation older (see A.D. 690).—Rājataranginī, iv, 144. AC. 398, 557. Gaüdavaho, ed. S. P. Pandit, Int. lxvii ff. Mālatīmādhava, ed. Bhandārkār, Pref. ix ff. BR. 1883-4, p. 15. Shhv., ed. Peterson, Int. 115. VOJ. ii, 332 ff. JA., 9° série, t. vi, 353, note.

726

Lalitāditya Muktāpīda, Karkota of Kashmir, son of Durlabhavardhana, and successor of Tārāpīda, probably reigning about this

- A.D. 726
 - date. He has been identified with the Mu-to-pi, whom the T'ang Shu mentions as having sent an embassy to the Emperor Hsüan-Tsung, after the death of Chandrāpīda, and with the Muttai mentioned by Al-Bīrūnī. Lalitāditya conquered Yasovarman of Kanauj probably between A.D. 736 and 747. He reigned till A.D. 753.—References under Chandrāpīda, A.D. 713.
- 730 Khalad, governor of 'Irāq, appoints Ḥakīm al Kalabī to the command in Sindh.—Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, p. 36. EHI. i, 442.
- 8. 653. Balsār grant. Yuddhamalla, Jayāśraya, Mangalarāja or Vinayāditya, Western Chālukya, Third Gujarāt branch, son and successor of Jayasimha Dhārāśraya, and brother of Śīlāditya Śryāśraya who apparently died before his father, reigning only as Yuvarāja (see A.D. 671).—IA. xiii, 75.
- (Lakshmeśvar inscription, Ś. 656, 2nd year of reign.) Vikramāditya II, Satyāśraya, Western Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father, Vijayāditya: till A.D. 747. Married Lokamahādevī and her sister, Trailokyamahādevī of the Haihayas of Chedi. Said to have defeated and slain the Pallava king, Nandipotavarman; to have conquered Kāñchī three times, and to have subdued the Pāṇḍyas, Choļas, Keraļas, and Kaļabhras.—IA. vii, 110; viii, 285 (Durga temple inscription, Aihoļe); ix, 132 (Nerūr copper-plates); x, 162-168 (Paṭṭadakal inscriptions). BD. 57. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 374. CASR. ix, 112.
- 733 Mahīdeva, Lichchhavi or Sūryavamsī of Nepāl, son and successor of Mānadeva.—CI. iii, app. iv, 189.
- 735 V. Sam. 791. Guhila, son of Bappa, said to have taken Chitor from Man'morī, last of the Pramar dynasty.—Kavi Rāj Shyāmal Dās, JBA. lvi, 74.
- Nandivarman, Nandipotavarman, Pallava, son of Hiranyavarman according to the Kaśākūḍi grant, and successor of Parameśvaravarman II. In the 21st year of his reign, an alliance was formed against Nandivarman by a Pallava prince, Chitramāya, with the kings of the Dramila country. Udayachandra, of Vilvala, went to his rescue, relieved Anupura where he was besieged, and destroyed

his enemies on the battlefields of Nimbavana, Chūtavana, Śańkaragrāma, Vanalūr, Nelveli, and Śudravaruntyāra. At Nelveli, Udayachandra encountered the Senāpati Śańkara. He afterwards released the hostile king of the Śabaras, Udayana, and conquered Prithivīvyāghra of Nishadha, delivering him over to Nandivarman. Finally, he defeated the Pāṇḍya army at Maṇṇaiku. Nandivarman was defeated by the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya II (Vakkaleri grant of Kīrtivarman II).—ASSI. iii, 145 ff.; iv, 342 (Kaśākūdi grant); ib. 361, and EI. iii, 142 (Udayendiram grant of 1st year, possibly spurious). FKD., Bom: Gaz., 325 ff.

738

Nov. 16th, V. Sam. 795, Kārttika vadi 15. Dhiniki grant of Jaikadeva, Paramabhaṭṭaraka and Mahārājādhírāja of Saurāshṭra. Jaikadeva's capital was Bhūmilikā, i.e. Bhūmilī or Ghūmilī, the deserted capital of the Jeṭhvās, an ancient Rājput clan, now represented by the Rānās of Purbandar.—IA. xii, 151 ff.

H. 120. Maḥfūzah built, according to the *Balūzirī*, by Ḥakīm, governor of Sindh.—JBA. lxi, 195, n. 102.

738

H. 120. 'Amrū ibn Muḥammad ibn Qāsim, governor of Sindh under Ḥakīm al Kalabī. The Balāzirī attributes to him the foundation of Manṣūriyah. By Al-Mas'ūdī, however, this is ascribed to Manṣūr, son of Jamhūr, last Amīr of Sindh, while Al-Idrīsī relegates it to the beginning of the khilāfat of Al-Manṣūr the 'Abbāsī, H. 136 (754 A.D.).—Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, p. 37. EHI. i, 442. JBA. lxi, 195, n. 102.

739

Chedi Sam. 490, Nausāri grant. Janāśraya Pulakeśivallabha, Western Chālukya, Third Gujarāt branch, brother and successor of Mangala. The Tājikas or Arabs, having overrun Sindh, Kachh, Saurāshṭra, Chāvoṭaka, the Maurya and Gurjara kingdoms, seem to have invaded the Nausāri district, and to have been defeated by Pulikeśin (Nausāri grant).—Berichte des Siebenten Orientalisten Congresses in Wien, Arische Section, 211 ff.

740

V. Sam. 796. Inscription from Mahādeva temple at Kanaswa, near Kotā, of Sivagaṇa, son and successor of Sankuka, of the Maurya family. The Jhālrāpāṭan inscription of Durgagaṇa, Sam. 746, possibly refers to the same era.—IA. v, 180 ff.; xiii, 162, and JBRAS. xvi (1885), 378 ff.

- A.D. 743
- V. Sam. 800. Bappabhaṭṭisūri born, according to Jaina tradition: author of the Sarasvatīstotra: died A.D. 838. According to Rāja-śekhara's Prabandhakośa Bappabhaṭṭi converted Āmarāja, son and successor of Yaśovarman of Kanauj (A.D. 725). The above dates of his birth and death are very doubtful.—PR. iv, Ind. lxxxii. BR. 1883-4. p. 15.
- 744 H. 127. Abū-l-Khattab, governor of Sindh under the Khalīfah Marwān II.—Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, 37.
- V. Sam. 802. Vanarāja, son of Jayasekhara of Panchāsar, said to have founded Anhilvād, and established the Chāpotkaṭa, or Chāvaḍa dynasty in Gujarāt.—PUT. 158. BR. 1883—4, pp. 10, 150. JBRAS. ix, 38. Forbes, Rās Mālā, p. 29. See A.D. 695.

Vijayāditya I, Bhattāraka, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his father Vishnuvardhana III: till A.D. 764.—IA. xx, 12, 99.

- 746 Sulaimān ibn Hashām appointed governor of Sindh under the Khalīfah Marwān II (744-750).—Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, 37. EHI. i, 443.
- (Vakkaleri grant of Ś. 679, eleventh year of reign.) Kīrtivarman II, Satyāśraya, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Vikramāditya II. Broke the Pallava power under his father, Vikramāditya II. During his reign, and before Ś. 675 (A.D. 753), the supremacy of the Chālukyas in Mahārāshṭra was overthrown by the Rāshṭrakūṭas under Dantidurga; but though deprived of their power, they do not seem to have been entirely subdued.—
 IA. viii, 23 ff.; xi, 68 (undated inscription from Āḍūr). EI. iii, 1 ff. (Paṭṭadakal inscription, Ś. 677). BD. 58. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 376.

Padma Sambhava (Padjung) said to have arrived in Tibet at the summons of King Khri srong ldéhubtsan.—Csoma de Körös, Grammar of the Tibetan Language, 183; but see his Notes to the Chronological Table (p. 193), where he represents Padma as visiting Tibet in the beginning of the ninth century.

- 749 Mansur ibn Jamhur, governor of Sindh under Marwan II, last of the Umaiyade Khalifahs.—Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, p. 38. Weil, Geschichte der Chalifen, vol. ii, p. 15.
- 750 H. 132. 'Abdu-r-Rahman appointed governor of Sindh by Abū

Muslim, is defeated and slain on the frontier by Mansūr. Mūsā ibn Ka'abu-t-Tamīmī, being appointed by Abū Muslim to succeed him, defeats Mansūr, who, compelled to flee, dies of thirst in the desert.—EHI. i, 443. Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, 38.

751

Harsha Sam. 145 (?), 153. Jayadeva II, Thākurī, of Nepāl, and successor of Śivadeva II; married Rājyāmatī, who is described as "the descendant of Bhagadatta's royal line, and the daughter of Śrīharshadeva, of Gauḍa, Oḍra, Kalinga, Kosala, and other lands."—IA. ix, 177 ff.

U-K'ong (Dharmadhātu), a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, leaves China for India. Travelling by Central Asia, he reached Gandhāra in A.D. 753, and Kashmir in 759, where, having taken his final vows as a Buddhist Śramana, he spent four years in study. Returning to Gandhāra, he set out in 764 for Central India, visiting Kapilavastu, Vārāṇasī, Śrāvastī, Kuśinagara, and Nālanda, where he spent three years. About 783 or 784 he set out for China, and arrived there in A.D. 790, bringing with him the Sanskrit texts of the Daśabhūmi and Daśabala Sūtras, etc.—JA., 9° série, t. vi, 341 ff. Sitzungsberichte der Kais. Akad. der Wiss. Wien, phil. hist. Classe, Bd. cxxxv, vii.

754

G. Sam. 435, Kāṭmāṇḍu inscription. Vasantasena, Lichchhavi, of Nepāl, son and successor of Mahīdeva, and grandson of Mānadeva.—IA. ix, 167. See under A.D. 705.

5th January, Ś. 675, Sāmangad copper-plates. Dantidurga or Dantivarman II, Rāshṭrakūṭa, son and successor of Indra II. Conquered Kīrtivarman II, Western Chālukya, about A.D. 748, and established the Rāshṭrakūṭa power in the Dekkan. Claims to have subdued the kings of Kānchī, Kalinga, Kosala, Śrī Śaila, Mālava, Lāṭa, and Ṭānka (Elurā inscriptions).—IA. xi, 108 ff. AS. Reps. No. 10, 92-96 (Elurā cave inscriptions). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 389.

757

24th Sept., S. 679, exp. Antroli-Chhāroli grant.

Kakkarāja II, of the First Gujarāt branch of the Rāshṭrakūṭa dynasty. His immediate predecessors were his father Govindarāja, married to a daughter of Nāgavarman; his grandfather Dhruvarāja and great-grandfather Kakkarāja I.—JBRAS. xvi, 105 ff. EI. iii, 54.

H. 140. Aashām ibn 'Amrū Al-Taghlabī appointed governor of Sindh by the Khalīfah Al-Manṣūr. He is said to have sent an

- A.D. 757
- expedition to Barada (possibly in Kāṭhiāvāḍ) under 'Amrū ibn Jamal. A raid into Kashmir (probably the Northern Panjab), the reduction of the province of Multān, and the expulsion of a party of Arabs, apparently followers of 'Alī, from Kandābel, are attributed to his time. He was succeeded by 'Umar ibn Ḥafs ibn 'Usmān, or Hazārmard according to some authorities, though Tabarī and Abū-l-Fidā make 'Umar his predecessor.—EHI. i, 444. Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, 38. See A.D. 776.
- 760 G. Sam. 441, Luṇāvāḍā copper-plate. Śīlāditya V, of Valabhī, son and successor of Śīlāditya IV.—IA. vi, 16, 17.
- Kṛishṇa I, Vallabha, Śubhatunga or Akālavarsha, Rāshṭrakūṭa, uncle and successor of Dantidurga. Stated in various grants to have reduced the Chālukyas, conquered Rāhappa, and built a temple to Śiva, perhaps that of Kailāsa at Elāpura (Elur). Kṛishṇa's date lies somewhere between Ś. 675 and 705, the known dates of his predecessor and successor respectively.—BD. 63. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 390. IA. xii, 228.
- Harsha Sam. 155, copper-plate from Dighwā-Dubaulī of the Mahārāja Mahendrapāla, son and successor of Bhoja I. Mahodaya, whence the above charter is dated, has been identified with Kanauj, but Fleet inclines to place the dominion of these princes in the neighbourhood of Śrāvastī (Sāhet-Māhet) and Vārāṇasī (Benares). Mahendrapāla married Dehanāgā, by whom he had a son Bhoja, and Mahīdevī, whose son Vinayakapāla issued a charter in H. Sam. 188=A.D. 794, q.v.—IA. xv, 105 ff. JBA. lviii, 100.
- 764 Vishņuvardhana IV, Vishņurāja, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his father, Vijayāditya I: till A.D. 799.
- G. Sam. 447, Alīṇā copper-plates. Śīlāditya VI, Dhruvabhaṭa, of Valabhī, son and successor of Śīlāditya V. The Valabhī dynasty was probably overthrown about this time by an expedition from Sindh under 'Amru ibn Jamal. See A.D. 757.—IA. vii, 79, or CI. iii, 171.
- 768 H. 151. 'Umar ibn Ḥafs ibn 'Usmān, governor of Sindh, transferred to Africa.—EHI. i, 445.
- 770 (Sa)naphulla, founder of the southern branch of the Konkana

5ilāhāras, feudatory of Krishna I, Rāshṭrakūṭa, who is represented to have given him the territory between the Sahya range and the sea-coast. Fleet would place Saṇaphulla about A.D. 783.—(JBRAS. i. 217 ff.). BD. 121. EI. iii, 294. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 537.

Akalanka or Akalanka-Chandra flourished under Krishna I, Rāshṭrakūṭa (A.D. 760); wrote the Ashṭaśatī, the Laghīyastraya, Nyāyaviniśchaya, etc.—JBRAS. xviii, 219 ff.

771 H. 154. An embassy from Sindh visits Khalīfah Al-Manṣūr at Baghdād; supposed to have given the Arabs their first knowledge of Hindu astronomy.—Alberuni's India, ed. Sachau, vol. ii, 15.

Rūh ibn Hātim made governor of Sindh.—Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, 41. Reinaud, Fragments, 213.

- 774 A Jewish colony settles in Cochin.—JBA. xxxix, 144.
- 776 H. 160. The Khalīfah Al-Mahdī sends an army to India under 'Abdu-l-Malik ibn Shihābu-l Musamma'ī. The town of Barada (Purbandar?) is captured. A number of the troops perish through sickness, the remainder being wrecked on their return off the Persian coast.—EHI. i, 444; ii, 246.
- Kshīrasvāmin, author of the Dhātupātha and various grammatical treatises on Pāṇini, and Bhatta Udbhata, author of an Alankāra-sāstra, flourished under Jayāpīda of Kashmir (A.D. 779-813), as his tutor and sabhāpati respectively. To this same period belongs the poet Dāmodaragupta, author of the Sambhalīmata or Kuttanīmata. Kashmirian tradition refers Vāmana, author of the Kāvyālankāra-vritti, to the same period, and makes him likewise a minister of Jayāpīda. He cannot be placed later than the middle of the 10th century, since Abhinavagupta, writing in the beginning of the 11th century, quotes him.—BKR. 65, 73. PR. i, 65; ii, 23. See A.D. 800.
- Prajña, an Indian priest, visits China. He translated with Kingching (Adam), the Nestorian missionary, the Mahāyānabuddhi Shaṭpāramitā-sūtra, and three other works, between 785 and 810. Prajña was a Śramaṇa of Kapiśa, in Northern India.—BN. 448. I-tsing's Record trans. Takakusu, 169, 224.
- 783 S. 705. The Harivamsa Purana of the Digambara Jains, written by Jinasena "while Indrayudha, son of Krishna, was reigning in the

north, Śrī Vallabha in the south, Vatsarāja of Avantī in the east, and Varāha in the west." Hitherto the Śrī Vallabha mentioned in the above passage has been identified with Govinda II, Rāshṭrakūṭa, but, according to Fleet, the reference is to Govinda III.—See FKD., Bom. Gaz., 394-5. BD. 65.

787

H. 171. Date on the tomb of Abū Turāb, a celebrated Shaikh, said to have been governor of Sindh, and to have taken Tharra in the district of Sākūra, the city of Bagār, Bhambūr, and other places in Western Sindh.—EHI. i, 446.

788

Ś. 710. Śańkarāchārya, the Brahmanical reformer born, according to the Aryavidyāsudhākara. His death is placed by the same authority in Ś. 742 (A.D. 820). Telang would place Śańkara as early as A.D. 590.—IA. xi, 174, 263; xiii, 95 ff.; xiv, 64, 185, n. 13; xvi, 42, 160. JBRAS. xviii, 88 ff., and 218, 233. WL. 51. BR. 1882-3, 15. ASNI, ii, 8.

794

S. 716, 726, 730, 735. Govinda III, Prabhūtavarsha I, Jagattunga I, Vallabhanarendra, etc., Rāshtrakūta, son and successor of Dhruya: married Gāmundabbe. On his accession Govinda broke down a confederacy of twelve kings under their leader Stambha. He released the Ganga king of Chera, but, on his again rebelling, captured him. He then attacked the Gurjara king, and, some time before A.D. 812, conquered the province of Lata (Central and Southern Gujarat). which he made over to his brother Indra, who founded there the second branch of the Rāshtrakūta dynasty of Gujarāt. next submitted to him, and, advancing to the Vindhyas, he received the submission of a king, Mārasarva. Later, he marched to the Tungabhadra, and subdued the Pallavas under Dantiga. his reign began the war between the Rāshtrakūtas and the Eastern Chālukyas, which continued under Govinda's successor, Krishna II, and the Eastern Chālukya, Vijayāditya III. The date of Govinda's predecessor, Dhruva, cannot, as yet, be fixed; Govinda himself may possibly have been reigning as early as S. 705=A.D. 783, q.v.— EI. iii,53 (Torkhede copper-plate, S. 735); ib. 103 (Paithan copperplate, S. 716). IA. vi, 59 ff. (Rādhanpur corper-plate, S. 730); xi, 125 ff. (copper-plate of S, 726); ib. 156 (Vani Dindori copperplates, S. 730); ib. xvi, 74; xvii, 141. BD. 65. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 393 ff.

Harsha Sam. 188. Bengal Asiatic Society's copper-plate of the Mahārāja Vinayakapāladeva, son of Mahendrapāla, and successor of his own brother, Bhoja II. See under A.D. 761.—IA. xv, 138 ff.

795

Vasugupta, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, author of the Spandakārikā, flourished about the end of the eighth century or even later (Bühler). Taught Bhatta Kallata, a contemporary of Avantivarman (A.D. 855-884).—BKR. 78.

799

Vijayāditya II, Narendramṛigarāja, Śrī-Tribhuvanānkuśa, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his father, Vishņuvardhana IV. Apparently first paramount sovereign of the dynasty; reigned probably till A.D. 843. Described in the Idara (Ideru) grant of Amma I as having fought 108 battles in twelve years with the Gangas (Mahāmaṇḍaleśvaras of the Belgaum and Dhārvāḍ Districts) and Raṭṭas (Rāshṭrakūṭas). This war with the Rāshṭrakūṭas probably took place during the reigns of Govinda III and Amoghavarsha I, Vijayāditya very likely being the "Lord of Vengī" represented in Govinda's Rādhanpur grant as "working for him like a servant."—ASSI, iii, 31, 37.

800

Approximate date of the Rājim grant of Rāja Tīvaradeva of Kosala, of the Pāṇḍuvaṁśa lineage. His immediate predecessors were: his (adoptive) father Nannadeva and grandfather Indrabala. An inscription at Sirpur mentions Indrabala's father as Udayana of the Śavara lineage, and this prince has been identified with the Udayana of the Śabhara lineage, conquered by the Pallava king Nandivarman (A.D. 735).—CI. iii, 291.

H. 184. Dā'ūd ibn Yazīd ibn Hātim, Muhallabī, made governor of Sindh by the Khalīfah Hārūnu-r-Rashīd.—EHI. i, 445.

Rise of the Dor Rājputs to power under Chandraka, who establishes himself as a Rāja, making Baran his capital.—Growse's Bulandshahr. 44.

Vāmana, author of the Kāvyālankāravritti, may have flourished about this date, Kashmirian tradition referring him to the reign of Jayāpīḍa. He cannot be placed later than the middle of the tenth century, since he is quoted by Abhinavagupta (a.d. 993-1015). He must have flourished before Ānandavardhana (a.d. 850) who, according to Abhinavagupta, composed a verse about him. Quotes in his Kāvyālankāravritti from Māgha's Śiśupālavadha. This, if the theory be right which refers Māgha to about 860 on the

strength of his connection with Siddha a.D. 906, would necessitate an adjustment of Vāmana's date or of that of Ānandavardhana (q.v., A.D. 850).—BKR. 65. VOJ. iv, 69. JRAS. 1897, 288.

804

L.K. 80, Ś. 726, Baijnāth praśastis. Lakshmaṇa or Lakshmaṇa-chandra, Rājānaka of Kīragrāma, ruling under Jayachchandra of Jālandhara or Trigarta. Lakshmaṇa's mother, Lakshaṇikā or Lakshaṇā, was a daughter of Hridayachandra of Trigarta. The above praśastis, composed by the poet Rāma, and inscribed on the temple of Śiva-Vaidyanātha (Baijnāth) at Kīragrāma (Kīrgrāon) in the Kāngra district of the Panjab, are the oldest specimens yet discovered of Śāradā writing.—EI. i, 99 ff.

806

Yogarāja, Chāpotkaṭa or Chāvaḍa of Anhilvāḍ, succeeds his father Vanarāja.—Refs. A.D. 746.

807

Govinda III, Rāshṭrakūṭa, conquers Lāṭa (Central and Southern Gujarāt) from the Chāpotkaṭas or Chāvaḍas of Aṇhilvāḍ, and appoints as feudatory ruler of it his brother Indra, founder of the Second Gujarāt branch of the Rāṭhor dynasty. The Rāshṭrakūṭas of Mānyakheṭa apparently resumed their sway over the province of Lāṭa between Ś. 810, the latest date known to us of the Gujarāt branch, and Ś. 832, when we find Kṛishṇa II of the main line granting a village in Gujarāt.—IA. v, 145; xii, 157, 158. JBRAS. xviii, 255-6.

809

H. 193. The Indian physician Mānikba visits the court of Hārūnu-r-Rashīd whom he attends during his last illness.—EHI. i, 446-7.

810

Halāyudha, author of the Kavirahasya or Kaviguhya, referred by Bhandārkār to this date. According to a Gujarāt copy of the Kavirahasya its hero was one of the Krishnas of the Rāshṭrakūṭa line, possibly the first of that name (A.D. 760-80). Bhandārkār inclines to identify the author of the Kavirahasya with the Halāyudha who wrote the Abhidhānaratnamālā, but Weber places the latter about the end of the eleventh century.—BR. 1883-4, p. 9. WL. 230, n. 242.

(Ś. 705, 759.) Jinasena flourished, being tutor to Amoghavarsha, Rāshṭrakūṭa: author of the *Harivamśa Purān*. (Ś. 705), the *Parśvā-bhyudaya*, and the *Ādipurāna*. To about the same period belong

- A.D.
- 810 Vīrāchārya, author of the Sārasangraha; Pātrakesarin or Vidyānanda, author of the Ashtasahasrī; and Prabhāchandra, author of the Nyāya-kumudachandrodaya, the two last being pupils of Akalanka (A.D. 770).—BD. 68. JBRAS. xviii, 221 ff.
- 812 S. 734, Vaisākha, Baroda copper-plate. Karkarāja-Suvarņa-varsha, Rāṭhor, Second Gujarāt branch, son and successor of Indra.—IA. xii, 156 ff. ZDMG. xl, 321.
 - S. 735 and 749, copper-plates from Torkhede and Kāvī. Govindarāja-Prabhūtavarsha, brother of the above, from whom he probably usurped the throne, though there are indications that Karkarāja regained it with the aid of his cousin Amoghavarsha, of the main line. The Torkhede copper-plate mentions Buddhavarasa of the Śalukika family as a feudatory of Govindarāja.—EI. iii, 53. IA. v, 144; xii, 180; xiv, 197. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 399, 408.
- 813 L.K. 89. King Ajitāpīda of Kashmir succeeds Chippaṭa-Jayāpīḍa who probably reigned from A.D. 779. Padma said to have built Pāmpur in Ajitāpīḍa's reign.—Rājataranginī, iv, 703. BKR. 72.
 - S. 735, copper-plate from Kadab, Maisūr, of Vimalāditya, son of Yaśovarman and grandson of Balavarman, a prince belonging probably to a branch of the Chālukya family; and of his maternal uncle Chākirāja of the Ganga family, feudatory of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Govinda III.—IA. xii, 11. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 399

814 (Śirūr inscription of Ś. 788, fifty-second year of reign.)

Sarva Amoghavarsha I, Nripatunga, Durlabha, Rāshṭrakūṭa, succeeds his father Govinda III. He apparently owed his succession in part to his cousin Suvarnavarsha-Karkarāja of Gujarāt, who is represented in the Baroda grant of Dhruva II as having placed Amoghavarsha on his throne. Said to have been worshipped by the lords of Vanga, Anga, Magadha, Mālava, and Vengī (Sirūr inscription); to have defeated the Chālukyas, Ābhyūshakas, and others at Vingavelli (Sanglī copper-plate); and to have fixed his capital at Mānyakheṭa (Kardā copper-plate). Amoghavarsha patronized the Digambara Jains, being apparently himself a Jain. An appendix to Guṇabhadra's Uttarapurāṇa represents him as a worshipper of the Jaina saint Jinasena, author of the Ādipurāṇa, and, in the introduction to the Sārasangraha, a Jaina mathematical work by Vīrāgangya, he is called a follower of the Jaina doctrine. The authorship of the Praśnottara-ratnamālikā is attributed to

- A.D.
- him by the Digambara Jains, whose copies of this work state that he composed it after abdicating the throne "in consequence of the growth of the ascetic spirit within him." Amongst Amoghavarsha's feudatories were Bankeyarasa and Sankaraganda of the Chellaketana family. An undated inscription of the former indicates that he ruled the Banavāsi, Belgali, Kundarage, Kundūr and Purigere (i.o. Puligere or Lakshmeśvar) districts. Sankaraganda, according to an undated inscription from Kyāsanur, ruled the Banavāsi province. The Ganga king Prithivīpati I, son of Sivamāra, was one of Amoghavarsha's contemporaries.—IA. xii, 216; xiii, 133 ff., or Nachrichten der Ges. der Wissenschaften, Göttingen, Jan. 1884 (Kanheri cave inscriptions of S. 765?, 773, and 799). IA. xvii, 142; xx, 113, 421. BD. 67. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 401 ff. EI. iii, 269. ASSI. iv, 381.
- Kapardin I, Northern Konkana Śilūhāra, begins to reign as feudatory of the Rāshtrakūta, Amoghavarsha I. There seem to have been three branches of the Śilāra or Śilāhāra dynasty ruling contemporaneously in the Northern and Southern Konkan and the neighbourhood of Kolhāpur respectively. Those of the Northern Konkan were at first, apparently, feudatories of the Rāshtrakūtas. It is doubtful whether or not the later princes of this line achieved independence.—IA. xiii, 133, 137.
- 816 H. 200. Bashīr ibn Dā'ūd governor of Sindh (Reinaud).—Elliot,

 Arabs in Sindh, p. 43.
- H. 204. Ghassān, son of 'Ubbād, being appointed to the government of Khurāsān by the Khalīfah Al-Māmūn, confers the government of Samrqand upon Nūḥ, that of Shāsh and Isfanjāb on Yaḥyā, that of Hirāt on Ilyās, and that of Farghānah on Aḥmad, all sons of Asad, Sāmānī.—RT. 27.
- H. 205. Țăhir-i-Zū-l-Yamanain, son of Al-Ḥusaīn, appointed to Khurāsān by Al-Māmūn. According to some writers Sindh formed part of his eastern government.—EHI. i, 448. RT. 28.
- H. 207. Al-Māmūn appoints Talhah governor of Khurāsān on the death of his father Tāhir. Some writers state that 'Alī succeeded his father in Khurāsān, and that he was slain fighting against the Khārijīs near Nīshāpūr.—RT. 12, 13, note 8.

August 25th. Epoch of the Kollam Āndu or sidereal reckoning of North Malabar, dating from the sun's entering Kanya, on the 1,434,160th day of the Kaliyuga. There is a Southern Kollam year which begins a month earlier. Thirty days are intercalated in 116 years, making the average year 365 d. 6 h. 12 m. 24.8 s. It thus gains upon the European reckoning and the month Kauni begins now about 15th September. The era dates probably from the departure for Arabia of Cherumān Perumāl, last of the Chera kings, whom the Tuhfatu-l-Mujāhidīn represents as being converted to Islām about H. 200, leaving his country and retiring to Mekkah. He has been identified with the 'Abdu-r-Raḥman Sāmiri, king of Malabar, whose tomb exists at Zafhār in Arabia. According to the inscription on it, Cherumān arrived there H. 212 (A.D. 827) and died H. 216 (A.D. 831).—IA. xi, 116.

V. Sam. 881. Somadeva writes the Yaśastilaka, its hero being Yaśodhara, eldest son of Arikeśarin, a Chālukya prince.—PR. i, 55.

825

Rise of the Paramāra dynasty of Mālava; founded, on his conquest of Mālava, early in the ninth century A.D., by Krishna Upendra, a prince belonging probably to a branch of the Paramāra rulers of Achalgaḍh or Mount Ābū. His immediate successors were Vairisimha I, Sīyaka I, Vākpati I, and Vairisimha II, or Vajraṭasvāmin, all directly descended one from the other, but about whom no further details are known.—EI. i, 224. JA., 4° série, iii, 354 ff. Forbes, Rās Mālā, 87. Hall's Vāsavadattā, 8, 50. IA. i, 316; iii, 89; iv, 59, 82, etc. Colebrooke, Mis. Essays, 263 ff., 416.

Rise of the Early Yadava dynasty of Seunadesa under Dridhaprahara.

The Early Yādavas, ancestors of the Yādavas of Devagiri, ruled the district of Seunadeśa, a region extending from Nāsik to Devagiri, or Daulatābād, and partly covered by the present Khandesh. Hemādri's *Vratakhanḍa* represents them as migrating thither from Dvāravatī or Dvārakā in the reign of Dridhaprahāra, their first seat having been Mathurā. Dridhaprahāra's capital is called Śrīnagara in the *Vratakhanḍa* and Chandrādityapura (possibly the modern Chandor in the Nāsik district) in the Bassein grant of Seunachandra II.—BD., sec. xiv, p. 98, for the dynasty generally.

827

H. 212. Al-Māmūn appoints 'Abdu-llah, son of Tāhir, governor of Khurāsān on the death of his brother Talḥah, and subsequently makes him ruler of all Persia, an appointment confirmed by the

- 827 Khalīfah Al-Mu'taşim B'illah. According to some authorities Sindh was included in his government.—RT. 13. EHI. i, 448.
- H. 213. Bashīr ibn Dā'ūd, governor of Sindh, revolting, is subdued by Ghassān ibn 'Ubbād, who appoints Mūsa ibn Yahyā to succeed him. The Tuhfatu-l-Kirām refers Mūsa's appointment to the reign of Hārūn and makes 'Alī ibn 'Isa ibn Hāmān his successor.—EHI. i, 447.
- Nānika said to have overthrown the Parihārs of Mahoba and to have founded the Chandella dynasty. JBA. l, pt. i, *Hist. of Bundelkhand* by V. A. Smith, 7.
- 835 S. 757. Baroda copper-plate. Dhruva I, Nirupama, Dhārāvarsha, Rāṭhor, Second Gujarāt branch, son and successor of Karkarāja I. Lost his life in battle, after putting to flight a king named Vallabha.—IA. xii, 181; xiv, 196, or ZDMG. xxxviii, 553. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 408 ff.
- H. 221. 'Amrān appointed by Mu'taşim B'illah to succeed his father Mūsa ibn Yahyā in Sindh. Said to have undertaken various expeditions against the Jats and the Meds.—EHI. i, 448.
- 837 S. 759. The Jayadhavalāṭīkā, a work on the philosophy of the Digambara Jains, composed, in the reign of Amoghavarsha I, Rāshṭrakūṭa.—JBRAS. xviii, 226.
- Dharmapāla of Bengal, son and successor of Gopāla I: married Rannadevī, a Rāshṭrakūṭa princess perhaps a daughter of Govinda III (a.d. 795-814): stated to have conquered Indrarāja of Mahodaya or Kanauj, and to have given the sovereignty of Kanauj to Chakrāyudha, perhaps Bhoja (a.d. 860-882). There is a reference to this in the Khālimpur grant, which also represents him as establishing himself at Pāṭaliputra.

Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa, the grantee of the above copper-plate, was the author of the *Veṇisaṁhāra*. His son Ādigai Ojhā seems also to have been patronized by Dharmapāla.—IA. xx, 188; xxi, 99, 254. JBA. lxiii, pt. i, 39 (copper-plate from Khālimpur, Gaur, of the 32nd year).

Ratnākara, or Rājānaka Ratnākara Vāgīsvara, Kashmirian poet, author of the *Haravijaya* and the *Vakrokti Panthāśikā*, flourished.

Kalhana (Rūjat. v, 34) mentions him as having become famous under Avantivarman (855–884 A.D.), but his own statement that he was servant of the young Brihaspati, i.e. King Chippata Jayāpīda (A.D. 779–813), would place him somewhat earlier. He probably flourished from about A.D. 840–860.

Abhinanda, the Gauda poet, author of the Rāmacharita and of the Kādambarīkathāsāra, probably flourished about this period, his fourth ancestor, Śaktisvāmin, having lived under Muktāpīda of Kashmir (A.D. 726). Abhinanda was born in Kashmir, but seems to have lived in Gauda (Bengal). His patron was the Yuvarāja Hāravarsha, son of Vikramasīla of the family of Dharmapāla.—Sbhv., ed. Peterson, Int. 97. AC. 491. BKR. 42, 43, 45. IA. ii, 102.

- V. Sam. 897. Kshemarāja, Chāpotkaṭa of Anhilvād, succeeds Yogarāja: till A.D. 866. Refs. A.D. 746.
- Vishņuvardhana V, Kali-Vishņuvardhana, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his father Vijayāditya II: reigned 18 months.—IA. xiii, 185 (grant from Ahadanakaram); ib. xx, 102.
 - S. 765. Kanheri cave inscription. Pullasakti or Pulasakti, Northern Konkana Silähära, son and successor of Kapardin I, and feudatory of the Räshṭrakūṭa Amoghavarsha.—IA. xiii, 133, 136, No. 43 B, 137.
- Vijayāditya III, Guṇaka, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father Vishṇuvardhana V: till A.D. 888. The Idara grant of Amma I says of Vijayāditya that "challenged by the lord of the Raṭṭas he conquered the unequalled Gangas; cut off the head of Mangi in battle; and frightened the firebrand Kṛishṇa [probably Kṛishṇa II, Rāshṭrakūṭa] and completely burned his city."—IA. xx, 102-3. ASSI. iii, 42.
- 850 L.K. 26. Ajitāpīda of Kashmir deposed and Anangāpīda placed on the throne.—*Rajat*. iv, 703.
- Akālavarsha Śubhatunga, Gujarāt Rāthor, second branch, succeeds his father Dhruva I.—IA. xii, 179.

Bhaṭṭa Kallaṭa, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, author of the Spandasarvasva, a commentary on the Spandakārikā of his teacher Vasugupta, flow shed from about A.D. 850-870, being contemporary with King Avantivarman (A.D. 855-884). Ānandavardhana, Kash-

A.D 850

mirian writer on Alankāra, author of the *Dhvanyāloka*, Kāvyāloka or Sahridayāloka, has been assigned to the same period, being mentioned by Kalhana together with Muktākana and Śivasvāmin as becoming famous under Avantivarman. He may, however, have to be placed later. Manoratha is mentioned in Abhinavagupta's *Lochana* as a contemporary of Ānandavardhana.

Rudrata Śatānanda, son of Bhatta Vāmuka and author of the Kāvyālankāra, probably flourished about this date, since Pratihārendurāja (A.D. 950) quotes him as a standard author. He is identified by most authorities with Rudrabhatta, author of the Śringāratilaka. Jacobi, however, considers the two as distinct.—Śringāratilaka, ed. Pischel, Int. 22. PR. i, 14 ff.; ii, 19, note. BKR. 65, 67, 78-9. AC. 528, 530. IA. xv, 287. VOJ. ii, 151; iv, 69. ZDMG. xlii, 296, 425.

Wednesday, Sept. 16th, S. 773, and S. 799. Kanheri cave inscriptions. Kapardin II, or Laghu, Silāhāra of the N. Konkan, son and successor of Pulasakti and feudatory of Amoghavarsha, Rāshtrakūṭa.—IA. xiii, 134, No. 15; 135, No. 43A; xx, 421. FKD., Bomb. Gaz., 405-6.

H. 237. Sulaiman, an Arab merchant, writes an account of his voyages to India and China, which is incorporated in a later work by Abū Zaidu-l-Ḥasan A.D. 916.—EHI. i, 1 ff.

- 853 L.K. 29. Utpalāpīda placed on the throne of Kashmir instead of Anangāpīda.—*Rājat*. iv, 709.
- 855 L.K. 31. Avantivarman, son of Sukhavarman, placed on the throne of Kushmir. Beginning of the Utpala dynasty.—Rājat. iv, 716.
- Guṇabhadra flourished (A.D. 860-880), being tutor to Kṛishṇa II, Rāshṭrakūṭa (A.D. 875-911), and pupil of Jinasena. Wrote the Uttarapurāṇa, a continuation of the latter's Ādipurāṇa, also the Ātmānuśāsana.—JBRAS. xviii, 225, etc. BD. 68.

Thursday, Sept. 10th. V. Sain 919 or Ś. 784 (Deogadh inscription). Bhojadeva, Śrīmad-Ādivarāha, son of Rāmabhadra or Rāmadeva, king of Mahodaya or Kanauj.—CASR. x, 101. IA. xvii, 23; xix, 28; xx, 188. EI. i, 154 (inscriptions from Vāillabhaṭṭasvāmin temple, Gwaliar, of V. Sain. 932-2nd 933); ib. 184 (Pehoa inscription of Harsha Sain. 276).

- A.D. 865
 - H. 251. Ya'qūb-i-Lais, Ṣaffārī, having slain Amīr Ṣāliḥ, the deputy governor, on the part of Ibrāhīm son of Al-Ḥusain, takes possession of Sijistān.—RT. 19, 21.
- Sunday, June 16th, S. 788, inscription at Sirūr, Dhārvāḍ. Devaṇayya governing the Belvola district at Aṇṇigere in the 52nd year of the Rāshṭrakūṭa, Amoghavarsha I.—IA. xii, 216 ff. FKD., Bom. Gas., 405, n. 5.
 - V. Sam. 922. Bhūyaḍa, Chāpotkaṭa of Anhilvāḍ, succeeds Kshemarāja: till A.D. 895. Said to have conquered Dvāravatī and the whole country westward to the sea-coast. Refs. A.D. 746.
- June 6th, Ś. 789, Bagumrā copper-plate. Dhruva II, Nirupama, Dhārāvarsha, Gujarāt Rāṭhor, second branch, son and successor of Akālavarsha Śubhatuṅga. Claims to have subdued Vallabha, the Gūrjaras (probably the Chāvaḍas of Anhilvāḍ), and a king named Mihira. This year was probably the last of his reign, as there is a grant of the same date issued by his brother Dantivarman.—IA. xii, 179 ff. FKD., Bom. Gas., 405.
- 869 S. 791. Soratur inscription of Ahavāditya of the Adavavamsa family, feudatory ruler of the Kuppeya-Puligere province under Amoghavarsha I, Rāshṭrakūṭa.—FKD., 1st ed., 35.
- 870 S. 792, inscription at Husukūru, Maisūr. Būtarasa governing the Kongaļnād and Pūnād districts as Yuvarāja under Satyavākya-Konguni-varman-Rājamalla-Permānadi, the latter being probably identical with the Satyavākya-Kongunivarman-Permānadi of the Kiggaṭnād inscription of S. 809.—REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore Dist., pt. i, No. Nj. 75. FKD., Bomb. Gaz., 303.
 - H. 256. Ya'qūb ibn Lais subdues Bust, Zāwulistān, Zamīn-i-Dāwar, Ghaznī, Tukhāristān, and Balkh, after which he marches towards Kābul. Subsequently he takes Hirāt, Badghais, Būshanj (or Fushanj), Jām, and Bākhurz.—RT. 21, 22.
- 871 H. 257. Khalīfah Mu'tamid appoints Ya'qūb ibn Lais, Ṣaffārī, governor of Sindh, from which date it becomes virtually independent of the Khilāfat. EHI. i, 453.
- 875 S. 797. Saundatti inscription, Prithvīrāma, Raṭṭa, governor of Saundatti and Belgaum under the Rāshṭrakūṭa Krishṇa II.

Those parts of the Belgaum and Kalādgi districts known as the province of the Kūndi or Kuhundi Three thousand, were ruled for three and a half centuries under the Rāshtrakūtas and their successors the Chālukyas, by a line of Ratta feudatories, the founder of which, Prithvīrāma son of Merada, was originally, like his father, a teacher of the Kārīya sect of the saint Mailāpatīrtha. The Ratta capital was at first Saundatti and later Belgaum. On the break up of the Chālukya power, about the middle of the twelfth century, the Rattas seem to have achieved a temporary independence, which, however, was soon cut short by the growing power of the Yādavas of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 552, and JBRAS. x, 170, 194. PSOCI. 88. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 549-58, and JBRAS. x, 167-298, for the dynasty generally.

H. 261. The Khalīfah Mu'tamid appoints Nasr, son of Ahmad, Sāmānī, his father's successor over the territories of Farghānah, Kashgar, and Turkistān. Nasr confers Bukhārā on his brother

Ismā'īl.—RT. 29.

Kokkalladeva I, Kalachuri of Chedi. Was contemporary with Bhojadeva of Kanauj (A.D. 862-882); Krishna II, Räshtrakūṭa (A.D. 877), who married his daughter; with Harshadeva, the Chandella (A.D. 900); and with his own son Sankaragaṇa: married the Chandella princess Naṭṭā.—CASR. ix, 100, 102, 103, 112. EI. ii, 304.

876

Ś. 798. Śīlānka or Koṭyāchārya said to have written his commentary—the *Tattvāditya*—on the *Āchārānga Sūtra*. The date seems, however, doubtful.—SBE. xxii, Int. li. IA. xi, 247, n. 14. PR. iv, Ind. cxx. Weber. *Catal*. ii, 361.

877

Ś. 799-833. Krishna II, Vallabha, Akālavarsha II, Rāshtrakūta, son and successor of Amoghavarsha I, son-in-law of Kokkalla I of Chedi. The date of Krishna's accession is uncertain. The inscription of his feudatory Prithvīrāma (q.v.) represents him as reigning in Ś. 797, but, according to a Kanheri inscription, Amoghavarsha was still king in Ś. 799. A possible explanation of this lies in the statement of the *Praśnottara-ratnamālikā* that Amoghavarsha abdicated the throne to lead a religious life. Krishna is stated to have made subject to him the Andhra and Gānga kingdoms as well as those of Kalinga and Magadha, and to hat engaged in contests with the Gūrjaras, Lāṭas, and Gaudas (Deoli grant of Krishna III).

Kṛishṇa's son Jagattunga died before his father. He had married Lakshmī, a daughter of Raṇavigraha son of Kokkalla of Chedi, and had by her a son, Indra, who succeeded Kṛishṇa.—IA. xii, 220 (inscription from Nandwāḍige, Ś. 824); 222 (inscription from Aihole, Ś. 833). PSOCI., No. 213 (undated inscription of his feudatory Sankaraganda, Chellaketana). FKD., 1st ed., 36 (inscription from Aḍūr, Ś. 826, of a Chellaketana feudatory). JBRAS. x, 167 and 190 (inscription from Mulgund, Ś. 824); ib. xviii, 241, 250. EI. i, 52 (inscription from Kāpaḍvaṇaj, Ś. 832). BD. 69. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 410 ff.

879

Tuesday, October 20th, V. Sam. 936. Kārttika śudi 1st: commencement of the Nepāl era.

H. 265. Ya'qūb-i-Laiş invades 'Irāq but dies on his return, 14th Shauwāl (9th June); his brother 'Umro is appointed governor of Khurāsān, Fārs, Iṣfahān, Sijistān, Kirmān, and Sindh by Mu'-tazid, son and successor of Muwaffiq in the eastern dominions of the Khilāfat. From this date the kingdoms of Multān and Mansūra established in Sindh after Ya'qūb's appointment as governor, become independent.—EHI. i, 454. RT. 22, 23, note 9.

V. Sam. 936. Śrīpat Rāthor said to have ascended the throne of Kanauj, on which occasion he feasted the eighty-four tribes of Brāhmans and bestowed sixteen villages in Sāśan, North Gujarāt, on the sixteen branches of the Chibdia Brāhmans.—IA. iii, 41.

880

H. 267. Birth of Alp-Tigīn, freedman of Naşr I, Sāmānī (Faṣīḥī).—RT. 40, note 4.

880

Mukula, Kashmirian writer on Alankāra and son of Bhatta Kallata (A.D. 850), flourished.—BKR. 66.

883

L.K. 59, Āshādha śu. 3. Śankaravarman of Kashmir, succeeds Avantivarman: till A.D. 902.

Aided by the king of Dārvābhisāra, Sankaravarman, shortly after his accession, subdued Alakhāna, ruler of Gūrjara (i.e. Gujarāt, between the Jhīlam and the Chenāb). Alakhāna was supported by Lalliya Śāhi, one of the Shāhiya kings of Kābul—possibly to be identified with Kallar or Sāmanta—whose capital of Udabhāṇḍapura has been identified with Waihand, the capital of Gandhāra.—Rājat. v, 126. Stein, Zur Geschichte der Śāhis von Kābul, 6 ff.

Sighelmas, Bishop of Shirburne, sent by Alfred the Great to visit the Church of St. Thomas in India.—IA. xiii, 237.

H. 275. Ismā'īl, Sāmānī, defeats his brother Naṣr near Bukhārā: a reconciliation takes place between them, Naṣr returning to Samrqand and Ismā'īl to Bukhārā which he agrees to hold as his brother's lieutenant.—RT. 30.

Monday, April 15th, Ś. 810, Bagumrā copper-plate. Krishņa Akālavarsha of Ankuleśvar, according to Hultzsch, a prince of the 2nd branch of the Rāṭhor dynasty of Gujarāt, a successor of Dhruva II, and possibly the son of his brother Dantivarman. Krishņa Akālavarsha is the latest known of the Gujarāt Rāṭhors. Between Ś. 810 and Ś. 832 Gujarāt seems to have been recovered by the Rāshṭrakūṭas of the main line, under Krishṇa II. The Deoli grant describes him as having "put an end to the arrogance of the lord of Lāṭa," and his Kāpaḍvaṇaj grant of Ś. 832 represents him as sovereign of Gujarāt.—IA. xiii, 65; xviii, 90. EI. iii, 54. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 412.

Feb.-March, Ś. 809, Phālguna, inscription at Kiggaṭnāḍ, Coorg, of the 18th year of the Ganga king Satyavākya-Kongunivarman-Permānaḍi, thus fixing A.D. 870 as his initial year.—IA. vi, 100 ff., No. ii. Coorg Insers., p. 5. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 303.

Chālukya-Bhīma I, Drohārjuna, Eastern Chālukya, nephew and successor of Vijayāditya III: till A.D. 918. Reconquered Vengī, which had been overrun by the Rāshṭrakūṭas after the reign of Vijayāditya III, and defeated Kṛishṇavallabha, i.e. Kṛishṇa II.—IA. xx, 103.

892

H. 279. Naṣr I, Sāmānī, is succeeded by his brother Ismā'īl whose reign is dated from his assumption of sole sovereignty in H. 287.—RT. 31.

H. 279. Death of Ahmad ibn Yahyā ibn Jābir Al-Bilādurī, Arab historian and geographer; flourished at the court of the Khalīfah Al-Mutwakkil; wrote the Futūhu-l-Buldān, the Kitābul-Buldān, and the Futūhu-s-Sindh.—EHI. i, 113 ff. BOD. 39.

892

Settlement of Kanauj Brahmans in Bengal according to the author of the Kāyastha Kaustubha.—JBA. 1865, p. 139. See Kāyastha Kaustubha (Aufrecht).

895

V. Sam. 951. Vīrasimha, Chāpotkaṭa of Anhilvād, succeeds Bhūyada: till a.d. 920.—Refs. a.d. 746.

Ś. 817, inscription from Tāyalūr, Maisūr. Nolambādhirāja, Pallava, son of Pallavādhirāja: married Jāyabbe, younger sister A.D 895

of the Western Ganga Nītimārga, by whom he had a son, Mahendrādhirāja, probably identical with the Vīra Mahendra who fought with the Western Ganga Ereyappa between A.D. 930 and 940. — Inscriptions in the Mysore District, pt. 1, Int. 4, and No. Md. 13. PSOCI., No. 226. RMI. 212. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 332.

897

Thursday, June 23rd, Ś. 820 cur., 5th Aśvina. Consecration of Guṇabhadra's *Uttarapurāṇa* by his pupil Lokasena, during the reign of Kṛishṇa II, Rāshṭrakūṭa, and that of his feudatory Lokāditya, of the Chellapatāka or Chellaketana dynasty, then ruling the Banavāsi province at Vankāpura (Bankāpur).—BD. 69. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 407, 411.

900

Harshadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Rāhila. Was contemporary with Kshitipāla of Kanauj (A.D. 917): married Kanchhukā of the Chāhamāna tribe.—Undated inscription from Khajurāho, EI. i, 121; ib. 171. CASR. ii, 451.

Mugdhatunga-Prasiddhadhavala, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Kokkalla I. "Conquered the lines of country by the shore of the eastern sea and took Pāli from the lord of Kosala" (Bilhari inscription).—EI. i, 264-5; ii, 304.

Parāntaka I, Vīranārāyaṇa or Madirai-koṇḍa Ko-Parakesarivarman, Chola, probably began to reign about this date. He is said to have covered the Śaiva temple at Vyāghrāgrahāra with gold, to have married the daughter of the king of Kerala, and to have conquered the Bāṇa king Vaitumba, the king of Lankā (Ceylon), possibly Kassapa V, and Rājasimha, Pāṇdya. He reigned forty years.

To the same period belongs the Ganga king Prithivīpati II or Hastimalla, a feudatory of Parāntaka, who seems from the evidence of the Udayendiram plates, to have conquered the Bāṇa kingdom and appointed Prithivīpati its feudatory ruler.—EI. iii, 142-7, 280; iv, 178, 221. ASSI. iii, 111 ff. (Nos. 82, 83); iv, 375 ff. (No. 76). MCCM. viii, 104. Hultzsch, Annual Report 1894-5, No. 232 of 1894.

The poet Rājasekhara, author of the Bālarāmāyaṇa, the Bālabhārata, the Viddhasālabhañjikā, and the Karpūramañjarī, flourished under Mahendrapāla (A.D. 903-7) and his son Mahīpāla (A.D. 917) of Kanauj.—IA. xvi, 175 ff. EI. i, 170-1.

Somānanda, Kathmirian Śaiva philosopher, flourished; author of the Śivadnishti. Was apparently the first promulgator of the Pratyabijňa system of Śaiva philosophy.—BKR. 81, 82.

L.K. 77, Phālguna vadi 7. Gopālavarman of Kashmir succeeds Śańkaravarman: till A.D. 904.—*Rājat*. v, 222.

To this period belongs Kamalū, Hindu king of Kābul. The Rājataranginī states that Gopālavarman's minister, Prabhākaradeva, having deposed the rebellious Śāhi ruler of Udabhāndapura, gave his kingdom to Toramāna, son of Lalliya, with the name of Kamaluka, and the Jam'īu-l-Ḥikāyat describes Kamalū as a contemporary of 'Amrū ibn Lais, governor of Khurāsān, A.D. 878-901. Kamalū's predecessor, Sāmantadeva, must, therefore, be placed considerably earlier than A.D. 920, the date to which Cunningham assigned him.—Stein, Zur Geschichte der Śāhis von Kābul, p. 8. See also EHI. ii, 172, 423; Sachau, Alberuni's India, ii, 13; and under Śankaravarman, A.D. 883. CASR. v, 45, 82; xvi, 136.

 824. Pampa or Hampa, the Karnāṭaka poet, born. See A.D. 941.

903

V. Sam. 960 and 964 on Sīyadonī inscription. Mahendrapāla, Nirbhayamahendra or Mahishapāla of Kanauj, son and successor of Bhoja: was a pupil of the poet Rājaśekhara.—EI. i, 162 ff. Gottingische Gelehrte Anzeigen, 1883, 1221. IA. xvi, 175 ff.

Saturday, July 16th, V. Sam. 960, inscription from Terahi: a battle takes place on the Madhuvenī, or the stream Madhu, between the *Mahāsāmantādhipatis* Guṇarāja and Undabhaṭa, the latter a feudatory of Mahendrapāla of Kanauj, in which Chāṇḍiyaṇa, a follower of Guṇarāja, is killed. A grant of Undabhaṭa is recorded in the Sīyadonī inscription under Sam. 964.—IA. xvii, 201.

904

L.K. 79. Gopālavarman of Kashmir killed on an expedition against Uraśā (Hazāra), by Abhichāra; succeeded by his alleged brother Sankaṭa who dies ten days later. Sugandhā, Gopālavarman's mother, takes the throne.—Rājat. v, 240.

905

V. Sam. 962. Amritachandrasūri flourished (according to a Digambara paţţāvalī); author of the Samayasāraţīkā, Pravachanasāraţīkā, Tattvārthasāra, etc.—PR. iv, Ind. p. ix.

906

L.K. 81. Sugandhā of Kashmir dethroned; Pārtha set up by Tantrin troops.—Rājat. v, 249.

Thursday, 1st May, V. Sain. 962. The *Upamitabharaprapañchā Kathā* composed by Siddharshi. According to the *Prabhāvaka-charitra* of the Jains, Siddharshi was the grandson of Suprabhadeva

exxix.

who had two sons, Datta and Subhankara, the latter Siddha's father. The same authority makes him a cousin of the poet Māgha, who in his Siśupālavadha calls himself a son of Dattaka and grandson of Suprabhadeva. The period of Māgha's activity would, however, fall considerably earlier, possibly about A.D. 860. But even this date is difficult to reconcile with those of the various authors who are said to quote from him; while Jacobi inclines to

24th November, H. 295, 14th Safar. Ismā'īl, Sāmānī, dies and is succeeded by his son Abū Naṣr-i-Ahmad.—RT. 33.

place him before Bana and Subandhu.—VOJ. iii, 121 ff.; iv, 61 ff. Prabhāvakacharitra, Śringa xiv, verses 3 and 156 PR. iv, Ind.

909 S. 831, inscription at Külagere, Maisür, of Nītimārga-Kongunivarman-Permānadi.—REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, pt. 1, No. Ml. 30. FKD., Bom. Gas., 303-4.

910 S. 832. Kāpadvaņaj copper-plate of Prachaņda, son of Dhavalappa, of the Brahmavaka family, feudatory ruler of a part of Gujarāt under Krishņa II, Rāshţrakūţa.—EI. i, 52.

912 H. 300. Death of Abū'l Qāsim 'Ubaidu-llah ibn Ahmad ibn Khurdādbhih, author and geographer, privy councillor to the Khalīfah Mu'tamid. His work, The Book of Roads and Kingdoms, embodies a description of India.—EHI. i, 12. BOD. 218.

914 L.K. 90, Vaisākha. Sugandhā of Kashmir marches against Śrīnagar to reconquer her throne; is defeated and executed in a vihāra,—Rējat. v, 261.

Friday, 23rd December, Ś. 836, Pausha śudi 4. Grant from Haddālā. Dharanīvarāha, Chāpa chief of Vardhamāna (Vadhvān) in Eastern Kāthiāvād, brother and successor of Dhruvabhata, whose immediate predecessors were:—his father, Pulakeśin, grandfather Addaka, and great-grandfather, Vikramārka who may be placed about A.D. 800. Dharanīvarāha was the vassal of Mahīpāla, probably a prince of the Chūdāsamā dynasty of Junāgadh.—IA. xii, 190 ff.; xviii, 90.

H. 302. Manşūr, son of Is-hāq, rebels in Khurāsān and Nīshāpūr against kis cousin Naṣr II, Sāmānī, and is joined by Husain 'Alī, governor of Hirāt. Ḥamawiyah, Naṣr's general-in-chief, marches from Bukhārā against them, but, Mansūr dying in

- the interval, Husain 'Alī returns to Hirāt, but remains in revolt until after several conflicts he is subsequently taken prisoner.—

 RT. 36.
- February 24th, Ś. 836, Nausāri copper-plate. Indra III, Nityavarsha, Rāshṭrakūṭa, succeeds his grandfather, Kṛishṇa II, his father Jagattuṅga having previously died. Married Vijāmbā, daughter of Aṅgaṇadeva, son of Arjuna of Chedi.—JBRAS. xviii, 253, 257, 261. IA. xii, 224 (Hattī-Mattūr inscription, Ś. 838).

Trivikramabhatta, son of Nemāditya, and author of the Dama-yantīkathā, flourished under Indra III, being the author of his Nausāri grants. Trivikrama is possibly identical with the Trivikrama mentioned as the sixth ancestor of the astronomer Bhāskara and futher of Bhāskarabhatta, a contemporary of Bhoja of Dhārā. The authorship of a Madālasāchampū is also ascribed to him.—Weber, Catal. ii, 1205. EI. i, 340.

- 916 V. Sam 973. Vidagdha, Rāshṭrakūṭa chief of Hastikuṇḍī, son and successor of Harivarman.—See under Dhavala, A.D. 997.
 - Ś. 838, Hattī-Mattūr inscription. Lendeyarasa, feudatory ruler of the Puligere district in Dhārvād under Indra III, Rāshṭrakūṭa. —IA. xii, 224.
 - H. 303. Abū Zaidu-l-Ḥasan of Sīrāf flourishes, being met in this year at Baṣra by Mas'ūdī. He enlarged and completed the Salsilatu-t-Tawārīkh of the Arab merchant Sulaimān (A.D. 851).—EHI. i, 2.
- 917 V. Sam. 974 on Asnī inscription. Mahīpāla, Kshitipāla, or Herambapāla of Kanauj, son and successor of Mahendrapāla: patron of the poet Rājaśekhara.—IA. xvi, 173, 175. EI. i, 171. L.K. 93. Great famine in Kashmir.—*Rājat.* v, 271.
- Vijayāditya IV, Kollabiganda, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his father, Chālukya-Bhīma I, and is himself succeeded, after a reign of six months, by his eldest son, Amma I, or Vishņuvardhana VI, who reigns till A.D. 925. Vijayāditya married Melāmbā. Among his followers was Bhandanāditya, or Kuntāditya, whose ancestor, Kālakampa of the Paṭṭavardhinī family was a contemporary of Vishņuvardhana I.—IA. viii, 76 (grant of Amma, from Masulipatam); ib. xx, 103, 266. ASSI. iii, 36 ff. (grant of Amma, from Idara, i.e. Ideru, Kistna district).

December 23rd, Ś. 840. Dandāpur inscription. Govinda IV, Suvarņavarsha I, Vallabhanarendra II, Prabhūtavarsha II, etc., Rāshṭrakūṭa, succeeds his father, Indra III. Govinda's elder brother, Amoghavarsha (II), is said to have died immediately after his father. He probably, therefore, did not reign at all, or, if so, only for a very short time. Govinda's latest known date is Ś. 855 = A.D. 933.—IA. xii, 222; ib. 247 ff. (Sānglī copperplate, Ś. 855); ib. 249 (inscription, Ś. 851 for 852, from Kalas, Bankāpur Tālukā). JBRAS. xviii, 241, 242. BD. 72. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 416.

920 V. Sam. 976. Ratnāditya, Chāpotkaṭa of Anhilvād, succeeds Vīrasimha: till A.D. 935.—See A.D. 746.

O Ayyaṇa, Chālukya, son of Bhīma, reigning. He married a daughter of Krishṇa III, Rāshṭrakūṭa (A.D. 877-911), and was the father of Vikramāditya whose son Tailapa established the later Chālukya dynasty in A.D. 973.—IA. xvi, 18. EI. ii, 171. BD. 97.

921 L.K. 97, Pausha. Pārtha of Kashmir dethroned; his father Nirjitavarman, called "Pangu," set on the throne.—*Rājat.* v, 287. H. 309. Abū-l-Ḥasan-i-Naṣr, son of Aḥmad, Sāmānī, appoints Aḥmad of the Ṣaffārīūn family governor of Sijistān.—RT. 185.

923 L.K. 98, Māgha. Chakravarman succeeds Ņirjitavarman of Kashmir.—*Rājat.* v, 288.

Vijayāditya V. Beta, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father Amma, but is deposed, after a fortnight's reign, by Tādapa, son of Yuddhamalla.

Tādapa, after reigning a month, was conquered, and, according to some accounts, slain by Vikramāditya II, a son of Chālukya-Bhīma I, and younger brother of Vijayāditya IV, who reigned eleven months. According to an inscription from Pittāpuram, and a grant from the Godāvarī district, Vijayāditya founded a separate line of Chālukya rulers, whose descendants, some centuries later, again held the Vengī country.—IA. xx, 267-9. ASSI. ii, 9, No. 77.

Yasovarman, Lakshavarman, Chandella, son and successor of Harshadeva: married Puppā. Erected a temple to Vaikuntha

920

925

925 (Vishņu) and placed there an image of the god which, obtained originally from Kailāsa by the lord of Bhota (Tibet), had passed from Śāhi, king of Kīra, to Herambapāla, and finally to his son Devapāla of Kanauj (A.D. 948) by whom it was given to Yaśovarman. Yaśovarman is represented as warring successfully against the "Gauḍas, Khasas, Kośalas, Kaśmīras, Mithilas, Mālavas, Chedis, Kurus, and Gūrjaras," and as having defeated the king of Chedi and conquered the Kālañjara Mountain (Khajurāho inscription of Sam. 1011, apparently engraved after his death).—
EI. i, 122 ff. CASR. ii, 451.

Keyūravarsha-Yuvarājadeva I, Kalachuri of Chedi, succeeds his brother Bālaharsha: married Nohalā, daughter of the Chaulukya Avanivarman.—CASR. ix, 100, 112. EI. ii, 304, etc.

Vallabhadeva, the commentator, probably lived about this time. He was the son of Ānandadeva, and grandfather of Kayyata, who wrote, in A.D. 977 (qv.), a commentary on Ānandavardhana's Devīśataka. Vallabhadeva wrote, among other works, the Kumārasambhavaṭīkā, the Meghadūtaṭīkā, and the Raghuvamśapañjikā.—AC. 555. See PR. i, 13. BR. 1883-4, p. 54. Sbhv., ed. Peterson, Int. 114. Kāvyamālā, i, 101, p. 4. Weber, Catal. ii, 1204.

Bhīma III, Eastern Chālukya, son of Amma I and younger brother of Vijayāditya V, conquers Vikramāditya II, and reigns eight months.

Yuddhamalla II, Eastern Chālukya, son of Tāḍapa, described in some records as his immediate successor, in others as the slayer and successor of Bhīma III: till A.D. 934.—IA. xx, 269.

Utpala, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, son of Udayākara and pupil of Somānanda, flourished. Wrote the Pratyabhijňāsūtra, the Ajadapramūtrisiddhi, and the Parametastotrāvali. To the same period belongs Bhatṭanārāyaṇa, author of the Stavachintāmani.— BKR. 81, 82.

931 H. 319. Abū Zakrīā·i-Yaḥyā, son of Ahmad, son of Ismā'īl, Sāmānī, ousts Shabāsī who had seized Hirāt, and leaving Qarā-Tigīn, a slave of Abū Ibrāhīm, Sāmānī, in possession, departs for Samrqand. Amīr Naṣr arriving the following day, reinstates Sīmjūr and pursues Zakrīā by way of Karūkh.—RT. 37, notes.

L.K. 9. Śūravarman set up by Tantrins in place of Chakravarman of Kashmir.—Rājat, v. 292.

H. 321. Mansūr, son of 'Alī, appointed governor of Hirāt.—RT. 37, notes.

934

L.K. 10. Šūravarman of Kashmir dethroned; Pārtha restored.
 —Rājat. v, 295.

H. 322. Alp-Tigīn, Turkish slave of the Sāmānī dynasty, takes Ghaznī; Abū 'Alī-i-Lawīk, the governor, flees.—RT. 71. JBA. lv, pt. 1, 118.

Chālukya-Bhīma II, Vishņuvardhana VII, son of Vijayāditya IV and younger brother of Amma I, conquers and deposes Yuddhamalla II: reigns till A.D. 945. Married Lokamahādevī. Said to have slain Rājamayya, Dhalaga or Valaga, Tātabikki, Bijja, Ayyapa (perhaps the Ayyapadeva of the Begūr inscription of the Western Ganga king Ereyapparasa), and a great army sent by King Govinda V (the Rāshṭrakūṭa). His Kolavennu grant was issued at the request of the Pānara prince Vājjaya.—IA. xiii, 213 (grant from Pāganavaram); ib. xx, 269. ASSI. iii, 43 (grant from Kolavennu, Kistna distriet). Unpublished grant apparently from Masulipatam.

934

Baddiga or Vaddiga, Amoghavarsha III, Rāshṭrakūṭa, succeeds his nephew Govinda IV. The Deoli grant of Kṛishṇa III represents Govinda IV as falling into evil ways and dying an early death, upon which the feudatory chieftains begged Amoghavarsha to become king. Amoghavarsha married Kundakadevī, a daughter of Yuvarāja I of Chedi. A daughter of Amoghavarsha married the Western Ganga prince Satyavākya-Konguṇivarman-Permānaḍi Būtuga (q.v., A.D. 949).—JBRAS. xviii, 242.

935

L.K. 11, Åshādha. Pārtha of Kashmir again dethroned; Chakravarman restored.—Rājat. v, 297.

V. Sam. 991. Sāmantasimha, Chāpotkaṭa of Anhilvāḍ, succeeds Ratnāditya: till A.D. 942. See A.D. 746.

936

L.K. 12. Chakravarman of Kashmir having abandoned the capital, Sambhuvardhana, a minister, usurps the throne. Chakravarman defeats the latter, Chaitra sudi 8, and, regaining the throne, puts him to death.— $R\bar{a}jat.$ v, 302, 328.

H. 324. Muhammad, son of Hasan, son of Is-haq, succeeds Mansur, son of 'Alī, as governor of Hirat. Soon after in the same

- Á.D.
- year Abū-l-'Abbās, Muḥammad, son of Al-Jarraḥ, marching against Hirāt, captures Muḥammad, son of Hasan, and sends him to Balkā-Tigīn at Jurjān.—RT. 37, notes.
- 937 L.K. 13, Jyeshtha śudi 8. Chakravarman of Kashmir killed; Unmattāvanti crowned.— $R\bar{v}_{jat}$. v, 413.
- 938 H. 326. Amīr Naṣr II, Sāmānī, appoints Muḥammad, son of Muḥammad Al-Jīhānī, wazīr.—RT. 37, notes.
- 939 L.K. 15, Āshāḍha. Śūravarman II of Kashmir, last of the Utpala dynasty, succeeds Unmattāvanti, but is deposed a few days later, when Yasaskaradeva, a Brahman, is placed on the throne.—
 Rājat. v, 448-9.
 - V. Sam. 996. Mammata, Rāshtrakūta chief of Hastikundī, son and successor of Vidagdha.—See under Dhavala, A.D. 997.
- 940 Ś. 862-881. Kṛishṇa III, Akālavarsha II, Nirupama II, Rāshṭra-kūṭa, son and successor of Baddiga-Amoghavarsha III. Assisted his father in the government, and during his lifetime subjugated Dantiga (probably the king of Kānchī) and Bappuka; subdued Rachhyāmalla and placed Bhūtārya (A.D. 949) on the Ganga throne (Deoli grant); reigned at least twenty-six years.—JBRAS. xviii, 239 ff. (Deoli copper-plate, Ś. 862 exp.). IA. xii, 257 (Soraṭūr inscription, Ś. 873). EI. ii, 167 (Ātakūr inscription, Ś. 872); iv, 58 (Sāloṭgi inscription, Ś. 867); ib. 81 (Velūr inscription of twenty-sixth year). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 418 ff. BD. 73.
- Rājāditya, Choļa, begins to reign; fourth member of the dynasty, his ancestors being his father Parāntaka I, grandfather Āditya I, and great-grandfather Vijayālaya.—ASSI. iii, 112. MGO., August 6th, 1892, No. 544.
- V. Sam. 998. Mūlarāja I, son of Rāji of Kalyāṇa (probably Kanauj), conquers Gujarāt and founds there the Chaulukya or Solankī dynasty of Anhilvād: reigns till A.D. 996. The direct descendants of Mūlarāja ruled Gujarāt until V. Sam. 1299, A.D. 1243.

 —IA. vi, 182 ff. and 213. Inscriptions, copper-plate of V. Sain. 1043; ib. 191 ff. VOJ. v, 300.

Ś. 863. The poet Hampa or Pampa, of Karnāta, writes the Adipurāna and the Vikramārjuna Vijaya or Pampa Bhārata at Puligere, i.e. Lakshmeśvar, in the Dhārvād country, under Arikeśarin II, Chālukya feudatory of the Rāthor dynasty.—
JRAS., N.S., xiv, 19. See A.D. 902.

942 H. 331. Muhammad Abū-l-Qāsim ibn Ḥauqal, the geographer, leaves Baghdād to visit India. Was at Mansūriyah in A.D. 961, and returned to Baghdād in A.D. 968. Wrote the Ashkālu-l-Bilād in A.D. 977, describing the countries he had visited.—EHI. i, 31 ff. and 455; ii, 412.

Ibn Muhalhal, the historian, having accompanied the Chinese ambassador to the court of Naşr ibn Aḥmad ibn Ismā'īl, Sāmānī, at Bukhārā, is supposed to have visited Chaul or Saimūr, in the Northern Konkan, about this date.—JBRAS. xii, 56. EHI. i, 95.

March, H. 331, Rajab. Death of Abū-l-Ḥasan-i-Naṣr (II), Sāmānī (Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī). Other accounts represent Naṣr as being slain by his own slaves, 12th Ram. 330, some say 331. His son Nūḥ I succeeds him.—RT. 37.

H. 331. Qarā-Tigīn removed from the government of Hirāt, and succeeded by Ibrāhīm, son of Sīmjūr.—RT. 38, n. 6.

943 H. 331. Khalaf succeeds his father Ahmad-i-Ṣaffar as ruler of Sijistān.—RT. 185.

944 H. 332. 'Abdu-llah, son of Ashkān Khwārizm Shāh, rebels against Nūh I, Sāmānī, but is subdued.—RT. 38, n. 6.

H. 332. Ibrāhīm, son of Sīmjūr, sends Abū-l-Fazl-i-'Azīz, son of Muḥammad the Sijizī, as his deputy, to Hirāt.—RT. 38, n. 6.

945 Tuesday, 9th September, S. 867, Sālotgi inscription of the Rāshtrakūta Krishna III.—EI. iv, 58.

Friday, 5th December, S. 867. Coronation of the Eastern Chālukya Amma II or Vijayāditya VI, son and successor of Chālukya-Bhīma II. Married a daughter of Prince Kāma and his wife Nāyamāmbā. Ballāladeva-Velābhaṭa or Boddiya, son of Pammavā of the Paṭṭavardhinī family, was one of his feudatories.—IA. vii, 15; viii, 73 (grant from Masulipatam); ib. xii, 91 (grant from Yelivarru, Kistna district); ib. xiii, 248; xx, 270. ASSI. iii, 46 (grant from Masulipatam).

Ś. 867. Inscriptions at Kyāsanur of Kali-Viţţa, Chellaketana, feudatory governor of Banavāsi under Kṛishṇa III, Rāshṭrakūṭa.—FKD., 1st ed., p. 37.

948

L.K. 24, Bhādra vadi 3. Sangrāmadeva of Kashmir succeeds his father Yasaskaradeva.—*Rājat.* vi, 114.

V. Sam. 1005 on Sīyadoṇī inscription. Devapāla of Kanauj, son and successor of Mahīpāla or Kshitipāla: probably identical with the Devapāla mentioned in the Khajurāho inscription of V. Sam. 1011.—EI. i, 122 ff. and 162 ff. (Sīyadoṇī inscription).

Rājāditya, Chola, son of Parāntaka I, killed about this date in battle with Krishna III, Rāshtrakūta (A.D. 940-959), by Būtuga, feudatory of the latter. His brother, Gandarāditya, succeeds him.—ASSI. iii. 112. See also A.D. 949.

949

L.K. 24, Phālguna vadi 10. Parvagupta, a minister, kills San-grāmadeva of Kashmir and ascends the throne.—*Rājat.* vi, 129.

Ś. 872, Ātakūr inscription. Satyavākya-Konguņivarman-Permānadi Būtuga, or Būtayya, Ganga feudatory of Kṛishṇa III, Rāshṭrakūṭa. Described as ruling the Gangavāḍi Ninety-sixthousand, in consequence of having slain Rāchamalla, son of Ereyappa. According to an inscription at Hebbāļ, Dhārvāḍ, Būtuga married, between A.D. 911 and 940, a daughter of the Rāshṭrakūta king Amoghavarsha-Vaddiga, with whom he received as dowry the Puligere, Beļvola, Kisukāḍ, and Bāgenāḍ districts. Kṛishṇa III confirmed him in the possession of these, adding the district of Banavāsi, as a reward for his having slain the Choļa king Rājāditya.

Ereyappa is the Ganga king of that name, of whom there is an undated stone inscription from Begūr, Maisūr.

The Ātakūr inscription mentions a follower of Būtuga named Manalarata, of the Sagara lineage, as "lord of Valabhī."—EI. i, 346 (Begūr inscription); ib. ii, 167 ff. (Ātakūr inscription). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 304-5, 332. IA. xii, 270 (inscription at Hebbūl, Lakshmeśvar, Ś. 896). Inscriptions at Śravaṇa Belgola, Int. 18, 19.

950

L.K. 26, Āshādha vadi 13. Kshemagupta of Kashmir succeeds his father Parvagupta: till A.D. 958. Married Diddā, daughter of Simharāja, prince of Lohara, and maternal granddaughter of the Śāhi Bhīma (I), whose erection of a temple in Kashmir during Kshemagupta's reign proves him to have been ruling at least in A.D. 950.—Rājat. vi, 148. Refs. A.D. 902.

Lakshmanarājadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Yuvarāja I: married Rāhadā. The Bilhari inscription records his defeat of the lord of Kosala, and his expedition to "the very pleasant western region," during which he worshipped the god Someśvara in Gujarāt. His daughter Bonthādevī was the mother of the Western Chālukya Tailapa II (A.D. 973-997).—EI. ii, 174 (undated inscription from Kārītālāī); ib. 304.

Śrī-Harshadeva, Siyaka II or Simhabhaṭa, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Vairisimha II: married Vaḍajā; conquered the lord of Radūpāṭī and a king of the Kshatriya Hūṇas (Navasāhasānkacharita). "Took in battle the wealth of [the Rāshṭrakūṭa] king Khoṭṭiga" (Udepur Praśasti). Dhanapāla's allusion, in his Pāiyalachchhī (V.S. 1029), to the plunder of Mānyakheṭa by the lord of Mālava probably refers to this conflict.—EI. i, 225.

Simharāja, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Vākpati I, reigning probably about this date. He is stated to have subdued, amongst others, a Tomara chief who was apparently allied with a certain Lavaṇa; and probably met with a violent end at his enemies' hands.—EI. ii, 116 ff. VOJ. vii, 188 ff. JBA. lv, pt. i, 30.

Lakshmanagupta, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, pupil of Utpala and Bhattanārāyaṇa, flourished.—BKR. 81, 82.

951

H. 340. Shaikh Abū Is-ḥāq al Istakhrī writes his Kitābu-l-Akālīm, describing his travels in various Muḥammadan countries.—EHI. i, 26.

953

V. Sam. 1010, Udepur inscription. Allata, Guhila Rāṇa of Mevād, son and successor of Khumāṇa or Shummāṇa.—BI. 67.

954

H. 343. Abū-l-Fawāris-i-'Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmānī, succeeds his father Nūh I.—RT. 40.

An embassy from Southern India, sent by Po-lo-hoa, visits China in the reign of the emperor Chi-tsung (A.D. 954-960).—Pauthier, JA., 3c série, viii, 293.

955

Monday, April 2nd, V. Sam. 1011, Khajurāho inscription. Dhanga or Dhāngadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Yaśovarman. In his reign "the Chandella kingdom extended from the Yamunā in the north to the frontiers of the Chedi kingdom in the south, and from Kālañjara in the east or north-east to Gopādri

955 [Gwaliar] in the north-west" (Khajurāho inscription of Yaśovarman). He erected a temple to Śambhu (Śiva). Died between A.D. 998 and 1002. The Mahoba inscription represents him as equalling Hamvīra or Hammīra, either Sabuk-Tigīn (A.D. 977-997) or Maḥmūd of Ghaznī. He may have been the king of Kālañjara who, according to Firishtah, aided Jayapāla of Lahor on his second defeat by Sabuk-Tigīn.—EI. i, 135; 137 (Khajurāho inscription, V. Sain. 1059); ib. 218. IA. xvi, 201 (copper-plate, V. Sain. 1055). BF. i, 18.

956

V. Sam. 1013, inscription from Suhaniya, Gwaliar, of Mahendrachandra, son of Mādhava, possibly a king of Gwaliar, though his name appears without the usual regal titles.—JBA. xxxi, 399.

H. 345. Al-Mas'ūdī, the historian, dies in Egypt. He was a native of Baghdād who visited India, Ceylon, and the coast of China about A.D. 915, embodying his experiences in his work Murāju-l-Zahab (Meadows of Gold) completed H. 332 (A.D. 943).—EHI. i, 18. BOD. 246.

957

H. 346. 'Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmānī, appoints Alp-Tigīn governor of Hirāt in place of Abū Manṣūr, son of 'Abdu-r-Razzāq, who had retired. Alp-Tigīn sends Abū Is-ḥāq-i-Ṭāhirī as his deputy to Hirāt, but the latter being seized, bound, and removed, is succeeded as deputy by Ḥusain, son of Rībāl.—RT. 40, n. 4; ib. 71. JBA. lv, pt. i, 118.

958

L.K. 34, Pausha śudi 9. Abhimanyu of Kashmir succeeds his father Kshemagupta, under the guardianship of his mother Queen Diddā.—*Rājat.* vi, 187.

959

H. 348 (Faṣīḥī), according to others H. 351. Death of 'Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmānī. His brother Abū Ṣāliḥ-i-Manṣūr (I) succeeds him.—RT. 41.

Ś. 881. Somadeva, the Jaina poet, writes the Yaśastilaka in the reign of Krishna III, Rāshṭrakūṭa and his feudatory, the son of the Chālukya prince Arikeśarin II (A.D. 941).—PR. ii, 33-49.

960

Saturday, 14th January, V. Sam. 1016, Rajor inscription of Vijayapaladeva, king of Kanauj, and of his feudatory Mathanadeva

960

of the Gurjarapratīhāra line, the successor of Sāvaṭa. Vijayapāladeva was the son of Kshitipāla of Kanauj who, according to the Sīyadonī inscription, was succeeded by Devapāla. This Devapāla may therefore be identical with Vijayapāla or he may be his brother.—EI. iii, 263 ff.

960

Rāmakantha, Kashmirian, author of the *Tippaṇa* on the *Spanda-sarvasra*, flourished in the latter half of the tenth century, being a pupil of Utpaladeva.—BKR. 79.

961

H. 350. Abū-l-Ḥasan-i-Sīmjūr made governor of Hirāt.—RT. 41, notes.

962

H. 351. Mansūr I, Sāmānī, sends an army against Alp-Tigīn, who had incurred his displeasure, but the latter defeats it and seizes Ghaznī. Mansūr sends another force against him, but, on its defeat, gives up the struggle.—RT. 43, n. 4. PMH. ii, 243. EIH. 319. JBA. lv, pt. i, 118. See PMD., 285-9.

H. 351. Abū-l-Ḥasan-i-Sīmjūr appointed Ṣāḥibu-l-Jaish (commander-in-chief), proceeds to Nīshāpūr, and is succeeded at Hirāt by Abū-l-Ḥasan, son of 'Umro, Fāryūbī. Four months later he gives place to Talhah, son of Muhammad, Nisā'ī.—RT. 71, n. 5.

963

H. 352. Is-haq succeeds, on the death of his father Alp-Tigin, to the government of Ghazni.—JBA. lv, pt. i, 118. RT. 71.

(Ś.890. Inscription at Kārya, Māisūr, of fifth year.) Satyavākya-Kongunivarman - Permānadi - Mārasimha, Ganga, son of Būtuga, succeeds his half-brother Rachehaganga (?). Apparently identical with the Mārasimha-Rermādi, news of whose death, according to an inscription at Melāgani, reached the Pallava king Pallavāditya-Noļambādhirāja in or just before Āshādha (June-July), a.d. 974. Mārasimha governed the Gangavādi, Puligere, and Beļvola districts under the Rāshṭrakūṭas Khoṭṭiga and Kakka II, and at one time ruled also the Banavāsi, Noļambavādi, and Sānṭalige districts. An inscription at Śravana Belgola describes him as being sent on an expedition to Gujarāt by Kṛishṇa III, as conquering the Pallavas of Noļambavādi, and as gaining victories at Mānyakheṭa, Gonūr, Uchchangī, etc. It also attributes to him an attempt to restore the Rāshṭrakūṭa sovereignty after its overthrow by Taila II, by crowning Indra IV in a.d. 973.—IA. vii, 101 (inscription at

- A.D.
- Lakshmeśvar, Dhārvāḍ, Ś. 890); ib. xii, 255 (inscription at Adaraguñchi, Dhārvāḍ, Ś. 893); ib. 270-1 (inscription at Guṇḍūr, Dhārvāḍ, Ś. 896).
 REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, pt. 1, No. Nj. 158 (inscription at Nagarle, Maisūr, Ś. 892); ib. 192 (inscription at Kārya, Maisūr, Ś. 890).
 FKD., Bom. Gaz., 305 ff.
- H. 353. Khalaf, ruler of Sijistān, makes a pilgrimage to Mekkah, leaving his son-in-law Tāhir deputy-governor in his absence. On Khalaf's return Tāhir refused to surrender the government, but was eventually forced to do so by Mansūr I, son of Nūḥ, Sāmānī, to whom Khalaf appealed.—RT. 185.
 - H. 353. Is-ḥāq, son of Alp-Tigīn, attacked by Lawīk, retires with his father's slave Sabuk-Tigīn from Ghaznī to Bukhārā, where he is formally invested by Manṣūr I, Sāmānī, with the government of that province.—RT. 72. JBA. lv, pt. i, 118.
- 965 H. 354. Is-hāq returns to Ghaznī, and ousts Lawīk, who flees.—RT. 72, 186. JBA. lv, pt. i, 118.
- Rise of the Kālachakra system of Buddhism in Northern India, Kashmir, and Nepāl.—Csoma, *Grammar*, p. 192.
- 966 H. 355. Balkā-Tigīn, slave of Alp-Tigīn, appointed governor of Ghaznī on the death of Is-ḥāq, by Nūḥ II, Sāmānī.—RT. 72. S. 888. Utpala or Bhattotpala, the astronomer, writes the Jagachchandrikā, a commentary on Varāhamihira's Brihajjātakam.—Ganakataranginī, ed. Sudhākara, The Pandit, N.S., xiv, 61. AC., p. 64. AOC. 329a. JRAS., N.S., i, 410.
- 967 V. Sam. 1024. Jineśvara, pupil of Vardhamāna, founds the Kharatara sect of the Jains. Dharmasāgara, however, attributes its origin to Jinadattāchārya in V. Sam. 1204.—BR., 1883-4, 144, 148.
- 968 V. Sam. 1024, 1039. Lakshmanarāja reigning. Said to be the founder of the Nadole branch of the Chohans or Chāhamānas.—
 JBRAS. xix, 26 ff.
- 970 November 13th, H. 360, 10th Muḥarram (Faṣīḥī), 10th Muḥarram 361 (Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī), 9th Muḥarram 357 (Firishtah).

Birth of Mahmud (of Ghaznī) son of Sabuk-Tigīn.—RT. 44, 76. BF. i, 33. EHI. ii, 269.

Dānārnava, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his younger half-brother Amma II: till A.D. 973.

According to Chālukya records a period of anarchy, due probably to Chola invasions, followed on Dānārṇava's death. It lasted about thirty years (A.D. 973-1003), during which period Vengī was without a ruler.—IA. xx, 272.

970

Śankaraganadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, succeeds his father Lakshmanarāja.—EI. ii, 302-4.

The poet Indurāja probably flourished about this time. Abhinavagupta (A.D. 993 to 1015) mentions him as his teacher in his *Bhagavadgītaṭīkā*.—PR. iv, Ind. xii. BKR. 66.

971

Sunday, October 22nd, Ś. 893, inscription from Adaraguñchi, Dhārvād. Khoṭika or Khoṭṭiga, Nityavarsha, Rāshṭrakūṭa, brother and successor of Kṛishṇa III; and his feudatory Permānaḍi-Mārasimha the Gaṅga, governor of the Gaṅgavāḍi, Puligeṛe, and the Belvala or Belvola districts.—IA. xii, 255. BD. 73-4. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 422.

972

L.K. 48, Kārt. śudi 3. Abhimanyu of Kashmir dies, and is succeeded by his infant son Nandigupta, Diddā continuing to wield the royal power.—*Rājat.* vi, 292.

V. Sam. 1028. Udepur inscription, Naravāhana, Guhila Rāṇa of Mevād, son and successor of Allata.—BI. 69.

S. 894, 895, Kardā copper-plates and Gundūr inscription. Kakkala, Karka II, Amoghavarsha IV, or Vallabhanarendra III, Rāshṭrakūṭa, nephew and successor of Khoṭika. Stated to have conquered the Gurjara, Hūṇa, Chola, and Pāṇḍya kings.—IA. xii, 263, 270.

V. Sain. 1029. The Pāiyalachchhī or Deśīnāmamālā written by Dhanapāla, a protégé of Muñja and Bhoja of Mālava. Dhanapāla wrote also the Rishabhapañchāśikā, and the authorship of the Tilakamañjarī is ascribed to him.—IA. ii, 166; iv, 59. PR. iv, Index, lxii. AC. 267.

978

L.K. 49, Mārga sudi 12. Nandigupta of Kashmir put to death by Diddā, who puts Tribhuvana, another grandson, on the throne in his place.—*Rājat.* vi, 311.

H. 362. Pirī or Pīrey, slave of Alp-Tigīn, made governor of Ghaznī on the death of Balkā-Tigīn.—RT. 73.

S. 896, Śrīmukha Samvatsara, inscription from Gadag, Dhārvād. Tailapa, Nurmadi-Taila or Ahavamalla, son of the Chālukya Vikramāditya, by Bonthādevī, daughter of Lakshmanarāja, Kalachuri of Chedi, overthrows Kakka II, Rāshtrakūta of Mālkhed, and establishes the Later Chālukya dynasty. Between this and the following year, however, the Western Ganga, Permanadi Mārasimha, attempted, though apparently unsuccessfully, to restore the Rāshtrakūta sovereignty by crowning Indra IV, a grandson of Krishna III. Taila reigned till A.D. 997. He claims to have captured and put to death Muñja, Paramāra of Mālava, who had invaded his kingdom; he is also stated to have attacked the Chola country and humbled the king of Chedi. He subjugated the Kuntala country, which included the Banavasi, Hangal, Puligere, Belvola, Kündi, Belgaum, Kisukād districts, etc., and conquered the whole of the Rashtrakūta kingdom with the exception of Gujarāt. Tailapa married Jākabbe or Jākaladevī, daughter of the Rāshtrakūta, Kakka II.—IA. viii, 10, 15, 16; xii, 270; xvi, 18; xxi, 167. PSOCI., Nos. 86 and 214. BD. 79 ff. FKD., Bom. Gas., 424. EI. iv. 204. Also refs. under A.D. 490.

Dharmadeva (?) Fa-thien, afterwards Fa-hien, a Śramana of the Nālanda monastery in Magadha, translates several Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 973 and 1001, when he dies.—BN. 450.

974

H. 363. Pīrey, aided by Sabuk-Tigīn, repulses a force that had advanced from Hind for the purpose of seizing Ghaznī.—RT. 73, n. 7.

V. Sam. 1031, 1036, Ujjain copper-plates. Vākpati II, Utpalarāja, Muñja, Amoghavarsha, Prithivīvallabha, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Sīyaka II. Subdued the Karnāṭas, Lāṭas, Keralas, Cholas, and vanquished Yuvarāja II of Chedi (Udepur Praśasti); was himself conquered, captured, and executed by the Chālukya Tailapa II (Merutunga's Prabandhachintāmani), probably between A.D. 994 and 997.—ASWI. iii, 100. IA. xiv, 159. EI. i, 223 ff.

V. Sam. 1030, Harsha inscription. Vigraharāja II, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Simharāja. Attacked Mūlarāja of Anhilvād who retired before him and Bārapa to Kanthkot.—EI. ii, 118. VOJ. vii, 191. IA. vi, 184.

Ś. 896, fragmentary inscription at Mulgund, Dhārvād. Pañchaladeva reigning as paramount sovereign. He apparently succeeded

975

975

the Ganga, Mārasimha, but was killed shortly afterwards by the Western Chālukya Taila II. Panchaladeva is mentioned in the Adaragunchi inscription of S. 893, and in the Gundur inscription of S. 895.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 307.

L.K. 51, Mārga śudi 5. Tribhuvana of Kashmir killed by Diddā who replaces him by a third grandson, Bhīmagupta.—*Rājat.* vi, 312.

Yuvarājadeva II, Kalachuri of Chedi, younger brother and successor of Śańkaragaṇa: contemporary with Muñja Vākpati of Mālava by whom he was conquered, according to the Udepur Prasasti. The undated Bilhari inscription probably belongs to his reign.— EI. i, 227, 251; ii, 304.

Bārapa ruling in Lāṭadeśa or Central Gujarāt. Bārapa was of the Chālukya lineage and apparently related to Mūlarāja. The Rās Mūla represents him as the general of the Western Chālukya Tailapa (q.v., A.D. 973), but the Sukritasankīrtana as general of the king of Kanyākubja. The latter statement may be a version of that of the grant of Trilochanapāla which says he was related by marriage to the Rāshṭrakūṭa king of Kanyākubja. He attacked and drove Mūlarāja to Kanthkoṭ, but seems to have been eventually slain by the latter. See Trilochanapāla, A.D. 1051.—IA. vi, 184; xii, 196.

June 12th, H. 365, 11th Shauwāl. Death of Manṣūr I, Sāmānī, and succession of his son Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Nūḥ (II), who receives investiture from the Khalīfah Uţ-Ṭā'ī'u-L'illah.—RT. 44.

H. 367 (Faṣīḥī), 27th Sha'bān, H. 366 (Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī). Pīrey deposed, and Sabuk-Tigīn made governor of Ghaznī in his stead. Nūḥ II, Sāmānī, confirms the appointment, but soon afterwards, on the decline of the Sāmānī power, Sabuk-Tigīn becomes virtually independent.

Sabuk-Tigīn appoints as his wazīr Abū-l-'Abbās, Al-Fazl-i-Aḥmad, son of Muḥammad Al-Isfarāīnī.—RT. 73, n. 9.

V. Sam. 1034, fifth of the wane of Vaisākha, inscription from Suhaniya. Vajradāman, Kachchhapaghāta, son of Lakshmana. The Sāsbāhu inscription of his descendant Mahīpāla states that Vajradāman defeated a ruler of Gādhinagara (Kanauj), and conquered the fort of Gopādri (Gwaliar).—JBA. xxxi, 401, 411. IA. xv, 35.

March-April, Ś. 899, Chaitra, inscription from Kandavāra, Maisūr, Immadi- or Irmadi-Nolambādhirāja (II) mentioned as reigning.— FKD., Bom. Gas., 332.

976

977

K.Y. 4078. Kayyaṭa, son of Chandrāditya and grandson of Vallabhadeva, writes a commentary on Ānandavardhana's Devīśataka.—AC. 81. Sbhv., Int. 114.

S. 900. The Chāmuṇḍarāja Purāna written by Chāmuṇḍarāya or Chāmuṇḍarāja, minister of the Western Ganga king Rājamalla or Rāchamalla.—IA. xii, 21. PR. ii, 76. Inscriptions at Śravana-Belgola, Nos. 75, 76, and pp. 22, 25, 33, 34.

978

February-March, Ś. 899 exp., Phālguna, inscription at Kiggaṭnāḍ, Coorg. Satyavākya Konguṇivarman-Rāchamalla-Permānaḍi reigning. An inscription at Doḍḍa-Homma, and one at Kottatti, possibly belong to him.—REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, pt. i, No. Nj: 183; No. Md. 107. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 307.

979

Thursday, November 6th, V. Sain. 1036, Ujjain copper-plate of Muñja Vākpati II of Mālava.—IA. xiv, 159.

H. 369. Jaipāl, king of Lahor, marching on Ghaznī, encounters Sabuk-Tigīn at Laghmān, but an accommodation being arrived at, he retires.—RT. 74, n. 2. EIH. 321.

980

H. 370 (H 367, Habību-s-Siyar). Sabuk-Tigīn takes Bust.—RT. 74. EHI. iv, 159.

L.K. 56. Bhīmagupta of Kashmir put to death by his grandmother Diddā, who henceforth rules in her own name.— $R\bar{a}jat$. vi, 332.

June-July, Ś. 902, Āshādha, inscription from Sogal near Saundatti. Kārtavīrya I, son and successor of Nanna, of the Second Branch of the Rattas of Saundatti, governing Kūndi under the Western Chālukya Tailapa II. Stated to have fixed the boundaries of the Kuhundi or Kūndi country.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 428 ff., 551, 553.

December, S. 902, Pausha, Saundatti temple inscription. Santa or Santivarman, son and successor of Pittuga and Ratta of the First Branch of the Ratta feudatories of Saundatti under the Western Chālukya Tailapa II; married Chandikabbe.—JBRAS. x, 171, 204 ff. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 552.

Thien-si-tsâi, Śramana of Northern India and a native either of Jalandhara or Kashmir, arrives in China. Worked for twenty years at translations, dying in A.D. 1000.

Shi'-hu Dānapāla (?), Śramaṇa of Udyāna, arrived in China the same year as Thien-si-tsâi, and worked at translations, 111 treatises being ascribed to him.—BN. 452, 453.

Atīśa (Dīpankara Śrījnāna), the Buddhist sage of Magadha, born. In A.D. 1038 he visited Tibet where he spent thirteen years reviving the Mahāyāna doctrines, and died at Nethang, near Lhasa, A.D. 1053. -JBA. lx, pt. 1, p. 46 ff.

980

Padmagupta or Parimala, poet-laureate under the Paramara kings Vākpati Munja (A.D. 974-995) and Sindhurāja (A.D. 995-1010). Author of the Navasāhasānkacharita, written probably about A.D. 1010, in honour of Sindhurāja. To Munja's time belong also Dhananjaya, author of the Daśarūpa; his brother Dhanika, author of the Dasarūpāvaloka; and Halāyudha, author of the Pingalachhandashtīkā.—Bühler and Zachariæ, Über das Navasāhasankacharita, Sitzungsberichte der phil. hist. Classe der Wiener Akudemie, Bd. cxvi, 583 ff. Bezzenberger's Beiträge, xiii, 99, Anm. 2. EI. i, 227. JA. 1886, 8e série, vii, 220 ff. Sbhv., ed. Peterson, p. 115. AC., p. 764. AOC., p. 197a.

982

Monday, March 20th, S. 905. Indraraja, Ratta-Kandarpa, Rāshtrakūta, described as a son's son of Krishnarājendra (Krishna III), dies, according to an inscription from Maisur, by performing the Jaina vow of self-starvation.—IA. xx, 35.

983

H. 373. Zain Khān or Kābul Shāh, Gakk'har, said to have fled from Kashmir on the revolt of his subjects and taken service under Sabuk-Tigin at Ghazni.-JBA. xl, 71. See same article for the history of the Gakk'hars.

985 (Inscription of S. 913, seventh year.) Rājarāja the Great, alias Rājāśraya or Rājakesarivarman, Chola, begins to reign; son of Parantaka II, and successor of Madhurantaka I. Said to have conquered Satyāśraya, Chālukya (Ś. 919-930), as well as the Eastern Chālukya Vimalāditya, who married his daughter Kundavā. Conquered, between his twelfth and fourteenth years, Gangapadi, Nulambapādi, Tadiyapādi or Tadigaipādi, the country of Vengī, and Coorg; from his fourteenth to his sixteenth years, Quilon and Kalingam; sixteenth to twentieth years, Ceylon; twenty-first to twenty-fifth years, Rattapādi, i.e. the Western Chālukyan empire. which was invaded during the reign of Satyāśraya; twenty-ninth year, "12,000 islands." Dispensed certain charities in S. 926.— MJ. xiv, pt. 1, 17. EI. iv, 66 (Maisūr inscriptions—of S. 929; of S. 934, twenty-eighth year, etc.); ib. 137 (inscription of his

- A.D.
- 985 feudatory Vīra Ghola). ASSI. iii, 63, 94, 140, 169; ib., vol. iv. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, pp. 8, 9. B.ASSI. iv, 204 (Leyden copper-plate, 23rd year). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 308. IA. xxiii, 297.
- 985
- H. 375. The Karmatian heretics, overthrown in 'Iraq, settle The decline of the Karmatians, begun according to Abū-l-Fida in H. 326, was hastened by two defeats in Egypt in H. 360 and 363.—EHI. i, 459.
- 986
- H. 376 (367 Habību-s-Siyar). Sabuk-Tigīn takes Kuşdār and makes a raid on the frontier districts of Hind, carrying off many captives and much booty.-RT. 74.
- 988
 - H. 378. Sabuk-Tigīn again encounters Jaipāl, routs him in the battle of Laghman, and pursues him. A peace is afterwards concluded, by the terms of which Jaipal agrees to cede to Sabuk-Tigin four of the fortresses of Hind on the side of Ghazni and one hundred elephants. Jaipāl allied himself on this occasion with the rājas of Delhī, Ajmīr, Kālanjara, and Kanauj. Sabuk-Tigīn after his victory takes possession of the country up to the Indus, and places a governor of his own at Peshawar.—EIH. 321-2. RT. 74.
- 990
- S. 912, inscription from Bhairanmatti, Kaladgi. The Sinda chieftain Pulikala, son of Kammara, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Tailapa II.—PSOCI., No. 86. EI. iii, 230 ff.
- H. 380. Sabuk-Tigin imprisons his son Mahmud at Ghazni, where he remains until the following year.—RT. 74, n. 3.
- 991
- Śrīdhara, son of Baladeva, writes the Nyāyakandalī, a commentary on Prasasta's Prasastabhāshya-BKR. 76.
- 992
- V. Sam. 1049, Dewal inscription. Lalla the Chhinda, son of Malhana by Anahila of the Chulukiśvara family, and grandson of Vairavarman. An undated inscription at Gaya gives the names of several members of a Chhinda dynasty, but their connection with Lalla's family is, as yet, unknown.—EI. i, 75 ff. ix. 143.
- H. 382. Amīr Nūh, Sāmānī, proceeds with Sabuk-Tigīn to Hirāt to overthrow Abū 'Alī-i-Sīmjūr, governor of Khurāsān.-RT. 46.

a.d. 993

H. 383. Shihabu-d-Daulah Bughrā Khān advances against Bukhārā, but is overthrown by Sabuk-Tigīn.—RT. 46.

Abhinavagupta, the Kashmirian Saiva philosopher, flourished between A.D. 993 and 1015, his *Bhairavastotra* being dated Laukika era 68, and his *Pratyabhijñāvimarsinī*, brihatī vritti, in the year 90 of the same era (Kaliyuga 4115). He wrote also the *Tantrāloka*, the *Bodhapañchāśikā*, and the *Lochana*, a commentary on Ānandavardhana's *Dhvanyāloka*, besides various other works. In the *Lochana*, he mentions Tanta, author of the *Kāvyakautuka*, as his teacher in Alankāra.—BKR. 66, 80, 82.

994

October, H. 384, Ram. Nūḥ II, Sāmānī, and Sabuk-Tigīn defeat Abū 'Alī-i-Sīmjūr at Hirāt, or, according to Faṣīḥī at Nīshāpūr. Nūḥ in the following month appoints Sabuk-Tigīn governor of Khurāsān, Balkh, and Hirāt, and his son Maḥmūd captain-general of the forces and governor of Nīshāpūr.—RT. 46-7, 74-5.

V. Sam. 1050. Amitagati, the Jain, writes the Subhāshitaratnasandoha in the reign of Muñja, Paramāra of Mālava. Another work of his—the Dharmaparīkshā—was written in V. Sam. 1070=A.D. 1014.—BR. 1882-3, p. 45; ib. 1884-7, p. 13. PR. iv, Index, ix. Weber, Catal. ii, 1110.

995

April, H. 385, Rabī' I. Abū 'Alī-i-Sīmjūr, advancing from Gurgān, defeats Maḥmūd and regains Nīshāpūr. Subsequently he and Fāyiq are defeated by Sabuk-Tigīn and Maḥmūd near Tūs.—RT. 48.

995

Sindhurāja, Navasāhasānka or Kumāranārāyana, Paramāra of Mālava, brother and successor of Vākpati II. Conquered a king of the Hūnas, a prince of the Kosalas, the inhabitants of Vāgada and Lāṭa, and the Muralas; wedded the Nāga princess Śaśiprabhā, probably of the race of the Nāga Kshatriyas; had for his chief minister Yaśobhaṭa-Ramāngada (Navasāhasānkacharita). — EI. i, 228 ff.

996

V. Sam. 1053. Chāmuṇḍarāja, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Mūlarāja: till A.D. 1009. Said to have waged a successful war against Sindhurāja (of Mālava).—IA. vi, 184. EI. i, 294.

997

August, H. 387, Sha'bān. Death of Sabuk-Tigīn near Balkh. His son Ismā'il succeeds to the government of Ghaznī.—RT. 75, n. 6. PMH. ii, 278.

а D. 997

July 22nd, H. 387, 13th Rajab. Death of Amīr Nūḥ II, Sāmānī. His son Abū-l-Hirs-i-Mansūr (II) succeeds him,—RT. 48.

Ś. 919. Satyāśraya, Sattiga or Irivibhūjanga, Western Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father Tailapa II: till A.D. 1008.—BD. 81. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 432.

Ś. 919, 927, inscriptions at Tālgund, Maisūr, and at Kanneśvar, Dhārvād. Bhīmarasa or Bhīmarāja governing the Banavāsi, Sāntalige, and Kisukād districts under the Western Chālukya kings, Tailapa and his son Satyāśraya.—PSOCI., No. 214. RMI. 186. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 433.

Sunday, January 24th, V. Sain. 1053, inscription from Bījapur. Dhavala, Rāshtrakūta chief of Hastikundī. His immediate predecessors were—his father Mainmaṭa (A.D. 939); grandfather Vidagdha (A.D. 916); and great-grandfather Harivarman. Dhavala claims to have sheltered the ruler of Mevāḍ from Muñja (of Mālava); to have protected a prince, apparently called Mahendra, from Durlabharāja (probably the Chāhamāna prince of that name); and to have supported Dharanīvarāha from Mūlarāja of Anhilvāḍ. He had, by V. Sain. 1053, made over the government to his son Bālaprasāda.—JBA. lxii, 309 ff.

Ś. 919, Bhādāna copper-plate. Aparājita, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkan, son and successor of Vajjadadeva.—E1. iii, 267 ff.

998

Sunday, November 6th, V. Sam. 1055, copper-plate of the Chandella Dhāngadeva.—IA. xvi, 201.

March, II. 388, Rabī' I. Bak-Tūzūn, commander of the troops under Manṣūr II, Sāmānī, defeats Abū-l-Qāsim, commander of the Sīmjūrī forces. The latter retires to Fūshanj, but Bak-Tūzūn again advancing, they come to an agreement.—RT. 49.

999

H. 389. Maḥmūd deposes his brother Ismā'il and imprisons him in the fortress of Kālanjara, or, as some say, in that of Jūzjānān.
—RT. 75, n. 6.

January-February, H. 389, Ṣafar. Fāyiq-i-Khāṣah and Bak-Tūzūn dethrone Manṣūr II, Sāmānī, and raise his brother Abū-l-Fawāris-i-'Abdu-l-Malik to the throne. Maḥmūd marches against them, and fights a battle with 'Abdu-l-Malik, who retires to Bukhārā with Fāyiq, while Bak-Tūzūn retreats to Nīshāpūr. On the 26th Jumāda' I (15th May) Maḥmūd makes an agreement with them by which he retains Balkh and Hirāt, Mery and Nīshāpūr being left to them.

а.D. 999

Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Sīmjūr retiring to Quhistān, Khurāsān is left in Maḥmūd's possession, and he, receiving shortly afterwards an investiture from the Khalīfah, Al-Qādir B'illah, declares himself independent, makes Balkh his capital, and gives the command of his troops to his brother Naṣr.—RT. 50, 51. EIH. 325.

July-August, H. 389, Sha'bān. .Death of Fāyiq. Abū-l-Ḥasan, I-lak-i-Naṣr, son of Bughrā Khān, advances from Farghānah and takes Bukhārā 10th Zī'l-qa'dah (12th October), capturing Manṣūr II, 'Abdu-l-Malik, Ibrāhīm, and Ya'qūb, sons of Nūḥ, Sāmānī. Another son, Abū Ibrāhīm-i-Ismā'īl, Muntaṣir, escapes, and being joined by some followers at Khwārizm, subsequently tries to regain the Sāmānī dominions.

Some authorities state that I-lak's invasion of Bukhārā was due to a conspiracy with Fāyiq and Bak-Tūzūn after their defeat a few months previously by Maḥmūd, and that it was undertaken under the pretext of aiding 'Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmānī.—RT. 51, 52.

Arsalān-i-Jāzib fights with Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Sīmjūr and compels him to retire to Tabas.—RT. 80, n. 5.

Abū Naṣr, the Shār of Gharjistān, submits to Maḥmūd.—RT. 80, n. 5.

1000

H. 390. Maḥmūd seizes Nīshāpūr; Bak-Tūzūn, slave of the Sāmānī dynasty, flees. Bughrājaq, uncle of Maḥmūd, slain this year at Fūshanj by Tāhir, son of Khalaf. Maḥmūd marches to Sijistān against Khalaf, who takes refuge in the fort of Tāq, which is invested by Maḥmūd's orders.—RT. 80-1, notes. JRAS., o.s., xvii, 147 ff.

Maḥmūd removes Abū-l 'Abbās Fazl and makes Aḥmad ibn Hasan Maimandī prime minister. The latter held this post eighteen years, when he was disgraced and imprisoned by Maḥmūd, but subsequently released by Mas'ūd. Khondamīr places his death in H. 424 = A.D. 1033-4, but, according to other sources, his release by Mas'ūd only occurred in H. 426.—BOD. 38. EHI. ii, 61; iv, 196. RT. 92.

August-September, Ś. 922, copper-plate from Sangamner. Bhillama II, Yādava of Seunadeśa, son of Vaddiga I and brother and successor of Dhāḍiyappa II or Dhāḍiyasa; probably feudatory, at this time, of the Western Chālukya, Satyāśraya. Married Lakshmī or Lachchhiyavvā, daughter of Jhañjha, who has been identified with the Northern Konkana Śilāhāra Zanza. Contemporary with Muñja, Paramāra of Mālava (A.D. 974-995), and

1000 Raṇaraṅgabhīma, probably Tailapa the Western Chālukya (A.D. 973-997), whom he seems to have assisted in his wars against Muñja.—EI. ii, 212 ff. IA. ix, 39, n. 57; xii, 125 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 433, 513. BD. 100.

1000

Kokkalladeva II, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Yuvarāja II.—EI. ii, 304.

Ganda or Nanda, Chandella of Kālanjara, son and successor of Dhanga.—CASR. ii, 451; xxi, 84. EI. i, 219.

Rājyapāla, successor of Vijayapāla. According to Kielhorn, he was a king of Kanauj and possibly identical with the "Rājyapāla" destroyed by the Kachchhapaghāṭa Arjuna in the cause of the Chandella Vidyādhara.—IA. xviii, 33. EI. i, 219; ii, 235.

Krishnarāja I, Nikumbha, feudatory chieftain ruling in Khandesh.—IA. viii, 39. EI. i, 338.

Asadi Tūsī, the teacher of Firdausī and Farrukhī and author of the *Turjumānu-l-Balā ghat*, flourished about this time at the court of Maḥmūd of Ghaznī, together with the poets 'Asjudi and Azurī Razī.—BOD. 79.

1001

H. 391. Maḥmūd leaves Ghaznī in Shauwāl (August-September) on his first expedition into India. Defeats Jaipāl, Shāhiya of Kābul and Lahor, near Peshawar, 8th Muḥarram, H. 392 (27th November). Nizāmu-d-Dīn Aḥmad and Firishtah mention an expedition in H. 390, but this seems to be a mistake.—RT. 81. EHI. ii, 26, 435.

Jaipāl burns himself to death, and is succeeded by his son Anandpāl.

H. 391. Abū Ibrāhīm Al-Muntaşir, Sāmānī, aided by Shamsul-Ma'ālī Qābūs, son of Washmgīr, advancing to recover Rai, turns aside and seizes Nīshāpūr, forcing Maḥmūd's brother Naṣr to retire to Hirāt. Naṣr, aided by Arsalān-i-Jāzib from Tūs, moves to recover it, and defeats the forces of Abū Ibrāhīm under Arsalān-i-Bālū and Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Sīmjūr. Abū Ibrāhīm seeks refuge with Qābūs in Jurjān.—RT. 81, notes.

1002

(Inscription of Ś. 954, 31st year.) Rājendra-Chola I, Madhurāntaka II, Parakesarivarman, son of Rājarāja I, begins to reign: father-in-law of the Eastern Chālukya Rājarāja I (A.D. 1022-1063). Claims to have conquered, between his third and fifth years, Edatore, Banavāsi, Kollipake, Mannai, and Ceylon; fifth and

sixth years, Malabar; eighth and ninth years, Rattapāḍi, invaded during the reign of the Western Chālukya Jayasimha (A.D. 1018–1040); tenth and twelfth years, numerous other conquests; twelfth and nineteenth years, Kaḍāram. Among his conquests Rājendra-Choļa names the country of the Oḍḍas or Oḍras, i.e. Orissa; Kosala, Gujarāt, and Vaṅgaļadeśa (Bengal), where he claims to have conquered one Govindachandra.— EI. iv, 68. Inscriptions:—MCCM. v, 41. ASSI. iii, 68, 95, 100, 142; iv, 77 ff. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, 8, 9.

March-April, Ś. 924, inscription at Gadag, Dhārvāḍ. Sobhanarasa governing the Belvola and Puligere districts, etc., as feudatory of the Western Chālukva Satvāśraya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 432.

1003

L.K. 79, Bhādra su. 8. Diddā of Kashmir dies, and is succeeded by her adopted son Sangrāmarāja, son of her brother Udayarāja, Prince of Lohara (Loharin). Sangrāma is said to have sent an expedition to the aid of the Śāhi Trilochanapāla.—Rājat. vi, 365. Stein, Zur Geschichte der Śāhis von Kābul, p. 9.

H. 393. Maḥmūd proclaimed ruler in Sijistān by the nobles of Khalaf.—RT, 81. JRAS., o.s., xvii, 150.

H. 394. Maḥmūd besieges Khalaf ibn Aḥmad in the fort of Tāq and takes him prisoner. Maḥmūd retains Sijistān, but gives the district of Jūzjānān to Khalaf, who leaves Sijistān.—RT. 81. EHI. iv, 169.

Śaktivarman Chālukya-Chandra, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son of Dānārņava, succeeds to the throne of Vengī after the thirty years' anarchy which followed his father's death: till A.D. 1015.—IA. xx, 273.

1004

December, H. 395, Rabī' I. Abū Ibrāhīm-i-Ismā'īl, last of the Sāmānīs, assassinated in the neighbourhood of Bukhārā by Māh-Rūe, chief of a nomad tribe with whom he had taken shelter.—RT. 52, 53.

Fa-hu, Dharmaraksha (?), Śramana of Magadha, arrives in China. Worked at translations until his death, at the age of ninety-five, in a.d. 1058. Contemporary with Fa-hu was Jih-chêng (Sūryayaśas?), an Indian Śramana, to whom two works are ascribed.—BN. 455, 456.

H. 396. Gakk'har Shāh, son of Kābul Shāh. Said to have

come to India with Mahmūd, from whom he acquired the Sindh Sāgar Doab.—JBA. xl, 71.

H. 396. Maḥmūd forms an alliance with Ī-lak Khān, son of Bughrā Khān, by the terms of which Maḥmūd retains all territory on the left bank of the Āmūīah (Oxus), together with Khwārizm, Ī-lak Khān retaining Transoxiana.—RT. 84, 903, notes.

1006

H. 396. Maḥmūd undertakes a second expedition into India. Defeats and slays Bhīṛā Rāe and takes the fortress of Bhaṭīāh, near Multān. He returns to Ghaznī, but in the same year re-enters India to reduce his dependant Abū-l-Fatḥ Lūdī the Wālī of Multān, who had formed an alliance against him with Ānandpāl. The latter, intercepting Maḥmūd on his way, is defeated near Peshawar, pursued to Sodra, and compelled to take refuge in Kashmir. Multān submitting after a short siege, Maḥmūd returns to Ghaznī to check the advance of Ī-lak Khān who had, in his absence, invaded Khurāsān and penetrated to Hirāt.—RT. 84, 85, notes. EIH. 327. EIHI. iv, 172. PMH. ii, 282.

March-April, Ś. 929, Chaitra, inscription from Kaliyūr, Maisūr, recording the defeat of a Hoysala minister, Nāgaṇṇa, by Aprameya, lord of the Koṭṭa Maṇḍala, an officer of the Chola king Rājarājadeva.—REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, pt. i, No. TN. 44 and Int. 9, 14.

1007

H. 397. (Ibn Asīr) Maḥmūd totally defeats the united forces of I-lak Khān and Qadr Khān near Balkh. He then returns hurriedly to Hind, where Sukpāl, a converted Hindu, whom he had made governor of some of the conquered provinces, had revolted. According to one account, Sukpāl was imprisoned for life; according to another, he escaped.—EHI. ii, 443. EIH. 328.

Ś. 929. Gudikaţţi inscription. Shashṭadeva I, Chaṭṭa, Chaṭṭala or Chaṭṭaya, Kādamba of Goa, represented as feudatory of the Western Chālukya, Jayasinha, who was possibly acting as viceroy to his uncle Satyāśraya. The record may, however, be a spurious one.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 436-7 and 567.

1008

Nep. Sain. 128 on MS. Nirbhaya and Rudradeva reigning contemporaneously in Nepāl.—Bendall, BSM., Int. xii.

H. 398. Khalaf, intriguing with I-lak Khān of Turkistān, is confined by Mahmūd in the fortress of Juzdez, where he dies the following year.—RT. 186.

H. 399. Maḥmūd having left Ghaznī, 29th Rabī' II (31st December, 1008), on his fifth expedition into India, advances against Ānandpāl and the confederated Hindu rājas, whom he defeats in a decisive battle fought at Whaṭīnḍah or Bhaṭīnḍah, after which he captures and despoils Nagarkoṭ or Kaṅgra.—EHI. ii, 444 ff. EIH. 328. RT. 77, note on Wahind. In connection with this see Stein, Zur Geschichte der Śāhis von Kābul, p. 7.

H. 400 (401?). Sixth expedition of Mahmūd into India. Capture of Nārain, identified by Cunningham with Nārāyan, capital of Bairāt or Matsya. This seems to be the expedition alluded to by Raverty as undertaken, in H. 401, against Bhīm Nārāyan of Bhīm-nagar.—EHI. i, 393; ii, 448, 449, note. RT. 85, notes.

V. Sam. 1066. Vallabharāja, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Chāmuṇḍa, but, dying after a reign of six months, is succeeded by his brother Durlabha, who reigns till A.D. 1022. According to the Vaḍnagar praśasti Vallabha invaded Mālava, and Durlabha conquered Lāṭa (Central Gujarāt).—IA. vi, 184, 213. EI. i, 294.

Ś. 930. Vikramāditya V, or Vikrama, Tribhuvanamalla I, Western Chālukya, succeeds his uncle Satyāśraya: till A.D. 1018.—IA. xvi, 15 (copper-plate of Ś. 931 from Kauthem). Inscriptions of Ś. 932 at Sūdi and Ālūr, Dhārvād, one of Ś. 933 at Galagnāth, FKD., Bom. Gaz., 434. BD. 81.

May-June, Ś. 930, copper-plate from Khārepāṭan. Raṭṭarāja Śilāhāra of the Southern Konkan, son and successor of Avasara III and feudatory of Satyāśraya. The power of this branch of the Śilāhāras probably ended with Raṭṭarāja, as Arikesarin of the Northern branch was ruling the whole of the Konkan in A.D. 1017.—EI. iii, 292. BD. 121. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 433, 537.

1010

H. 401. Maḥmūd reduces Ghūr, the chief of which, Muḥammad ibn Sūrī, destroys himself by poison.—EHI. iv, 174. EIH. 330. RT. 84, n. 7. PMH. ii, 286.

Mahmūd returns immediately to India, takes Multān, and bringing Abū-'l Fath Lūdī prisoner to Ghaznī, confines him for life in the fort of Ghurāk (Firishtah and the Tabaqū'-i-Akbarī).—EHI. ii, 449. EIH. 330. BF. i, 50.

Ś. 932, inscription from Alūr, Gadag Tālukā. Iriva-Nolambādhirāja or Ghaţeya-Ankakāra, Pallava, governing the Nolambavādi, Kengali, Ballakunde, and Kukkanūr districts, etc., under Vikramāditya V, Western Chālukya. Married a daughter of the Western Chālukya Irivabeḍanga-Satyāśraya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 332, 434.

Bhoja or Bhojadeva of Dhārā, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Sindhurāja: one of the most famous rulers of the eleventh century, celebrated for his learning and patronage of learned men; reputed author of the Sarasvatīkanthābharana, the Rājamārtanda on the Yogasastra, the Rājamrigānkakarana, the Samarāngana, the Śringāramañjarīkathā, and various other works written during his reign or some time after. Fought with the Chālukva Javasimha III, between A.D. 1011 and 1019, and with his successor Someśvara II (A.D. 1042-1068) who, according to Bilhana's Vikramānkadevacharita, took Dhārā by storm and forced Conquered the Chaulukya Bhīma I (A.D. 1021-Bhoia to flee. 1063) and took Anhilvad (Merutunga, Prabandhachintamani). Fought with the kings of Chedi and Lata, and with the Turushkas (Udepur Praśasti). Al-Bīrūnī mentions him as reigning in A.D. 1030, and his Rajamrigankakarana is dated S. 964 (A.D. 1042). The exact date of his death is as yet unknown.1—IA. v. 17, 318; vi, 53 ff. (Ujjain copper-plate of V. Sain. 1078). EI. i, 230 ff. BR. 1882-3, p. 44. Sachau, Alberuni's India, i, 191.

Uvața, the son of Vajrața, a native of Ānandapura (Vadnagar, Gujarāt), writes his *Bhāshya* on the *Vājasaneya Samhitā* at Avantī during Bhoja's reign.—BR. 1882-3, 3. AC. 70. Weber, *Catal.* ii, 53, 1146.

- 1011 H. 402. Maḥmūd annexes the Jawsjānan territory on the death of the Wālī Abū Naṣr, son of 'Abdu-l-Ḥirṣ, Farīghūnī, and places over it a Dīwān of his own.—RT. 232.
- 1012 H.403. Arsalän (Khān) and Altūn-Tāsh, Maḥmūd's Ḥājib, reduce Jurjistān on the Upper Murgh-āb, the ruler of which had revolted against Maḥmūd.—EIH. 330. PMH. ii, 286. RT. 118, n. 5.

H. 403. Ī-lak Khān dies in Mawarāu-n-Nahr, and is succeeded by his brother Tūghān Khān.—RT. 85, notes.

- 1013 H. 404. Maḥmūd starts on his eighth expedition into India. EHI. ii, 37, 450.
 - ¹ Dasabala, a Buddhist author, wrote under Bhoja of Dhārā and, according to Aufrecht (Oxford Cat. 327b), his Tithisāranikā is referable to the latter's reign. If this could be established, it would give us the last year of Bhoja's reign, as a copper-plate of his successor Jayasinha is dated in A.D. 1055. Though Dasabala, however, makes his calculations from S. 977, it does not follow that his book was written in that year and in Bhoja's reign.

а.D. 1013

Trilochanapāla, Shāhiya of Lahor, succeeds his father Ānandpāl. Sometimes erroneously called Jaipāl II.—BOD. 192.

1014

H. 404. Maḥmūd reaches Bālnāt and captures Nandanah (Ninduna or Nardīn). Trilochanapāla flees to Kashmir.—EHI. ii, 37, 450 fl. RT. 85.

H. 405. Maḥmūd and his son Mas'ūd make a raid on Khawānīn, a part of Ghūr. Mas'ūd distinguishes himself by his bravery.—RT. 324, notes.

H. 405. Ninth expedition of Maḥmūd into India. He conquers Thāṇcśar, plunders the temple, sacks the town, and carries a number of prisoners to Ghaznī.—EHI. ii, 452. EIH. 331.

1015

H. 406. Mahmud attempts, on his tenth expedition into India, to penetrate into Kashmir, but advances no further than Lohkot which he besieges unsuccessfully.—EHI. ii, 455. EIH. 331.

N. Sain. 135 on MS. Bhojadeya, Rudra, and Lakshmīkāma reigning contemporaneously in Nepāl.—Bendall, BSM. xii. IA. vii, 91; xiii, 413.

Vimalāditya, Vimalārka, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his elder brother Śaktivarman: till A.D. 1022. Married Kūndavāmahādevī, younger sister of Rājendra-Choḍa and daughter of the Choļa king Gaṅgaikoṇḍa Ko-Rājarāja-Rājakesarivarman.—IA. xx, 273.

1016

H. 407. Abū-l-'Abbās-i-Māmūn, Farīghūnī, ruler of Jurjānīah of Khwārizm and brother-in-law of Maḥmūd, murdered by his troops at the instigation of Nīāl-Tigīn. Maḥmūd proceeds in person to Khwārizm, quells the insurrection, putting Nīāl-Tigīn and the murderers to death, and having subdued the territory, appoints his chamberlain Altūn-Tāsh governor of it with the title of Khwārizm Shāh.—RT. 85, 232, notes.

1017

H. 408. Mahmūd marries his son Mas'ūd to a daughter of I-lak Khān and appoints him governor of Khurāsān, with his capital at Hirāt, at the same time declaring him his heir in the presence of the Ulūs or tribe.—RT. 85.

Ś. 939, copper - plate from Thāṇā. Arikesarin or Keśideva, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkan, brother and successor of Vajjadadeva II.—AR. i, 357. JBRAS. xiii, 11. IA. ix, 39, 40.

V. Sain. 1073. Jinachandragani or Devaguptasūri writes the Śrāvakānanda, a Sanskrit commentary on his own Navapaya.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxiv.

H. 409. Maḥmūd with a large army again invades India, takes Mathurā, then held by Hardat, i.e. Haradatta, Dor Rāja of Baran, destroying the temple and carrying off much plunder. He then captures Kanauj, takes Manj after a desperate resistance, defeats and slays Chandrapāl at Āsī or Asnī, and having reduced various other towns and laid waste much country, returns to Ghaznī.— EIH., 331 ff. EHI. ii, 456. RT., 85 ff. Growse's Bulandshahr, p. 40.

Ś. 940. Jayasinha II, Jagadekamalla, Vallabhanarendra, Western Chālukya, brother and successor of Vikramāditya V: till A.D. 1040. Claims to have humbled Bhoja of Mālava, to have invaded and subdued the Chola kingdom under Rājendra Chola Parakesarivarman, and the ruler of the seven Konkans, and to have beaten the Cheras. Married Suggaladevī. Inscriptions numerous, ranging from Ś. 940–964.—PSOCI., Nos. 70, 86, 153, 154, 155, and 215. IA. iv, 278; v, 15; viii, 10 ff.; xviii, 270; xix, 161. BD. 81. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 435.

1019

Ś. 941. Inscription at Balagāmve of Kundama, son of Irivabedangadeva and feudatory ruler of the Banavāsi, Sāntaļi and Hayve districts under Jayasimha, Western Chālukya.—IA. v, 15.

1020

August, H. 411, Jumāda' I. Mas'ūd leaves Hirāt on an expedition to Ghūr. Bū-l Ḥasan-i-Khalaf and Sher-wān, chieftains of Ghūr, being conciliated by Mas'ūd, join him with forces on the frontier of Ghūr. After taking the fortress of Bartar he proceeds to Zarān, and from there to the district of Jarūs (variants Kharūs and Harūs), the chief of which, War-mesh-i-Bat, had already promised allegiance. Mas'ūd demands his submission, but being treated with defiance, proceeds against the chief and takes two of his strongholds. The rest of the Ghūrīs submitting, War-mesh-i-Bat yields and offers increased tribute, which is accepted on condition of his surrendering all castles taken by him on the side of Gharjistān. After capturing another strong fortress (Tūr, Būr, or Nūr), and placing in it a governor of his own, Mas'ūd returns to Hirāt.—RT. 324-9, notes.

H. 411. Death of the poet Firdaysī of Tūs, the author of the Shāhnāma and a contemporary of Maḥmūd, at whose court he flourished. Hajī Khalfah places his death in H. 416.—BOD. 134-6. EHI. iv, 190 ff.

H. 412. Maḥmūd advances again into India on behalf of the king of Kanauj who had been attacked by Nanda the king of Kālañjara. Trilochanapāla of Lahor opposes his march, but is defeated and slain in the battle of the Rāhib, his son Bhīmapāla succeeding him. Maḥmūd annexes Lahor permanently to Ghaznī, thus laying the foundation of the future Muḥammadan empire in India.—BF. i, 63. EHI. ii, 463. EIH. 333. Stein, Zur Geschichte der Śāhis von Kābul, p. 5.

February-March, S. 944, Phālguna, inscription at Belūr, Maisūr. Ganga-Permānadi governing the Karnāta.—REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, pt. i, No. Md. 78. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 308.

Ś. 944, inscription at Belūr. Akkādevī, elder sister of Jayasinha II, Western Chālukya, governing the Kisukād district. Mentioned in records of the years 1047 and 1050 a.p. She was the mother of the Kādamba Toyimadeva (see a.p. 1066).—IA. xviii, 270 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 437, 440.

1022

H. 413. Maḥmūd invades the hill districts of Nūr and Kīrāt between Turkistān and Hindustan. Shortly afterwards, marching in the direction of Kashmir, he invests Lohkot, but eventually raises the siege and proceeds to Lahor. See ante, A.D. 1015, in which year Maḥmūd is represented to have besieged Lohkot. Possibly the same expedition is referred to under a different date.—BF. i, 65. EHI. ii, 466.

V. Sam. 1078. Bhīmadeva I, Chaulukya, succeeds his uncle Durlabharāja. Merutunga relates that he joined Karna of Chedi in an attack on Bhoja of Mālava to which the latter succumbed. This statement is supported by the Kīrtikaumudī, the Sukritasankīrtana, and by Kumārapāla's Vadnagar prašasti, etc.—IA. vi, 185, 213. EI. i, 232, 294.

Thursday, 16th August, Ś. 944. Coronation of Rājarāja I, Vishņuvardhana VIII, Eastern Chālukya, son and successor of Vimalāditya: reigned till about A.D. 1063; married Ammangadevī, daughter of his maternal uncle Rājendra Choļa.—IA. xiv, 48 (grant from Korumelli, Godāvarī district). IA. xix, 129.

1023

H. 414 (413, Tabaqūţ-i-Akbarī). Maḥmūd again invades India, besieges Gwaliar but is bought off by the king: proceeds to Kālañjara, where the Chandella king Nanda makes terms. Maḥmūd returns in triumph to Ghaznī.—EHI. ii, 467. BF. i, 66, 67. RT. 86.

H. 414-5. Maḥmūd makes a raid into the mountains inhabited by the Afghānīān, plunders them and carries off much booty.—RT. 86, notes.

H. 415. Maḥmūd appoints his wazīr 'Abdu-r-Razzāq governor of Sindh.—EHI. i, 482.

S. 946. Barmadeva governing the Taddevādi, Belvola, and Puligere districts, as feudatory of Jayasinha II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., 1st ed., 44.

V. Sam. 1080, Jineśvara, Jaina pontiff and pupil of Vardhamāna, flourished. Wrote, V. Sam. 1080, an Ashtavritti and in V. Sam. 1092 a Līlāvatī. Regarded as the founder of the Kharatara-gachehha which took its name from the title Kharatara, conferred on Jineśvara by Durlabha of Anhilvād on the occasion of his triumph in debate over the Chaityavāsins.—PR. ii, 65; iv, Ind. xliv. BR., 1882-3, 45-6. IA. xi, 248, No. 40.

23rd November, Ś. 948, Kārttika, copper-plate from Kalas-Budrūkh. Bhillama III, Yādava of Seunadeśa and successor of Vesugi I, ruling as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Jayasimha II, whose daughter he married.—IA. xvii, 117 ff. BD. 102. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 514.

H. 416. Maḥmūd makes a second raid on the Afghānīān from Balkh. On the 10th Sha'bān (6th October) of the same year he starts for Multān on his expedition to Somnāth: reaches Multān in the middle of Ramaṣān and marches towards Aṇhilvāḍ. Bhīmadeva I flees on his approach and takes refuge at Kaṇṭhkoṭ in Kachh.—EHI. i, 98; ii, 468; iv, 180. IA. vi, 185-6. BG. 28. RT. 86.

Paṇḍit Chandranātha introduces the Vṛihaspati Cycle of sixty years into Tibet.—JBA. lviii, 40.

H. 416 (or 417). Death of Bhīmapāla, last of the Shāhiya kings of Kābul.—PK. 55. RT. 86, notes. EHI. ii, 427.

1025

1026

Vidhyādhara, Chandella, succeeds his father Gaṇḍa or Nanda: contemporary with the Kachchhapaghāta Arjuna who is said to have slain in his interest Rājyapāla, probably a king of Kanauj (Dubkund inscription of Vikramasinha): contemporary with Bhoja of Dhārā and perhaps with Kokalla II oʻʻ Chedi (Mahoba inscription).—EI. i, 219; ii, 235.

V. Sam. 1083, Sarnath inscription, Mahīpala of Bengal, son and

л.п. 1026

successor of Vigrahapāla II. The Sārnāth inscription records the repair of a Buddhist stūpa and dharmachakra and the building of a new gandhakuṭī by the brothers Sthirapāla and Vasantapāla, probably sons of Mahīpāla. A Bengal MS. of the Ashṭasahasrikā Prajūāpāramitā is dated in Mahīpāla's fifth year.—IA. xiv, 139. JBA. lxi, 77 (Dinājpur copper-plate). CASR. iii, 122-3. Bendall, BSM., Int. ii, p. 100.

January, H. 416, the middle of Zī'l-qa'dah. Maḥmūd arrives at Somnāth and captures it with great slaughter, after which he marches to Kachh against Bhīmadeva who flees at his approach. Maḥmūd proceeds against Maṇṣūriyah and from thence returns to Ghaznī.—EHĪ. i, 98; iv, 180. BG. 28. IA. vi, 185-6.

H. 417. Envoys from Qayā Khān and Bughrā Khān, brothers of Qadr Khān, arrive at Ghaznī requesting a matrimonial alliance. Zainab, daughter of Maḥmūd, is betrothed to the son of Qadr Khān, and a daughter of Qadr Khān to Muḥammad, Maḥmūd's younger son, but subsequently to his brother Mas'ūd, Maḥmūd's elder son.—RT. 905, notes.

H. 417. Maḥmūd, according to Firishtah and Nizāmu-d-Dīn Aḥmad, undertakes his last expedition into India against the Jāts of Jūd who had molested him on his march from Somnāth.—EIH. 339. EHI. ii, 477.

H. 417. 'Abdu-r-Razzāq, governor of Sindh, having captured Bhakkar establishes himself in Sīstān and Thatta. EH1. i, 482.

Ś. 948, Bhāṇḍūp copper-plate. Chhittarāja, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkan, nephew and successor of Arikesarin and probably a vassal of the Western Chālukya Jayasimha II. — IA. v, 276; ix, 39. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 436, 542.

1027

26th June, V. Sain. 1084. Jhūsī or Allahābād copper-plate of Trilochanapāladeva, probably a ruler of Kanauj, son and successor of Rājyapāla.—IA. xviii, 33. EI. ii, 235.

1028

L.K. 4, Āshāḍha va. 1. Saṅgrāmarāja of Kashmir dies and is succeeded by his son Harirāja, who dies shortly after (Āshādha su. 8), when Anantadeva, another son of Suṅgrāmarāja, succeeds. — Rājat. vii, 127, 131.

H. 419. Maḥmwīl renews and confirms a treaty with Qadr Khān of Turkistān, agreeing that a portion of Mawarāu-n-Nahr should be held by himself and part be incorporated with Qadr Khān's dominions. On his way back Maḥmūd grants an audience to Isrā'īl,

- A.D. 1028
- son of Beghū, son of Saljūq, son of Luqmān, and takes him with him.—RT. 86-7.
- 1029
- H. 420. Maḥmūd defeats and slays Majdu-d-Daulah of the Buwīah dynasty and adds 'Irāq to the government of Mas'ūd.—RT. 87.
- H. 420. Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī expels the Dhākra Rajpūts from Dundhgarh and razes the town.—ASNI. ii, p. 6.
- 1030
- Thursday, 30th April, H. 421, 23rd Rabi' II. Death of Maḥmūd in the 63rd year of his age. His son Muḥammad succeeds him. Mas'ūd disputing his accession, Muḥammad prepares for war. He arrives at Tigīn-ābād, 1st Ram. (2nd September). The Hājib 'Alī Khweshāwand and Yūsuf ibn Sabuk-Tigīn conspire against him and imprison him.—BF. i, 84, 93. PMH. ii, 294 RT. 87, 89. EHI. iv, 192-3.
- 1030

Vīryarāma, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Vākpati II. Was killed by Bhoja of Dhārā (A.D. 1010). Chāmuṇḍa, a brother of Vīryarāma, built a temple to Vishņu at Narapura. — VOJ. vii, 191.

Kshemarāja, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, pupil of Abhinavagupta, flourished in the first half of the eleventh century. Author of the Svachchhandoddyota and several vrittis; identified by Bühler with Kshemendra, author of the Spandanirnaya and the Spandasandoha.

To this same period, probably, belongs Bhāskara, son of Divā-kara, author of the Spandasūtravūrtika.—BKR. 79, 82.

- 1031
- 26th April, H. 422, 1st Jumāda' I. Mas'ūd crowned king of Ghaznī at Hirāt. Soon after, in the same year, he orders 'Alī Khweshāwand and his brother Mangīrāk to be put to death and confiscates their property.—RT. 91.

H. 423, December 19th, 1st Muḥarram. Abū-Riḥān Al-Bīrūnī, the historian, completes his Taḥq̄qu-l-Hind. Al-Bīrūnī was born in A.D. 973 at Khwārizm and died A.D. 1048.—JBA. lxi, 186-7. Alberunī's India, ed. Sachau, p. xvi. Also EHI. i, 42; ii, 1, 3.

- 1031
- Baj Khān, Gakk'har chief, said to have flourished.—JBA. xl, 72.

H. 423 or 424. Altūn-Tāsh sent by Mas'ūd against the Saljūq 'Alī-Tigīn who had subdued Bukhārā and Samrqand. He defeats 'Alī-Tigīn near the latter place, but dies himself of a wound two days later, after arranging for 'Alī-Tigīn to hold Samrqand and Mas'ūd to retain Bukhārā. His son Hārūn succeeds him as governor of Khwārizm.—BF. i, 101. EHI. iv, 195. RT. 232, notes.

H. 423. Hasnak Shaikhu-l-Khatīr, wazīr of the late Sultan (Maḥmūd), put to death by order of Mas'ūd for his share in depriving him of the throne.—RT. 92.

29th July, H. 423, 17th Sha'bān. Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī sent to Bahrāīch to aid Saifu-d-Dīn against a rising of Hindu chiefs.— JBA. lxi, ex. no., p. 17.

H. 423. Death of Qadr Khān of Mawarāu-n-Nahr.—RT. 122, n. 8.

V. Sam. 1088. The Vrishabhadeva Jaina temple at Dailwādā built by Vimal Śah, a Jaina merchant of Anhilvād. — JBRAS. xviii, 23.

1033

H. 424. Birth at Hirāt of Zahīru-d-Daulah Ibrāhīm, son of Mas'ūd, afterwards Sultān of Ghaznī.—RT. 104.

15th June, H. 424, 14th Rajab. Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī having seized a Hindu temple in Bahrāīch, is slain with a number of his adherents in the battle which follows, his chief opponent being Suhriddhvaja, Rāja of Goṇḍā (Suhal Deo), and is thenceforth commemorated as a martyr by the name of Ghāzī Miyain.—BOD. 245. JBA. lxi, ex. no., p. 18. ASNI. ii, 292.

Ś. 955. Inscription at Bhairanmatti, Kalādgi. Nāgati or Nāgāditya, Sinda feudatory of the Western Chālukya Jayasimha II, belonging probably to a different branch of the same stock as the Sindas of Yelburga. His grandson Sevyarasa was a feudatory of the Western Chālukya Someśvara II.—EI. iii, 230. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 437, 576-7.

H. 424. A great drought followed by famine and pestilence sweeps over Southern Asia, carrying off in Isfahān alone, according to Firishtah, 40,000 persons, its ravages in Mausil and Baghdād being equally severe.—BF. i, 103.

1034

H. 425. Aḥmad-i-Nīāl-Tigīn, governor of Multān, rebels and seizes Lahor. Tīlāk Malik ibn Jai Sen sent against him by Mas'ūd. Nīāl-Tigīn flees to Manşūriyah, but is drowned in crossing the Mihrān of Sindh.—JBA. lxi, 199. EHI. ii, 122, 129, 130, 250.

H. 425. Hārūn, governor of Khwārizm, rebels against Mas'ūd and intrigues with the Turkmāns and Saljūqs.—RT. 232, notes.

S. 956, 960, 966. Mayūravarman, Kādamba, feudatory ruler of Hāngal under Jayasimha II and Someśvara I, Western Chālukyas.

—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 437, 439, 563.

1035

H. 426. Mas'ūd proceeds with an army to Jūrjān and Tabaristān to aid his governors at 'Irāq against the Saljūqs, but retires without fighting, and against the advice of his amīrs hastens to Hindustan. In his absence the Saljūqs perfect their power. 'Alāu-d-Daulah ibn Kākūyah rebels and drives Abū Suhail Hamadūnī out of Rai.—EHI. iv, 196-7.

H. 426. Ismā'īl succeeds his brother Hārūn at Khwārizm, but is shortly afterwards ousted by Shāh Malik at the instigation of Mas'ūd, and takes refuge in Khurāsān.—RT. 232, notes.

H. 426. Death of the Saljūq Isrā'īl-i-Beghū at Kālañjara, where he had been imprisoned during Maḥmūd's reign. Jaghar Beg, son of Abū Sulīmān-i-Dā'ūd, takes up his quarters at Merv.—RT. 94, 122, notes.

1035

Abū-Muḥammad Nāṣiḥī, author of the Mas'ūdī, flourished under Mas'ūd I of Ghaznī.—BOD. 28.

1036

H. 427. The Saljūqs, Beghū, Tughril, and Dā'ūd petition Mas'ūd for the territories of Nisā and Farāwah. Mas'ūd sends a friendly reply, but at the same time orders the Ḥājib Bak-Taghdī to proceed against them. After defeating and routing them near Sarakhs, Bak-Taghdī is himself overthrown by them in Sha'bān (June). They then open negotiations with Mas'ūd as a result of which Farāwah is given to Beghū, Nisā to Tughril, and Dihistān to Dā'ūd.—RT. 123-4, notes.

31st August, H. 427, 6th Zī'l-qa'dah. Majdūd ibn Mas'ūd appointed governor of the territory east of the Indus, with his headquarters at Lahor.—RT. 95.

H. 428. Mas'ūd, repenting of his expedition to Hindustan, returns to Ghaznī. He marches to Balkh, where his followers urge him to attack the Saljūqs. He refuses and marches against Tūz-Tigīn. Dā'ūd, Saljūqī, marching from Sarakhs towards Balkh intercepts and forces him to retreat, and Tūz-Tigīn falling on the rear of the army plunders it and carries off the best horses and camels.—EHI. iv, 197.

5th October, H. 428, 21st Zī'l-ḥijjah. Mas'ūd leaves Ghaznī for Kābul. Leaves Kābul for Hānsī 6th Muḥarram, 429 (19th October), and encamps on the Jhīlam on the 25th of the same month. Leaving the Jhīlam on the 17th Ṣafar (29th November) he reaches and invests Hānsī 9th Rabī' I (20th December), which surrenders on the 20th of the same month (31st December). Firishtah and Mīrkhond represent the capture of Hānsī as occurring in H. 427.—EHI. ii, 59, 139 ff.

H. 428. The Saljūqs advance on Hirāt, but are repulsed and forced to retire.—RT. 122, note 8.

Toyimadeva, son of Akkādevī, feudatory governor of Banavāsi under Jayasimha II, Western Chālukya — FKD., Bom. Gaz., 437.

1037

L.K. 12-41. Kshemendra Vyāsadāsa, Kashmirian poet: author of the *Vrihatkathāmañjarī* (Lokakāla 12), the *Bhāratamañjarī*, the *Kalāvilāsa*, the *Samayamātrikā* (Lokakāla 25), the *Daśāvatāracharita* (Lokakāla 41); the *Suvrittatilaka* and other works.—BKR. 45, 46, 75. JBRAS. xvi, 167 ff. PR. i, 4 ff. JA., 8° série, t. vi, 400; vii, 216 ff.

1037

Vijayapāla, Chandella, succeeds Vidhyādhara. Contemporary with Gāngeyadeva of Chedi: married Bhuvanadevi.—EI. i, 219.

1038

H. 429. The Saljūqs again invade Khurāsān, and annex the territory in the name of Tughril Beg.—RT. 122, n. 8.

H. 429. Mas'ūd having captured Hānsī returns to Ghaznī in Rabī' II, and in the same year sends Subāshī, the Hājib, against the Saljūqs, with orders to expel them from Khurāsān. He attacks them unsuccessfully, and they acquire power over Khurāsān, Tughril Beg, son of Mīkā'īl, son of Saljūq, assuming sovereignty at Nīshāpūr and appointing his brother Dā'ūd to Sarakhs and his uncle Beghū to Merv. Some authorities date the establishment of the Saljūqī dynasty from this event, while others refer it to the year 431 after the battle of Tāl-qān.—RT. 94, 124, 125, notes, 132.

1st May, H. 429, 23rd Rajab. 'Abdu-r-Razzāq appointed governor of Peshawar.—EHI. ii, 142.

Chedi Sam. 789, Piāwan inscription. Gāngeyadeva, Vikramāditya, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Kokkalla II, contemporary with the Chandella Vijayapāla; mentioned by Al-Bīrūnī (A.D. 1030) as ruler of Dāhāla: reigned probably till about A.D. 1040.—CASR. xxi, 113. EI. ii, 304.

3rd May, Ś. 960. Vajrahasta V, Later Gānga of Kalinga and son of Kāmārņava V, succeeds Madhu Kāmārņava VI.—EI. iii, 220 (undated Parlā-Kimedi copper-plates); *ib.* iv, 183 (Nadagām inscription, Ś. 979).

Jayakeśin of the Manalür family, and Irivabedanga-Mārasinha, apparently of the same stock, holding the office of Nādgāmundu of the Puligere district under Jayasinha II, Western Chālukya.— FKD., Bom. Gaz., 437.

Dīpankara Śrījñāna (Iovo Atīśa) visits Tibet, whither he was invited by King Chañchhub on a mission for the reform of Buddhism. He remained in the country about fifteen years, reviving the Mahāyāna doctrine. He wrote various works on Buddhism, of which the Bodhipatha Pradīpa is the most famous. See A.D. 980.—JBA. lviii, 40; lx, 51.

1039 N. Sam. 159. Lakshmīkāma reigning in Nepāl.—Refs. under

9th March, H. 430, 10th Jumāda' II. News arrives that Dā'ūd, Saljūqī, had reached Tāl-qān with a powerful army, and on the 16th that he had reached Fūriyūb and was on the way to Shaburghān. On the 20th his chamberlain Āltī Sakmān arrives with 2,000 horsemen at the gates of Balkh and plunders two villages. He is, however, driven off by a small body of troops under one of the Hājibs and retires to 'Alī-ābād. Dā'ūd advancing thither from Shaburghān is routed by Mas'ūd 9th Rajab. Several partial engagements take place up to the 5th Shauwāl, and an accommodation is at length arrived at with the Saljūqs by which tracts about Nisā, Bāward, and Farāwah are assigned to them. Mas'ūd returns to Hirāt and passes the winter at Nīshāpūr, his forces being encamped about Baihaq, Khowāf, Bākhurz, Isfand, and Tūs.—RT. 128-132, notes. EHI. ii, 142.

June-July, H. 430, Shauwal. Death of the poet Abū-l-Fath Bustī Shaikh who flourished under Mahmūd of Ghaznī.—BOD. 23.

Nayapāla of Bengal, son and successor of Mahīpāla: reigned at least fifteen years. A Bengal MS. of the *Paācha-Rakshā* is dated in his fourtcenth, and a Gayā inscription in his fifteenth year.—Bendall, BSM., Int. iii, and p. 175. CASR. iii, 123, and pl. xxxvii.

Ś. 962. Someśvara I, Trailokyamalla I, Āhavamalla II, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Jayasimha II: till A.D. 1069. Married

1040

1040

Bāchaladevī, Chandalakabbe, Mailaladevī, and Ketaladevī. Said to have fought with the Cholas and to have captured Dhārā, forcing Bhoja to flee. Bilhaṇa (Vikramānkacharita) represents him as attacking Chedi or Dāhāla and deposing or slaying Karṇa, and as defeating the king of the Draviḍas or Cholas and capturing his capital of Kāñchī. He attributes to Someśvara the foundation of Kalyāṇa as the Chālukya capital. According to the same author, Someśvara's second son Vikramāditya whom he had destined to be his successor, won many victories during his father's reign, subduing the Cholas, aiding the king of Mālava against his enemies, invading the Gauḍa country (Bengal) and Kāmarūpa (Assam), etc.—Inscriptions numerous, ranging from Ś. 966-90. See PSOCI., Nos. 92, 139, 156, 157, 158, and 216. IA. iv, 179, etc. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 438. BD. 82.

16th March, H. 431, 28th Jumāda' II. Mas'ūd prepares for a fresh campaign against the Saljūqs, and marches, 19th Sha'bān (5th May), from Sarakhs towards Merv, but at Tāl-qān, beyond the river Marwa-r-Rūd, he is defeated, 9th Ram. (24th May), after a three days' struggle, and returns to Ghaznī. Baizawī places this event in H. 432. Tughril, Dā'ūd, and their uncle Beghū divide Khurāsān amongst them.—BF. i, 110. RT. 94; 131, n. 7; 132, n. 9.

S. 962, inscription from Mantūr, Mudhol State. Ereyamma or Erega, Ratta of Saundatti, son of Kannakaira I, feudatory of Jayasimha II, Western Chālukya. Nolamba-Pallava-Bommanayya, Pallava, governing the five towns of the Māsavāḍi country in this and the year 1042, under the same king.—IA. xix, 161. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 333, 437, 553.

V. Sam. 1096. Śāntisūri or Vādivetāla of the Thārāpadra Gachchha dies: author of an *Uttarādhyayanasūtraṭīkā*.—VOJ. iv, 67. PR. iv, Index, cxix.

1041

H. 432. Mas'ūd, entering Hindustan to raise fresh troops for his campaign against the Saljūqs, is deposed by his army, who restore his brother Muhammad to the throne.—RT. 95, 96.

H. 432. Tughril Beg, Saljūqī, having acquired territory in 'Irāq-i-'Ajam, obtains the Khalīfah's consent to his assuming sovereignty and the title of Sultān. He reserves 'Irāq-i-'Ajam for himself with Rai as capital. His elder brother Jaghar Beg-i-Dā'ūd receives Khurāsān with Merv (some say Balkh) as capital; their uncle Beghū obtaining Kirmān, Tabas, Harī (Hirāt), Bust,

1041

and such parts of Hind as he could wrest from the rulers of Ghazni.
—RT. 132, n. 9.

1042

Monday, January 18th, Chedi Sam. 793 on Benares copper-plate. Karnadeva, Kulachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Gangevadeva: married the Huna princess Avalladevi. Founded the town of Karnāvatī and built a temple called Karna's Meru at Kāśi or Benares (Jabalpur copper-plate). Said to have subdued the Pandyas, Muralas, Kungas, Vangas, Kalingas, Kīras, and Hūnas (Bhera-ghāt inscription); and to have been waited upon by the Choda, Kunga, Huna, Gauda, Gurjara, and Kira princes (Karanbel inscription). Udayāditya of Mālava is said, in the Nāgpur praśasti, to have delivered the earth "which was troubled by kings and taken possession of by Karna." The defeat of Karna by Gopāla, general of the Chandella, Kirtivarman, is recorded both in inscriptions and in Krishnamiśra's Prabodhachandrodaya. Hemachandra records his overthrow by Bhīmadeva II of Anhilvād (A.D. 1021-63), while Bilhana (Vikramānkadevacharita) represents him as being conquered by the Western Chālukya Someśvara I. A poet, Gangādhara, is mentioned by Bilhana as having flourished at Karna's court .-Vikramūnkacharita, 18, 95. 1A. xvii, 215. El. ii, 297 ff. CASR. ix, 82.

6th January, H. 433, 11th Jumāda' I. Mas'ūd murdered by his nephew Aḥmad, son of Muḥammad. Maudūd, on hearing at Balkh of his father's murder, advances to Ghaznī to secure the gapital. In the same year he defeats Muḥammad at Nagrahār and puts him to death.—EHI. ii, 256; iv, 194, 198. RT. 95, 96. BF. i, 116.

H. 434. Tughril, Saljūqī, annexes Khwārizm.—RT. 232, notes. H. 435. The kings of Mawarāu-n-Nahr submit to Maudūd, but the Saljūqs under Alp Arsalān resist, and a horde invade Garmsīr but are defeated by the army of Maudūd. In the same year Maudūd marches to Lahor where he quells an insurrection and obtains possession of a number of forts.—EHI. iv, 200-1.

1045

Ś. 967, 969, 970. Chāvuṇḍarāya, Kādamba feudatory of Banavāsi under the Western Chālukya Someśvara I.—IA. iv, 179 (Balagamve inscription of Ś. 970).

Singanadevarasa ruling the Kisukād, Banavāsi, and Sāntaļige districts under Someśvara I, and Kaliyammarasa of the Jīmūtavāhana lineage and the Khachara race, apparently a branch of

A.D 1045

the Silāhāra stock, governing the Bāsavura district at the same date and under the same king.—FKD., Rom. Gas., 439.

1045

Udayāmatī, consort of Bhīmadeva, builds the Rāni's Wāv or well at Anhilvād.

1048

H. 440. Maudud dies at Ghaznī. His son Mas'ud succeeds him, but being an infant, his uncle Bahāu-d-Dīn 'Alī is elected king, and is in turn deposed by 'Abdu-r-Rashīd Izzu-d-Daulah. Great discrepancy exists among historians as to the date of these events, Maudud's death being generally placed in H. 441 and 'Abdu-r-Rashīd's accession in H. 443. A coin of 'Abdu-r-Rashīd's proves him to have been reigning, however, in H. 440.-JRAS., o.s., ix, 277. RT. 97, 98. EHI. iv, 202.

S. 969, inscription at Sindigere, Maisūr. Vinayāditya, Hoysala, governing the country between the province of the Konkan and the Bhadadavayal, Talakad, and Savimale districts as feudatory of the Western Chālukya, Vikramāditya VI. Another inscription at Nirgund, Maisūr, makes him a contemporary of the Ganga, Kongalivarman, and records that in S. 998 he was governing the Gangavādi district. He seems to have outlived his son Ereyanga, of whom no records have been found, though he, apparently, succeeded his father, and ruled as a feudatory of either Somesvara I or Someśvara II the Western Chālukyas. Vinayāditya probably reigned until about A.D. 1100. He married Keleyaladevi.

The early princes of the Hoysala dynasty ruled as powerful feudatories over parts of the Dekkan, their capital, when they first appear in history, being Dvārāvatipura or Dvārasamudra, the modern Halebid in Maisur. Vishnuvardhana established the independence of the dynasty, and under his grandson Vīra-Ballāla, the first to assume regal titles, its sovereignty was extended over the greater part of the Chālukya dominions. Ballāļa's successor lost the bulk of these to the Yadavas of Devagiri. Ultimately the Hoysala dominion was overthrown in A.D. 1310 by the Muhammadans under Malik Kāfur.—RMI. 307, 329. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 491-2. REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, Int. 14 and ii. etc.

S. 970 exp., Ankulesvara temple inscriptions. Anka, Ratta feudatory of Saundatti under Someśvara I, Western Châlukya: son of Kannakaira I.-JBRAS. x, 172. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 551, 553.

- A.D.
- 1049 Death of the poet Abū'l Qāsim Hasan Ahmad ibn 'Unsarī, a native of Balkh, considered the first genius of his age. Flourished at the court of Mahmud of Ghazni.—BOD. 410. EHI. iv, 515.
- V. Sam. 1107, Nanyaurā copper-plate. Devavarmadeva, Chan-1050 della, son and successor of Vijavapāla.—IA. xvi, 204. EI. i, 219. CASR. xxi, 81.
- Tuesday, 15th January, S. 972, copper-plate from Surat. Trilo-1051 chanapāla, a prince of the Chaulukya lineage, ruling over Lātadeśa and claiming direct descent through Gongiraja, Kīrtiraja, and Vatsarāja from Bārapa the contemporary of Mūlarāja I of Anhilvād. -See A.D. 975. IA. xii, 196; xviii, 91; BD. 80, 81.

The Madhurā Purāṇa, a Tamil version of the Hālāsya-Māhātmya, written by the Brahman Paruñjoti in the reign of Harivīra-Pāndya.—LIA. ii, 24.

- H. 444. Dā'ūd, Saljūgī, and his son Alp Arsalān advance on 1052 Ghaznī, Dā'ūd proceeding to Bust by way of Sijistān, Alp Arsalān entering the country from Tukhāristān. 'Abdu-r-Rashīd makes Tughril, one of the Mahmudī slaves, general of his forces, and sends him against Alp Arsalan whom he defeats at the Khumar Pass. Tughril pushes on to Bust where Dā'ūd retires before him, and entering Sijistan overthrows Beghu uncle of Dā'ud.-RT. 98, 99.
 - S. 974. Jayakesin I, Kadamba of Goa, feudatory of the Western Chālukya, Someśvara I. Said to have slain the king of Kāpardikadvīpa, perhaps Māmvāni of the Northern Konkan (A.D. 1060); to have destroyed the Cholas, uprooted Kāmadeva, conquered the Alupas, established the Chalukyas, and reconciled them to the Cholas and to have made Gopakapattana his capital. Was probably son-in-law of Karnadeva Chaulukya (q.v.).—Gudikatti inscription. FKD., Bom, Gaz., 567.
 - H. 444, Tughril returns to Ghaznī, deposes 'Abdu-r-Rashīd,1 and ascends the throne, but is himself slain forty days later by
 - ¹ Yāfa'ī says 'Abdu-r-Rashīd died H. 450 after reigning nearly seven years. The Tazkiratu-l-Mulük gives him a four years' reign. Fasihī and the Muntakhabu-t-Tawārikh agree in stating that 'Abdu-r-Rashīd succeeded in H. 443, was imprisoned in H. 444 by Tughril who was put to death the same year, and succeeded by Farrukhzād, but Fasihī does not mention 'Abdu-r-Rashīd's death. See A.D. 1048.

1053

Nūsh-Tigīn a Turk Silāḥ-dār, when Farrukh-zād a son of Mas'ūd is raised to the throne 9th Z'īl-qa'dah (2nd March). Soon after his accession the Saljūqs advance on Ghaznī, but he encounters and defeats them, slaying many and taking some prisoners.—RT. 98, n. 8; 99 ff.; 102, n. 1.

To this period is assigned the rise of the Sūmra dynasty of Sindh. Mīr M'asūm, the historian, relates that the inhabitants of Sindh, disgusted with the weakness of 'Abdu-r-Raghīd's rule, threw off his yoke and chose a ruler of their own named Sūmra, who founded the dynasty of that name.—EHI. i, 215, 344.

Chi-chi-siâng, Jñānaśrī (?), Indian Śramaṇa, arrives in China. Two works are ascribed to him.—BN. 456.

Mailaladevī, wife of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I, governing the Banavāsi district, and his eldest son, Someśvara, ruling the Belvola and Puligere districts.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 440.

1054

Ś. 976, Honvād inscription. Ketaladevī, wife of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I, governing the Ponnavāda district. Revarasa, of the family of Kārtavīrya, governing in the neighbourhood of Kembhāvi as feudatory of the same king.—IA. xix, 268. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 439.

1055

V. Sam. 1112, Māndhātā copper-plate. Jayasimha, Paramāra of Mālava and successor of Bhoja.—EI. iii, 46.

S. 977, Bankāpūr stone inscription. Harikesarideva, Kādamba feudatory of Banavāsi under Gangapermānadi Vikramāditya, who was himself viceroy of that and the Gangavādi district under his father the Western Chālukya Someśvara I.—1A. iv, 203.

1058

1059

Ś. 980, date on Miraj plate. Mārasimha, Gonkana-Ankakāra, Guheyana-Singa, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, nephew and successor of Chandrāditya. The district ruled by this branch of the Śilāhāra family included the greater part, if not the whole, of the Kolhāpur state, their capital being Karahāṭa, the modern Karad in the Sātārā district.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 439, 544, 547. BD. 122. JRAS., o.s., ii, 384; iv, 281.

Anörat'āzö, i.e. Anuruddha, conquers Thatön: from this event is dated the beginning of Burmese civilization.—IA. xxi, 94. See Ency. Brit.

March, H. 451, Şafar, or perhaps H. 450. Death of Farrukh-zād

- A.D.
- of Ghaznī. His brother Zahīru-d-Daulah Ibrāhīm succeeds him. Soon after his accession Dā'ūd, Saljūqī, sends an embassy to him and enters into a treaty of peace. RT. 102 and note 2, 103.
 - H. 451. Alp Arsalān succeeds his father Dá'ūd-i-Jaghar Beg in Khurāsān.—RT. 133, note.
- 1060 S. 982, Ambarnāth inscription. Mummuņi, Māmvāņi, or Śrīmān Vāṇi, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkan, brother and successor of Nāgūrjuna.—JBRAS. xii, 329.
- The poet Abū-l-Faraj Rūnī, panegyrist of Sultān Ibrāhīm of Ghaznī and author of a Dīwān, may have flourished about this date.—Sprenger, Oudh MSS., i, 308.
- 1061 H. 453. Birth of 'Alāu-d-Daulah Mas'ūd, son of Ibrāhīm and afterwards Sultān of Ghaznī.—RT. 107.
- Ereyanga, Hoysala, son of Vinayaditya. Said to have made conquests in the north and to have subjugated territories once held by Bhoja of Dhara: married Echaladevi.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 492. REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, 14. See a.d. 1048.
- L.K. 39, Kārt. śu. 6. Anantadeva of Kashmir crowns his son Kalaśadeva, but continues to wield the royal power.—*Rājat.* vii. 233. September, H. 455 Ram. Alp Arsalān ascends the throne of 'Irāq and Khurāsān.—RT. 132, note 2.

V. Sam. 1120. Karna I, Trailokyamalla, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Bhīmadeva I: till A.D. 1093. The *Dvyāśrayakosha* of Hemachandra and Abhayatilaka says Karna married Mayāṇalladevī, daughter of a Kādamba king, Jayakeśin, who ruled at Chandrapura in the Dekkan. This Jayakeśin was probably the Kādamba of Goa who was reigning in Ś. 974.—IA. iv, 233; vi, 186. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 567. EI. i, 316. (Copper-plate inscriptions from Sūnak, Northern Gujarāt, of V. Sam. 1148, Monday, 5th May, 1091.)

Vijayāditya (VII), Eastern Chālukya, viceroy of Vengī under his nephew Kulottunga Chodadeva I.—IA. xx. 276.

Somadeva, Kashmirian poet, flourished between A.D. 1063 and 1082: author of the Kathāsaritsāgara.—Sitz. Berichte Wiener Akad. hist. phil. Cl., ex, 545 ff. JA., 8° série, t. vii, 216 ff. BKR. 50.

Ś. 986, 988, inscriptions from the Jaţinga-Rāmeśvara hill, Chitaldurg, and from Dāvangere, Maisūr. Vishnuvardhana-Vijayāditya, fourth son of Someśvara I, the Western Chālukya, ruling the Nolambavāḍi district. He seems to have been partly of Eastern Chālukya descent.—EI. iv, 212. PSOCI., No. 136. RMI., p. 19. IA. xx, 278. FKD., Bom Gaz., 454.

Jayasimha, third son of the Western Chālukya, Someśvara I, ruling the Tardavāḍi district (the territory round Bijāpur). In A.D. 1072 he seems to have been ruling the Nolambavāḍi district, while from A.D. 1077-1082 he had charge, as yuvarāja, of the Banavāsi, Sāntaļige, Beļvola, Puligere, and Bāsavaļļi districts under his brother Vikramāditya VI. He then rebelled and was deprived of his post, dying probably before Vikramāditya.—EI. iv, 214. FĶP., Bom. Gaz., 440, 453.

V. Sam. 1120. Abhayadevasūri, founder of the Brihat Kharatara Gachchha and called Navāngavrittikrit from the commentaries composed by him on nine of the Angas, writes his commentaries on the sūtras of the four Angas. Abhayadeva was a native of Dhārā, the son of a merchant Dhana. He was made sūri by Jineśvarasūri in V. Sam. 1088 = A.D. 1032, and died at Kāpadvanaj in Gujarāt in V. Sam. 1135 = A.D. 1079.—PR. i, 67; iv, Index, iv.

1065

N. Sam. 185 on MS. Pradyumnakāmadeva or Padmadeva, of the Navākot Thākurī dynasty, and son of Bāladeva, reigning in Nepāl. His successors were: his son Nāgārjunadeva, A.D. 1072, and grandson Śaṅkaradeva, A.D. 1075, after whose death Vāmadeva, a collateral descendant of Aṁśuvarman's family, assisted by the chiefs in Lalitapaṭṭana and Kāntipura, expelled the Navākot Thākurīs and founded the second Thākurī or Rājput dynasty, A.D. 1092.—Refs. under A.D. 1015. See also A.D. 1081.

1065

Mahpāl Khān, Gakk'har chief, said to have flourished.—JBA. xl, 72.

Ś. 988, inscription from Hottūr, Bankāpūr tālukā. Toyimadeva, Kādamba, ruling the Banavāsi and Pānungal districts as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 564.

1068

Ś. 990-999. Kīrtivarman II or Kīrtideva I, son of Tailapa I, Kādamba feudatory of Banavāsi under the Chālukyas Someśvara I and Vikramāditya VI.

The exact relationship of the Kādambas of Banavāsi to the early Kādambas is unknown. Judging by their name, they were probably not their direct lineal descendants. Kīrtivarman II is the first Kādamba ruler of whom anything historical is known. It is impossible to rely on the genealogical lists of his ancestors furnished by the Kādamba inscriptions, as these give no historical data by which their accuracy can be tested.—IA. iv, 206, No. 3. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 561.

1069

Ś. 991. Someśvara II, Bhuvanaikamalla, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Someśvara I. His brother Vikramāditya continues the campaign begun in his father's reign. After receiving the submission of Jayakesin the Kādamba of Goa and of the king of the Alupas, he proceeds against the Cholas, but concludes an alliance with their king, Vīra-Rājendra I, and marries his daughter. revolution occurring some time after in the Chola kingdom, on Vīra-Rājendra's death, Vikramāditya proceeds to Kāñchī and places his brother-in-law, Parakesarivarman, son of the late king, on the To the time of Someśvara belongs the Bhairanmatti inscription of his feudatory the Sinda Sevyarasa, whose immediate ancestors were: his father Polasinda, grandfather Nāgāditya, and great-grandfather Pulikāla, a contemporary of the Western Chālukya Tailapa.—Inscriptions ranging from S. 991-997. PSOCI., Nos. 92, 159, 160, 161, and 162. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 333, 442. EI. iii, 230 ff.

Tucsday, 4th Augus, S. 991, copper-plate from Bassein, Thāṇā district. Seuṇachandra II, Yādava of Seuṇadeśa, successor of Bhillama III, according to the Bassein grant, though Hemādri inserts a Vādugi, a Vesugi, and a Bhillama (IV) between Bhillama III and Seuṇachandra II. The same authority represents Seuṇachandra as having saved the Western Chālukya Paramardideva, i.e. Vikramāditya VI (A.D. 1076-1126), from a coalition of his enemies and to have reinstated him on his throne, an allusion possibly to the wars waged against him by his brother Someśvara in conjunction with the prince of Vengī.—IA. xii, 119 ff. BD. 103. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 515.

Tuesday, 21st July, S. 991, inscription from Vāghlī, Khandesh, of the Maurya chieftain Govindarāja, feudatory of the Yādava Seuņachandra II.—EI. ii, 221 ff.

V. Sam. 1125. Nami Śvetāmbara writes a commentary on Rudraţa Śatānanda's Kāvyālankāra.—PR. i, 14 ff.

V. Sam. 1125. Jinachandra, the Jaina pontiff, writes the Sam-vegarangaśūlū.—BR. 1882-3, 46.

1070

(Inscription of Ś. 1028, 37th year.) Rājendra-Chola II, Rāja-kesarivarman or Rājiga, son of the Eastern Chālukya, Rājarāja I and Ammangadevī, daughter of Rājendra-Chola I, deposes Para-kesarivarman and seizes the Chola crown, after which he is called Kulottunga Choladeva (I). Claims to have conquered Chakrakoṭṭa, during his yuvarājaship; to have defeated the king of Kuntala and to have pursued Vikkala (Vikramāditya VI) as far as the Tunga-bhadrā; and to have conquered the seven Kalingas. Kulottunga married Madhūrāntakī, daughter of Parakesarivarman Rājendradeva.—EI. iv, 70 ff. IA. v, 320; xix, 329; xx, 276; xxi, 283. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, pp. 9, 10.

Rājarāja, Later Gānga of Kalinga, succeeds his father Vajrahasta V and reigns eight years. Married Rājasundarī, daughter of Rājendra-Choļa I. Represented in a grant of his son Anantavarman Choḍaganga, as protecting Vijayāditya of Vengī (A.D. 1063—1077, q.v.).—IA. xviii, 169, 171.

1070

Karnāvatī founded on the site of the present Ahmadābād by Karnadeva of Gujarāt.

Bilhaṇa, Kashmirian poet, flourished about A.D. 1070-1090. He left Kashmir in the reign of Kalasa (A.D. 1064-1088) probably about A.D. 1065, visited various Indian courts, becoming finally Chief Paṇḍit to the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, for whom he wrote, probably about A.D. 1085, his great work the Vikramānkadevacharita, describing Vikramāditya's campaigns against the Cholas. Wrote also the Chaurapañchāśikā. — BKR. 48. Vikramānkadevacharita, ed. Bühler, p. 23. IA. v, 317; xx, 278.

1071

Lakshmarasa, feudatory ruler of the Belvola and Puligere districts under the Western Chālukya Someśvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.

Ś. 993, Balagāmve inscriptions of the Western Chālukya Someśvara II and his leader of the forces, Udayāditya. An inscription of the same year mentions Jayasimha, Someśvara's younger brother, as governing the Nolambavāḍi district.—PSOCI. 159, 160. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.

1072

Baladevayya, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Someśvara II.— FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.

V. Sam. 1129. Devendragani or Nemichandra writes his commentary on the *Uttarādhyayanasūtra*. Wrote also the *Ākhyānaka-maņikośa*.—PR. iv, Index, lix. Weber, *Catal*. ii, 1213, 1214.

V. Sam. 1130. The Karmakriyākānda written by Somaśambhu, pupil of Saśiva.—BKR. 77.

1074

Vigrahapāla III; of Bengal, succeeded his father Nayapāla; the Āmgāchhī copper-plate of his twelfth or thirteenth year being referred by Kielhorn to the 2nd March, 1086.—CASR. iii, 118. IA. xxi, 97 ff.: xxii, 108.

Nākimayya, feudatory ruler of the Tardavādi district under the Western Chālukya Someśvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.

Ś. 996, inscription from Nīralgi, Dhārvāḍ. Vikramāditya, Western Chālukya, governing the Banavāsi district, apparently as feudatory of his brother Someśvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443-4.

1075

Gangapermānadi-Bhuvanaikavīra-Udayāditya of the Western Ganga family, governing the Banavāsi, Sāntalige, and Mandali districts under the Western Chālukya Someśvara II. Kaliyammarasa of the Jīmūtavāhana lineage governing the Bāsavura district as his subordinate. To the same date belong the feudatory officials Someśvarabhaṭṭa and Keśavādityadeva.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443. See A.D. 1071.

Ś. 997, 1011, Śāntivarman II, son of Jayavarman II, Kādamba feudatory of Hāngal, under the Western Chālukyas Someśvara II and Vikramāditya VI: married Siriyādevī of the Pāndya family.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 561.

1075

The poet Chakrapāṇi flourished between A.D. 1075 and 1100. He is mentioned in an inscription of the poet Gaṅgādhara (Ś 1059 = A.D. 1137) and seems to be the Chakrapāṇi whose verses occur in Śrīdharadāsa's Saduktikarṇāmṛita (A.D. 1205).—EL. ii, 333. See under A.D. 1137.

1076

14th February, Ś. 997, Phāl. śudi, 5. Beginning of the Chālukya Vikramavarsha era.

Ś. 998. Rājiga, king of Vengī, having deposed the Chola king Parakesarivarman and seized the Chola crown, joins Someśvara against Vikramāditya. The latter proving victorious, deposes Someśvara and ascends the Chālukya throne as Vikramāditya VI, Permādi, Kalivikrama, Vikramānka, or Tribhuvanamalla. Vikramāditya introduced the above era the first year of which was that o

1076 his accession, i.e. 1076. It fell, however, into disuse soon after He reigned for fifty years, crushing a rebellion of his brother Jayasimha, viceroy of Banavāsi, in alliance with the Dravida king and other chiefs, and repulsing, through his general Achugi, an invasion of his kingdom by the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, and the kings of the Pandya country, Goa and the Konkan.-BD. 85 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 444 ff. For the numerous inscriptions of this reign see PSOCI., Nos. 82, 90, 103, 108, 113, 137, 138, 163-177, 217, and 218. IA. v, 317 ff.; viii, 10; x, 185 and 273. ASSI. iii, 167. (Gutti inscriptions of 46th and 47th years.) See A.D. 1070.

V. Sam. 1133, copper-plates from Manpur near Bulandshahr, of the Dor Raja Ananga. — Growse's Bulandshahr. 37. xxxviii, 21.

S. 998, inscription from Nidagundi, Dhārvād, Singaņa or Singa II, of the Sindas of Yelburga, son of Achugi I, ruling the Kisukad district as foundatory of the Western Chalukya Someśvara II.-FKD., Bom. Gaz., 574.

V. Sam. 1132, Jinadattasūri, son of Vāchhigamantrin and Vāhadadevī of the Humbadagotra, born. Wrote the Sandehadolāvalī, etc. Succeeded Jinavallabha in the Kharatara Gachchha. Died at Ajmīr V. Sam. 1211 = A.D. 1155.—PR. iv, Index, xxxv. Klatt, IA. xi, 248, No. 44.

1077

Barmadeva, feudatory ruler of the Banavāsi and Sāntalige districts under the Western Chālukya, Vikramāditya VI. - FKD., Bom. Gaz., 450.

Rājarāja II, Eastern Chālukya, second son of Kulottunga Chodadeva I, appointed viceroy of Vengi by his father on the death of Vijayāditya.—IA. xx, 284.

Jayasimha, younger brother of the Western Chalukya, Vikramaditya VI, governing the Banavāsi, Sāntalige, Belvola, Puligere, and Bāsavalli districts as yuvarāja from 1077 to 1082 A.D. He subsequently rebelled and was deprived of his post. See A.D. 1064. -FKD., Bom. Gaz., 453-4.

H. 470, death of Abū-l-Fazl-i-Muḥammad, son of Ḥusain, Al-Baihaqī, author of the Magamātu-l-'Amīd-i-Abū Nasr-i-Mishkān, and the Tarikh-i-Al-i-Sabuk-Tigin or Tarikh-i-Yamini.—RT. 105, n. 4.

1078

Saturday, 17th February, S. 1000 current. Anantavarman Chodagangadeva, Later Ganga of Kalinga, son of Rajaraja and Rajasundari,

daughter of Rajendra-Chola I, succeeds his father.—IA. xviii, 161 ff. (copper-plates of S. 1003, 1040, 1057).

General references for the Ganga dynasty:—EI. iii, 17 (Alamanda copper-plate of Anantavarmadeva, son of Rajendravarman, and dated the 304th year of the Gangeya race); ib. 127 (Achyutapuram copper-plates of Indravarman of the year 87); ib. 130 (Chicacole copper-plates of Devendravarman, 183rd year). IA. xiii, 119, 122 (Chicacole copper-plates of Indravarman, 128th and 146th years); ib. 273 (Chicacole copper-plates of Devendravarman, 51st year); xvi, 131 (Parlā-Kimedi copper-plates of Indravarman, 91st year); xviii, 143 (Vizagapatam copper-plate of Devendravarman, 254th year).

Thursday, 23rd August, S. 1001. Vīra-Choḍadeva, Vishnuvardhana (IX), third son of Kulottunga Choḍadeva I, succeeds his brother Rājarāja as viceroy of Vengī; reigns at least twenty-three years, his seat of government being Jananāthanagarī in the Vengī country.—ASSI. iii, 49, No. 39 (grant from Chellūr, Godāvarī district, of 21st year), and IA. xix, 423; ib. xx, 284 (unpublished grant of 23rd year).

H. 471. Ibrāhīm confines his son Saifu-d-Daulah Maḥmūd at Ghaznī for conspiring with Sultān Malik Shāh the Saljūq.—RT. 105, note 6.

1079

Sunday, March 24th, H. 471, 18th Ram. Commencement of the era of Jalalu-d-Dīn Tughlaq Shāh of Khwārizm, reckoned by Julian years.

L.K. 55, Jyeshtha. Anantadeva of Kashmir, at war with his son, transfers his residence to Vijayeśvara (Vijabrōr).—*Rājat*. vii, 361.

1080

V. Sam. 1137, Udepur temple inscription. Udayāditya, Paramāra of Mālava, successor of Jayasimha. Stated, in the Nāgpur prašasti to have freed the land from the dominion of Karna (of Chedi).—IA. xx, 83. EI. i, 233; ii, 181; iii, 47, 48. CASR. ix, 109.

V. Sam. 1136. Birth of Āryarakshita, founder in V. Sam. 1169 of the Anchala Gachchha of the Jains.—PR. iv, Ind. xii.

1080

Rāmapāla of Bengal succeeded his father Vigrahapāla.—CASR. iii, 124 (Bihar inscription of the year 2); xi, 169 (Chandi-mau inscription of twelfth year).—EI. ii, 348.

L.K. 57, Kārt. śu. 15. Anantadeva of Kashmir dies; Kalaśa's actual reign begins.—*Rājat.* vii, 452.

Nep. Sam. 201. Rāmapāla writes the Sekaniradešapānjikā, probably a commentary on the work of Nāgārjuna Chaturmudrānvya, during the reign of Vāmadeva of Nepāl.—JRAS. 1891, p. 687.

1082

- Ś. 1004, 1010, 1018, inscriptions from Tidgundi, Konūr, and Saundatti. Kannakaira II, Kanna, Ratta of Saundatti, ruling as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI (A.D. 1076–1127). Ruled in conjunction with his brother Kārtavīrya II, under Someśvara II, Western Chālukya (A.D. 1069–1076).—EI. iii, 306. JBRAS. x, 180, 287. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 553.
- Ś. 1005, copper-plate from Tidgundi. Muñja, son of Sindarāja, son of Bhīma of the Sinda race, though apparently of a different branch to that of the Sindas of Yelburga. Ruling as feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya.—IA. i, 80. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 450.
- V. Sam. 1139. The *Mahāvīracharita* written by Guṇachandra.—BR. 1883-4, 152.
- V. Sam. 1139. Guruchandra and Chandragani, both pupils of Sumativāchaka, wrote each a Śrīvīracharita in this year.—PR. iv, Ind. xxyi, xxviii.
- Satyadeva ruling in the neighbourhood of Gobbūr (Nizam's Dominions) as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.

 —FKD., Bom. Gaz., 450.
- Kaliyammarasa of the Jīmūtavāhana lineage and the Khachara race, governing the Bāsavura district as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 450. See A.D. 1045 and 1075.
- Lakshmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Udayāditya, according to the Nāgpur prašasti.—EL. ii, 182.

Durlabha III, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Vīryarāma. Was contemporary with Udayāditya of Mālava (A.D. 1080) and Karnadeva I of Gujarāt (A.D. 1063-1093).—VOJ. vii, 191.

S. 1009, inscription from Saundatti. Kārtavīrya II, brother of Kannakaira II, Raṭṭa feudatory of Saundatti under the Western Chālukya Someśvara II (a.b. 1069-1076) and Vikramāditya VI.—JBRAS. x, 171, 172, 173. FKD., Bom. Gas., 554.

A.D.	
1087	Thursday, 8th April, S. 1008, Sītābaldī inscription. Dhādia-
	deva or Dhadibhandaka of the Rashtrakūta race, governing in
	the neighbourhood of Sītābaldī, near Nāgpur, in the Central Pro-
	vinces, as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. —
	EI iii 304

1088 L.K. 63. An assembly takes place in the winter of this year at Śrīnagar of allied Rājās from Champā, Vallāpura, Rājapurī, Lohara, Uruśā, and other hill territories.—*Rājat.* vii, 587.

21st August, V. Sam. 1145, Dubkund inscription. Vikramasimha, Kachchhapaghāṭa, son and successor of Vijayapāla.—EI. ii, 232 ff.

- Vijayāditya or Vijayārka I, Kādamba of Goa, son and successor of Jayakeśin I. Married Chattaladevī, sister of Bijjaladevī the mother of Jagaddeva, Śāntara of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchapura.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 568.
- L.K. 65, Mārga sudi 6. Utkarsha succeeds his father Kalasadeva of Kashmir, but committing suicide, Pausha va. 13, of the same year, A.D. 1089-90, is followed on the throne by his younger brother Harshadeva or Harsha.—Rājat. vii, 723, 861.
- The poet Krishnamiśra may have flourished about this date. He lived under Kīrtivarman the Chandella (A.D. 1050-1116). Krishnamiśra's *Prabodhachandrodaya* describes the defeat of Kārņa of Chedi (A.D. 1042) by Kīrtivarman.—EI. i, 220.
- Sasivardhana, Kashmirian poet. He seems to have been a contemporary of King Kalasa (A.D. 1080-8).—Sbhv., Int. 129.

Vijūānesvara, author of the *Mitāksharā*, flourishes at the Court of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI (A.D. 1076-1127).—BD. 87.

- 1092 S. 1014, epoch year of Brahmadeva's Karanaprakāša. BR. 1882-3, 28.
- V. Sam. 1150. Sāsbāhu Temple inscription, Gwaliar, dated shortly after the coronation of Mahīpāla, Bhuvanaikamalla, son of Sūryapāla of the Kachchhapaghāṭa or Kachchhapāri race, and successor of Padmapāla who was apparently his cousin.—IA. xv, 33 ff. CASR. ii, 357. PK. 63. JBA. xxxi, 400. PUT. 258. See Appendix.

V. Sam. 1150. Jayasimha-Siddharāja, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Karna I: till A.D. 1143. Conquered the "lord of Avantī," i.e. Yaśovarman of Mālava, and subdued Varvaraka, possibly a leader of some non-Aryan tribe.—IA. vi, 186; x, 158 (inscription from Dohad of V. Sam 1196 and 1202). EI. i, 295.

Śrīpāla, author of the Vairochanaparājaya, poet-laureate to Jayasimha and Kumārapāla of Anhilvād.—EI. i, 295.

Jakkaladevī, daughter of Tikka of the Kādamba line, and wife of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, governing the village of Ingunige.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 448.

1095

Ś. 1016, copper-plate from Khārepāṭaṇ. Anantadeva or Anantapāla, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkaṇ, son of Nagārjuna and nephew and successor of Mummuṇi. Succeeded apparently in partially driving out the Kādambas of Goa who, taking advantage of the hostilities which seem to have broken out between the Śilāhāras of the Northern Konkaṇ and those of Kolhāpur, had overrun the former province. The power of his dynasty, however, seems to have come virtually to an end after the time of Anantadeva.—IA. ix, 33.

Malleyamadevī or Malayamatīdevī, wife of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, governing the district attached to the agrahāra of Kiriya-Kereyūr.—FKD., Bom. Gas., 448-9.

S. 1017, Dambal inscription. Lakshmādevī, wife of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, governing the town of Dharmāpura, i.e. Dambal.—IA. x, 185. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 448.

1096

Ś. 1019. Sena II, Kūļasena, Raṭṭa of Saundatti, probably reigning at this date. He seems also to have governed the Kūṇḍi province under Chāmaṇḍa, a Daṇḍanāyaka of Jayakarṇa (A.D. 1102-1121), son of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Sena married Lakshmīdevī.—JBRAS. x, 202, 293, 294. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 554.

1097

Nānyupa, probably identical with Nānyadeva of the Karnāṭaka dynasty of Nepāl, said to have founded Simrāon. His descendants were:—Gaṅgadeva, Nṛisimha, Rāmasimha, Śaktisimha, Bhūpālasimha, and Harasimha, A.D. 1324. — JBA. iv, 123. IA. vii, 91; ix, 188; xiii, 414.c

19th January, V. Sain. 1154, copper-plate of Madanapāladeva, recording the grant of a village on the above date, by his father Chandradeva, Gaharwār, the founder of the Rāṭhor dynasty of

- A.D. 1097
- Kanauj. Chandradeva is stated to have quelled the disturbances arising on the death of Bhoja (of Mālava) and Karņa (of Chedi) and to have acquired the sovereignty of Kanauj (Basāhi copper-plate). His predecessors were his father Mahīchandra and grandfather Yasovigraha.—JBA. xxvii, 220-241. IA. xviii, 9.
- 1098
- Sunday, 7th March, V. Sam. 1154, Deogadh inscription. Kīrtivarman, Chandella, brother and successor of Devavarman; contemporary with Karna of Chedi who was defeated by Kīrtivarman's general Gopāla (Kṛishṇamiśra's *Prabodhachandrodaya*).— CASR. x, 102-3, pl. xxxiii, 3; xxi, 81. IA. xi, 311; xviii, 237. EI. i, 219 ff.
- Ś. 1020. Padmanābhayya governing the Banavāsi district on behalf of Bhīvaṇayya, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Bhīvaṇayya is mentioned as governing the Palasige district in A.D. 1102.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 451.
- 1098
- Bhoja I, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, brother and successor of Gangadeva, said to have been overthrown (before Ś. 1031) by Āchugi II, Sinda of Erambarage.—FKD., 1st ed., 104; ib., Bom. Gaz., 547. BD. 122.
- 1099
- 25th August, H. 492, 5th Shauwäl. 'Aläu-d-Daulah Mas'ūd III succeeds his father Ibrāhīm at Ghaznī.—RT. 105.
- L.K. 75. A great flood and famine devastate Kashmir in this and the following year.—Rājat. vii, 1219.
- Ś. 1022-1052. Taila or Tailapa II, son and successor of Śāntivarman, Kādamba feudatory of Banavāsi and Hāngal under the Chālukyas Vikramāditya VI and Someśvara III. Died apparently in Ś. 1058 (a.d. 1135) during or soon after a siege of Hāngal by the Hoysala Vishņuvardhana who gained temporary possession of these districts. Taila's wives were Bāchaladevī of the Pāṇḍya family and Chāmaladevī.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 561.
- Ś. 1021. Inscription from Kādaroļi, Sampgaon tāluka. Gūvala, Kādamba feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya.— FKD., Bom. Gaz., 568.
- Ś. 1021. Epodh year and date of the composition of Śatānanda's Bhāsvatīkaraņa.—BR. 1883-4, p. 82.
- 1100
- L.K. 76. Märga. Uchchala and Sussala, sons of Malla and descendants of a branch line of the Lohara dynasty of Kashmir, forced into exile and rebellion.—Rājat. vii, 1254.

H. 493. 'Alāu-d-Daulah Mas'ūd confers the government of Ghūr upon Husain ibn Sām.—RT. 106, note.

Anantapālayya governing the Belvola and Puligere districts as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Mentioned as ruling the same districts, with the addition of Banavāsi in A.D. 1102 and 1107.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 451.

1100

Sallakshanavarmadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Kīrtivarmadeva: said to have carried on a war in the country of Antarvedī, and to have taken away the fortune of the Mālavas and Chedis.—EI. i, 196, 326.

The poet Sambhu, author of the Rājendrakarnapūra and of the Anyoktimuktālatāśataka, flourished under Harshadeva of Kashmir (A.D. 1089-1101).—Sbhv. 128. AC. 636.

Jayadeva, son of Bhojadeva and a native of Kinduvilva in Bengal, author of the *Gitagovinda*, may have flourished about this date, if, as is possible, the Lakshmanasena, under whom tradition places him, be identical with the Vaidya king of Bengal who in a.d. 1119 founded the Lakshmanasena era. — BKR. 64. LIA. iv, 815.

The author Vāgbhaţa, Jayamangala, author of the Kavišikshā, and Śrīpāla, author of the Vairochanaparājaya, flourished under Jayasiniha-Siddharāja, Śrīpāla being poet-laureate to him and his successor Kumārapala.—PR. i, 68. BR. 1883-4, 155-6. EI. i, 295.

1101

L.K. 77, Vaiśākha, va. 5. The pretender Uchchala starts from Rājapurī across the mountains and invades Kashmir. He is defeated in the month of Jyeshtha by Harshadeva at the battle of Parihāsapura (Paraspōr). Harsha kills Malla, the father of Uchchala (Bhādra va. 9), but is himself slain (Bhādra śu. 5) on his flight from Śrīnagar, when Uchchala succeeds to the throne as first of the younger branch of the Lohara family.

Kalhana refers (Rājat. viii, 35) to the L.K. year 4177 as having had an intercalary month falling in Bhādrapada. This agrees with Cunningham, *Indian Eras*, p. 173. Harsha's death took place on the 5th bright day of the *proper* Bhādrapada, following after the intercalated month.—Rājat. vii, 1297, 1342, 1497, 1717.

1102

Jayakarna, son of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, ruling as his father's feudatory in this and the years 1120 and 1121.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 455.

Govindarasa mentioned as holding office under Anantapāla, feudatory of Vikramāditya VI. In 1114 and 1117 Govindarasa was governing the Banavāsi district.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 451.

V. Sam. 1158. The first copy of Devabhadrasūri's Kathāratnakośa written by Amalachandragani.—PR. iv, Ind. ix.

1103

13th October, S. 1025 exp. Ballāļa I, Hoysaļa, eldest son of Ereyanga, confers the lordship of Sindigere on his father-in-law Mariyāne. Ballāļa is said to have overcome Jagaddeva, Sāntara king of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchhapura, the feudatory of Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya.—REC. 14. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 494.

V. Sam. 1159. The Anchalagachchha of the Jains, a branch of the Chandragachchha, formed. Chandraprabhāchārya secedes from the Chaturdasīyapaksha and founds the Paurnamīyakapaksha.—BR. 1883-4, 14, 130, 144, 152. IA. xi, 249.

1104

25th December, V. Sam. 1161, Basāhi copper-plate of Madanapāla, Gaharwār or Rāthor of Kanauj, and of his son Govindachandra. —IA. xiv, 101; xv, 6; xviii, 19; xix, 367.

V. Sam. 1161, 1164, Nāgpur and Madhukargadh inscriptions. Naravarman, Paramāra of Mālava, brother and successor of Lakshmīdeva according to the Nāgpur inscription; other records making him the immediate successor of Udayāditya: reigned till A.D. 1133.—EI. ii, 180. TRAS. i, 207, 226. Colebrooke, Essays, ii, 299.

V. Sām. 1161, 6th Māgha sudi. Gwaliar inscription dedicating a temple built by Madhusudana, a son of Bhuvanapāla, the successor of Mahīpāla of Gwaliar.—(LASR. ii, 364. JBA. xxxi, 403, 418 ff.

Yāncmarasa, of the Ahihaya-vamsa, governing in the neighbour-hood of Kammaravādi (Nizam's Dominions) under the Western Chālukva Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 451-2.

1105

Tuesday, 24th October, V. Sam. 1162, Benares copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. ii, 358.

1108

H. 501. Husain, son of Sām, Ghūrī, taken prisoner by Sanjar, Saljūqī, is saved at the intercession of Shaikh Ahmad, Ghazzālī.—RT. 149, n. 2.

Saturday, 18th July, or possibly Saturday, 15th July, 1111, from Tyāgarāja temple inscription of 5th year. Initial date of

1108 Vikrama-Choda, eldest son of Kulottunga Choda I.—EI. iv, 73. IA. xx, 282. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 10, and 14th August, 1893, No. 642, p. 56. ASSI. iv, 307 ff.

Bammarasa administering the pannāya tax of the Nolambavāḍi district under the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 452.

1109

3rd January, V. Sam 1166, Rāhan copper-plate of Madanapāla, Gaharwār or Rāṭhor of Kanauj, and of his son Govindachandra. See A.D. 1097.—IA. xviii, 14; xix, 371. CASR. xv, 154.

1110

Ś. 1032, 1040, 1058, inscriptions. Gandarāditya, Ayyana Singa I, Silāhāra of Kolhāpur, youngest son of Mārasinha, governing the Miriñja country together with Saptakholla and a part of the Konkan. An undated inscription represents his brother Ballāļa as ruling with him, and the Kolhāpur inscription of Ś. 1058 mentions a certain Nimbadevarasa as his feudatory.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 547, and BD. 121 ff. for dynasty generally.

1111

L.K. 87. Pausha su. 6. Uchchala of Kashmir murdered by Radda who becomes king for one night, after which Salhana, a stepbrother of Uchchala, is placed on the throne.—*Rājat*. viii, 341.

S. 1033. Maheśvara, son of Brāhma, grandson of Krishna (Keśava), writes the Viśvaprakāśa; wrote also the Śabdabhedaprakāśa, a sequel to the above, and the Sāhasānkacharita.—AC. 446. Mālatīmādhava, Pref. xii. Weber, Catal. ii. 260.

V. Sam. 1167. Jinavallabha dies six months after his consecration as sūri by Devabhadrūchārya. Author of the Sūkshmārthasidahānta, Vichārasāra, Paushadhavidhi, Piņḍaviśuddhidviprakaraṇa, Gaṇadharasārdhaśataka, the Shaḍaśīti, Pratikramaṇasāmāchārī, Saṇghapaṭṭaka, Dharmaśikshā, Drādaśakulaka, Praśnottaraśataka, Śringāraśataka, the Ashṭasaptatikā or Jinavallabhapraśasti (V. Snin. 1164), etc.—PR. iv, Ind. xli. IA. xi, 248b. BR. 1882-3, 47-8; ib. 1883-4, 152.

1112

L.K. 88, Vaisākha su. 3. Sussala, brother of Uchchala and ruler at Lohara, invades Kashmir, imprisons Salhaņa and seizes the throne.—*Rājat.* viii, 480.

Tribhuvanamalla Kāmadeva, Pāṇḍya feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.

- A.D.
- Śrīpatiyarasa governing the Belvola and Puligere districts. Udayāditya-Ganga Permāḍi, Western Ganga, governing the Banavāsi and Sāntalige districts as feudatories of the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gas., 452.
- 1113 March 19th, V. Sam. 1169: probable beginning of the Siva Simha era of Gujarāt.
- Approximate date of the Kalingattu Parani, a Tamil poem by Jayankondān, describing the conquest of Kalinga under Kulottunga Choladeva I, by his general Karunākara who bears the title Tondaimān, i.e. king of the Pallava country.—IA. xix, 329 ff.; xx, 278.
- H. 508. Kamālu-d-Daulah Shīrzād succeeds his father Mas'ūd III of Ghaznī and reigns about a year.—RT. 107, note 7.

Sunday, 8th November, Chedi Sam. 866, Ratnapura inscription. Jājalladeva I, Haihaya or Kalachuri of Ratnapura, successor of Prithvīdeva I. Claims to have been honoured by the princes of Kanyākubja and Jejābhuktika (Govindachandra and Kīrtivarman, the Chandella); and to have overcome one Someśvara.—EI. i, 32. CASR. xvii, 75.

- Ś. 1036. Bhāskarāchārya, the astronomer, son of Maheśvara, born. Author of the Siddhāntaśiromaņi, completed in Ś. 1072, and of the Karaṇakutūhala (epoch year Ś. 1105).—JRAS., N.S., i, 410, 412. BR. 1882-3, 26, 27. EI. i, 340. WL. 261. JBA. lxii, 223.
- H.509. Malik Arsalān murders and succeeds his brother Kamālud-Daulah Shīrzād. Bahrām Shāh, another brother, having taken refuge with his uncle, the Saljūq, Sanjar of Khurāsān, the latter proceeds with him to Ghaznī and defeats Arsalān who retires to Lahor. Sanjar, after placing Bahrām on the throne and fixing a yearly tribute, returns to his own kingdom. Later in the same year Arsalān returns and defeats Bahrām who again takes refuge with Sanjar.—EHI. iv, 206. RT. 107, n. 7; 108, n. 5.

V. Sam. 1171. Govindachandra of Kanauj, son and successor of Madanapāla. His dates range from V. Sam. 1161–1211, but V. Sam. 1171 is his earliest known date as a reigning sovereign. He sent Suhala as ambassador to the great sabhā held by Alankāra, minister of Jayasimha of Kashmir, and described by the poet Mankha in the Śrīkanthacharita.—IA. xiv, 101; xv, 6; xviii, 19; xix, 367. CASR. i, 96. EI. iv. 97 ff. BKR. 50, 51.

Nāgavarmayya, feudatory governor of the Belvola, Puligere, and Banavāsi districts in the years 1115 and 1117 A.D. under Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gas., 452.

1115

Malla or Mallideva of the Gutta family governing as feudatory under Govindarasa, himself a ruler of the Banavāsi district under the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.—PSOCI., No. 108. FKD., Bom. Gas., 580.

1116

Monday, 17th April, V. Sam. 1172, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 103.

H. 510. Sanjar having acquired sway over 'Irāq and Khurāsān, becomes, on the death of his brother Muḥammad, sole monarch of the Saljūqs.—RT. 108, note 5.

V. Sam. 1173, Rāmadeva, a pupil of Jinavallabha, writes the Shadasītikachūrni.—BR. 1883-4, 152.

1117

Wednesday, 29th August, V. Sam. 1174, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 105.

H. 511. Bahrām Shāh defeats his brother Arsalān Shāh and imprisons and succeeds him in Ghaznī. Arsalān was put to death subsequently at Shāhābād in Shauwāl, February, 1118.—RT. 108, n. 5; 109.

V. Sam. 1173, inscription from Khajurāho. Jayavarman, Chandella, son and successor of Sallakshanavarman.—EI. i, 139.

Inscriptions. S. 1039-1059. Vishnuvardhana, Bittiga, Tribhuvanamalla II, or Vīraganga, Hoysaļa, brother and successor of Ballāla I; married Sāntaladevī or Lakumādevī. Said to have conquered the Gangas, to have burned their capital Talakad or Talavanapura and to have been more or less successful in attacking Kānchī, Kongu, Hāngal, Koyatur (Koimbatore), and the seven Konkanas. Amongst the rulers he claims to have subdued are the Pāndya and Tulu kings, Jagaddeva of Patti-Pombuchchapura, Jayakeśin II, Kādamba of Goa, the Chengiri, Kala, and Mala kings (the last being the chiefs of the Malepas or Malapas, the people of Malenad along the Western Ghats); a king Narasimha and the lord of the Male kings. His kingdom, according to one of his inscriptions, extended to Savimale on the north, the lower Nangali Ghat on the east, the Kongu, Chera, and Anamale countries on the south, and the Barakanur Ghat road to the Konkan on the west. His subdual of the Kādamba territorics was probably very temporary,

as the conquest of the Konkan by a subsequent feudatory of Ballala II seems to have taken place in his reign. An invasion by Vishnuvardhana of the Chālukya dominions was repulsed by Achugi II, the Sinda, and his son Permadi I, who is said to have besieged Dhorasamudra and captured Belupura the Hoysala capital. A Sinda inscription names Chengiri, Chera, Chola, Malaya, Male, the seven Tulus, Kolla, and Pallava, Kongu, and the districts of Banavāsi, Kadambale, Nolambavādi, and Hayve as belonging to Vishnuvardhana. A younger brother of Vishnuvardhana, Udayāditya, is mentioned in inscriptions. Vishnuvardhana was aided in his conquests by Gangaraja of the Ganga family who, by conquering and putting to flight Adiyama or Idiyama a feudatory of the Chola, acquired the Gangavadi province. This Gangaraja seems to have been identical with Gangarasa, governor of the Arabala district. According to a Halebid inscription he died in A.D. 1133 .- PSOCI., Nos. 18 and 232. RMI. 260, 329. REC. 14 and ii, etc. Bom. Gaz., 494 ff.

1118 I.K. 94. Bhādra. Sussala of Kashmir proceeds on an expedition against Rājapurī (Rajaurī).—*Rājat.* viii, 617.

H. 512. 'Abu-l-Ma'ali or Naṣru-llah, son of 'Abdu-l-Majīd, writes his Kalīla Damna for Bahrām Shāh of Ghaznī.—BOD. 27.

Ś. 1040. Birth of Mādhva Ānandatīrtha, Pūrnaprajña or Madhyamandāra, founder of the Mādhva sect of the Vedāntists: author of the Vishnutattvanirnaya and various other philosophical treatises. Died Ś. 1120 current, A.D. 1199.—BR. 1882-3, App. ii, p. 202. AC. 46. F. E. Hall's Phil. Ind., 95.

1119 12th January, H. 512, 28th Ram. Bahrām Shāh of Ghaznī defeats and imprisons Muḥammad Bahlīm then in charge of the Government of Lahor. The latter, being pardoned and reinstated, subsequently fortified himself at Nāgaur in Siwālikh but was again defeated by Bahrām and perished.—RT. 110. BF. i, 151.

L.K. 95, Vaišākha. Sussala of Kashmir returns from the conquest of Rājapurī.—*Rājat.* viii, 635.

11th May, V. Sam. 1176, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj and his queen Nayanakelidevī, recording endowments made on the above date.—EI. iv, 107.

7th October, Kart. śudi 1, Ś. 1041 exp.: epoch of the era founded by Lakshmanasena of Bengal, son and successor of Ballalasena. There is some confusion as to its initial year,

some writers placing it between A.D. 1105 and 1109. According to Abū-l-Fazl, Lakshmana's reign began in A.D. 1116.—IA. xix. 1. Cunningham's *Indian Eras*, 76. Inscriptions, Tarpan-dighī copperplate of seventh year, JBA. xliv, pt. 1, p. 1; *ib*. lvii, pt. 1, 1 ff. PUT. 272.

Ś. 1041-1048. Jayakeśin II, Kādamba of Goa, ruting as feudatory of the Western Chālukya, Vikramāditya VI. He apparently attempted to throw off the Chālukya supremacy but was put to flight by Permādi, son of Āchugi, the Sinda of Yelburga. Subsequently, however, he married Mailaladevī, a daughter of Vikramāditya. He was defeated at some time or other by the Hoysala Vishņuvardhana.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 568.

1120 V. Sam. 1177, copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. xxxi, 123.

L.K. 96, Vaiśākha. The Dāmaras rise in rebellion against Sussala to support the pretender Bhikshāchara. Sussala forced to despatch his family for safety to the castle of Lohara (Āshādha śu. 3). He is besieged in Śrīnagar (Āśvina śu. 14) by rebel forces and forced to retire (Mārga va. 6) to Lohara when Bhikshāchara (Bhikshu) is set up as king in Kashmir.—Rajat. viii, 667, 717, 736, 819.

V. Sain. 1177, Narwar copper-plate. Vīrasimhadeva, Kachchhapaghāṭa, son and successor of Śāradasimha and grandson of Gagaṇasimhadeva.—JAOS. vi, 542 ff. EI. ii, 234. CASR. ii, 312.

Ruyyaka, the Kashmirian, author of the Alankārasarvasva, must have lived about this date, having been the guru of Mankha (A.D. 1140).—BKR. 51, 68.

1121 L.K. 97, Jyeshtha śu. 3. Sussala of Kashmir reconquers Śrīnagar; Bhikshāchara forced to flee. Destruction of the Chakradhara temple by Bhikshāchara's rebel forces (Śrāvaṇa śu. 12).—Rājatviii, 954, 993.

Permādi of the Jīmūtavāhana lineage and the Khachara race governing the Bāsavura district, and Tribhuvanamalla Pāṇḍyadeva ruling the Nolambavādi district under Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 452.

1122 Friday, 21st July, V. Sain. 1178. Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 109

L.K. 98, Jyeshtha va. 6. Sussala's army routed by rebels at Gambhīrasangana.—Rājat. viii, 1064.

25th December, Chedi Sam. 874. Jabalpur copper-plate issued probably near the end of his reign. Yasahkarnadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Karnadeva. Was contemporary with Govindachandra of Kanauj who seems to have wrested some of his dominions from him; and probably with Lakshmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, who is said, in the Nāgpur praśasti, to have undertaken a successful expedition against Tripurī. Yasahkarna claims to have extirpated with ease the ruler of Andhra near the river Godāvarī, and the Bhera-Ghāt inscription attributes to him the devastation of Champāranya, possibly a reference to the same expedition.—EI. ii, 1, 303.

Š. 1044, Chāl. V. 45. Inscription at Kodikop. Āchagi or Āchagi II, Sinda of Yelburga, governing the Kisukād and Nareyangal districts under the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Stated to have waged war successfully against Hallakavadikeyasinga, the Hoysalas, Lakshma, the Pāṇḍyas, and the Malapas of the Western Ghāts; to have seized the Konkan, taken and burned Goa and Uppinnakaṭṭi, and to have defeated and captured Bhoja, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, probably about A.D. 1098. — JBRAS. xi, 247, etc. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 574.

1123

L.K. 99, Jyeshtha śu. 11. The city of Śrīnagar burned by rebels who besiege Sussala in his capital.—Rājat. viii, 1169.

S. 1045, inscription from Terdal of the *Mandalika* Gonkidevarasa or Gonka, a contemporary of the Western Chalukya Vikramaditya VI and his feudatory the Ratta chieftain Kartavīrya II.—IA. xiv, 14, 22-4. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 548.

Ś. 1045, inscription at Dāvangere Chitaldrug. Vijaya-Pāndyadeva ruling as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Perma-Jagadekamalla II, over the Nolambavādi district, at the capital Uchchangī.

—PSOCI. 146. RMI. 8. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 319, n. 1.

1124

Thursday, 14th August, V. Sam. 1181, Benares copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. lvi, 113, pl. vii. IA. xix, 357.

V. Sani. 1180. Yaśodevasūri, pupil of Chandrasūri and author of a *Pākshikasūtravritti* written in the above year at Anhilvād. He is possibly identical with the Yaśodeva, pupil of Devagupta, who wrote a commentary on the *Navatattvaprakarana* at Anhilvād, V. Sani. 1174.—PR. iv, Ind. c.

Ś. 1047, stone inscription from Narendra, Dhārvād, and possibly Ś. 1069, on inscription at Lakshmeśvar. Jayakeśin II, Kādamba of Goa, feudatory ruler of the Konkana, Palasige, Hayve, and Kavadidvīpa districts under Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya. Inscriptions record Jayakeśin's defeat by Āchugi II and his son Permādi I, Sinda feudatories of Vikramāditya VI, but Jayakeśin's marriage with Vikramāditya's daughter Maiļaladevī points to a subsequent reconciliation with his overlord. Jayakeśin also temporarily lost the Palasige district to the Hoysaļa Vishņuvardhana.—JBRAS. ix, 265. PSOCI., Nos. 97, 232. See A.D. 1119.

August, Malabar or Kollam era, 301, 319, inscriptions at Cholapuram and Tiruvallam near Trivandram. Vira Kerala Varman ruling in Venadu or Travancore.—P. S. Pillai, Early Sovereigns of Travancore, pp. 11-18.

1126

H. 520. The Mujmalu-t-Tawārīkh begun in the reign of Sultan Sanjar, Saljūqī. The name of its author is unknown, but he must have been living in H. 589 (A.D. 1193) since he records an event which happened then.—EHI. i, 100 ff.

1127

L.K. 3, Āshāḍha va. 1. Jayasimha, son of Sussala of Kashmir, receives the *abhisheka*, his father continuing to reign.—*Rājāt*. viii, 1232.

Friday, 4th February, V. Sam. 1182, and Friday, 21st October, V. Sam. 1184. Copper-plates of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. xxvii, 242 ff.

H. 521 [541?]. A battle at Tigīn ābād between the troops of Ghaznī and 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain, Ghūrī. Tigīn-ābād is taken and Bahrām flees.—RT. 110, n. 5, 347-9.

Kulottunga Chodadeva II, called also Parakesarivarman, Vīra-Rājendradeva II, Tribhuvanavīradeva, etc., succeeds his father Vikrama-Choda. Claims to have slain Vīra-Pāṇḍya and to have given Madura to Vikrama-Pāṇḍya. His inscriptions range from his fifth to his thirty-ninth year. The history of the dynasty is a blank during the half-century intervening between him and Rājarājadeva II.—IA. xiv, 55 (Chellūr copper-plate of §. 1056); ib. xx, 191, 285. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 10.

Ś. 1049, current. Someśvara III, Bhūlokamalla, succeeds his father Vikramāditya VI: till A.D. 1138. Said to have "placed his feet on the heads of the kings of Andhra, Dravila, Magadha, Nepāļa; and to have been lauded by all learned men." He was

the author of the Mānasollāsa or Abhilāshitārtha-Chintāmaņi written \$. 1051.—Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 139, 178-9. BD. 89. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 455.

Ś. 1049. Rāmānuja, the Vaishņava reformer, flourished, according to Nṛisimha's Smṛityarthasāgara.—AOC. 285b, 286a.

1128

L.K. 3, Phāl. va. 15. Sussala of Kashmir murdered by bravos of Tikka; Jayasimha succeeds to the throne. His general Sujji routs the rebels (L.K. 4, Vaišākha) at Gambhīrasangama. Bhikshāchara forced to retire from Kashmir (Āshāḍha).—Rājat. viii, 1318, 1497, 1525.

October-November, S. 1051 current, Kārtt. Permādi, son of Jogama, Kalachuri feudatory of the Chālukya Someśvara III, ruling the Tardavādi country. The Kalachuris or Kalachuryas of the Dekkan, a branch probably of the Kalachuris of Chedi, rose to power as feudatories of the Western Chālukyas, over whose dominions they established, under Vijjaṇa, a temporary supremacy. This was, however, lost to the Chālukya Someśvara IV about A.D. 1182, after which date the Kalachuris are lost sight of.—BD. 93. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 462, 470.

Ś. 1050. Inscription of Choda or Vikrama-Rudra, chief of Konamandala, son of Rājaparendu I.—EI. iv, 86.

1129

L.K. 5, Jyeshtha va. 10. Bhikshāchara captured and killed by the troops of Jayasimha of Kashmir in the castle of Bāṇaśālā (Bān³hal). On the same day Lothana, a stepbrother of Sussala, is freed from his prison in the castle of Lohara and set up as king against Jayasimha.—*Rājat.* viii, 1775, 1793.

Friday, 5th April, V. Sam. 1185, Benares copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. lvi, 120, pl. viii.

V. Sam. 1186-1222 on inscriptions. Madanavarmadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Prithvīvarman. Defeated the kings of Chedi and Mālava and held in check the king of Kāśi (Mau inscription).—For inscriptions see CASR. xxi. EI. i, 195 (undated inscription from Mau, Jhānsī district).

Ś. 1052, inscription from Khānāpur, Kolhāpur State. Ankideva, Ratta *Mahāsāmanta* under Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya. His name, however, is not found in the genealogical lists of the Rattas of Saundatti.—FKD., *Bom. Gas.*, 555.

Sunday, 10th March; S. 1050, from the epitaph at Sravana-Belgola. Mallishena-Maladhārideva, the Jaina teacher, commits suicide by prolonged fasting.—EI. iii, 184.

а.в. 1130

Monday, 17th November, V. Sam. 1187, Raiwan copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. lvi, 106, pl. vi.

Manma Manda, vassal of Kulottunga-Chodadeva II. — MGO., 14th August, 1893, No. 642, p. 53.

1130

Ajayarāja or Salhaņa, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Prithvīrāja I. Founded Ajayameru and conquered Sulhaņa of Mālava; married Somalekhā.—Refs. A.D. 950.

Śrutakīrtti-Traividya or Dhanañjaya, Jaina poet, author of the Rāghavapāṇḍavīya, mentioned in an inscription dated Ś. 1045: contemporary with the Jaina poet Abhinava Pampa, who mentions his authorship of the Rāghavapāṇḍavīya, and with Meghachandra, author of a commentary on the Samādhisataka.—IA. xiv. 14.

1131

Friday, 6th November, V. Sain. 1188, Ren copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj—IA. xix, 249.

L.K. 6, Phāl. śu. 13. Lothana deposed from the government of Lohara by Mallārjuna, son of Sussala of Kashmir.—*Rājat.* viii, 1943.

S. 1053. Mayūravarman II, Kādamba, governor of Banavāsi and Hāngal with his father Tailapa II under Someśvara III, Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 562.

Mārasimha governing in the neighbourhood of Mugutkhān-Hubļi, Belgaum district, under Someśvara.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 456.

H. 525. Khwājah Mas'ūd ibn Sa'd ibn Salmān, the poet, dies. He flourished under Sultans Mas'ūd, Ibrāhīm, and Bahrām Shāh of Ghaznī. Some accounts place his death in H. 520.—EHI. iv, 518. BOD.

1132

L.K. 8, Vaišākha va. 2. Lohara retaken by Jayasimha's forces; Mallārjuna forced to flee.—*Rājat.* viii, 2024.

Ś. 1055, 1060, 1067. Mallikārjuna I, Tribhuvanamallarasa, Kādamba, governor of Banavāsi and Hāngal under the Chālukyas Someśvara III and Jagadekamalla II; presumably ruling with his father in Ś. 1055 and alone in Ś. 1060 and 1066.—FKD, Bom. Gaz., 562.

1133

L.K. 9, Ashādha su. 5. Jayasimha of Kashmir has his chief minister Sujji and his adherents murdered.—Rājat. viii, 2185.

V. Sain. 1190, Augāsī copper-plate of the Chandella Madana-varmadeva.—IA. xvi, 207.

Saturday, 5th August, V. Sam. 1190, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 111.

- A.D.
- Yaśovarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, succeeds his father Naravarman.—Ujjain copper plates of V. Sam. 1191 and 1192: see Colebrooke, *Essays*, ii, 299 ff. IA. xix, 348, 351.
 - V. Sam. 1190. Amradevasūri writes his commentary on Nemichandra's Ākhyūnakamaņikośa.—PR. iv, Ind. xi.
- Tuesday, 28th August, V. Sam. 1191, Kamauli plate of the Singara, Vatsarāja, a feudatory of Govindachandra of Kanauj. His immediate ancestors were: his father Kumāra, grandfather Sūlhana or Alhana (?), and great-grandfather Kamalapāla.—EI. iv, 130.
- I.K. 11, Āśvina va. 15. Mallārjuna, the pretender to the throne of Kashmir, surrenders to Jayasimha.—Rājat. viii, 2309.
- H. 530. Sanjar invades Ghaznī to enforce payment of tribute by Bahrām Shāh.—RT. 148, n. 5.
- S. 1059, stone inscription from Govindpur of the poet Gangādhara. In it are named his father Manoratha, his grandfather Chakrapāṇi, and great-grandfather Dāmodara, his father's brother Daśaratha, his own brother Mahīdhara, and his cousin Purushottama. These are probably the poets mentioned in Śrīdharadāsa's Saduktikarnāmrita compiled A.D. 1205.—EI. ii, 330 ff.
- 1138 S. 1060. Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Someśvara III. The Chālukya power begins to decline.—Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 44, 119, 146, and 180. BD. 90. FKD., Bom. Gas., 456.
 - Ś. 1060, inscription from Urana. Aparāditya I, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkan. Sent Tejakantha as ambassador to the sabhā held by Alankāra, minister of Jayasimha of Kashmir.—JBRAS. xv. 279. BKR. 51.

The Dandanāyaka, Mahādeva, governing the Belvola and Puligere districts under Someśvara III, Western Chālukya. The feudatory Vīra Pāṇḍyadeva ruling the Nolambavāḍi district in this and the year 1148 under the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gas., 456.

Jayavarman, Paramāra of Mālava, succeeds his father Yasovarman; possibly dethroned later by a brother Ajayavarman. As far as Yasovarman the later records of the Paramāras agree as to the

1138

succession of the different princes, but after that they diverge. Under Yaśovarman's successors the dynasty seems to have split into two branches, of which Ajayavarman, Vindhyavarman, Subhaṭavarman, and Arjunavarman represented the main line, while Lakshmīvarman, Hariśchandra, and Udayavarman were rival rulers whose claims rested virtually on revolt, though nominally on their connection with Jayavarman, the deposed successor of Yaśovarman. See Kielhorn, IA. xix, 348, 349.

1139

Monday, 9th October, V. Sam. 1196, Benares copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. ii, 361.

(N. Sam. 259.) Mānadeva of the Second Thākuri or Rājput dynasty of Nepāl and great-grandson of Vāmadeva, the restorer of the dynasty.—BSM., App. i, and refs. under A.D. 1015.

Vaidyadeva, minister of Kumārapāla of Bengal, made king of Kāmarūpa.—EI. ii, 347 ff.

The Daṇḍanāyakas Mahādeva and Pāladeva ruling under Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gas., 457.

Mankha, Kashmirian poet; wrote the Śrīkanṭhacharita probably between A.D. 1135 and 1145. His brother Alankāra was Divān under Sussala and Jayasimha, and another brother, Śringāra, received the office of Brihattantrapati from Sussala whom he assisted in his war with Harshadeva. Among Mankha's contemporaries were the poets Kalyāṇa, pupil of Alakadatta, Garga, Govinda, Jalhaṇa, Paṭu, Padmarāja, Bhuḍḍa, Loshṭhadeva, Vāgīśvara, Śrīgarbha, Śrīvatsa; the Mīmāmsakas Jinduka, Trailokya, and Śrīgunna; the grammarians Janakarāja and Nāga; the Vaidikas Ramyadeva and Lakshmīdeva; Ānanda, a Naiyāyika, and Ānanda, son of the poet Śambhu; Tejakaṇṭha, ambassador of Aparāditya of the Konkaṇ; Nandana, a Brahmavādin; Prakaṭa, a Śaiva philosopher; Maṇḍaṇa, son of Śrīgarbha; Ruyyaka, Mankha's guru; Śrīkaṇṭha, son of Śrīgarbha; and Shashtha, a paṇḍit.—BKR. 50, 52.

1141

Sunday, 23rd February, V. Sam. 1198 cur., Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 113.

V. Sam. 1197. Jinachandra of the Kharatara Gachchha born, son of Sāha-Rāsala and Delhanadevī. Died V. Sam. 1223 = A.D. 1167.—IA. xi, 248.

1142

Monday, 11th May, S. 1064, inscription from Anjaneri of the Yadava chief Seunadeva, ruler of Dvaravati and feudatory of

the Western Chālukya Jagadekamalla II.—IA. xii, 126 ff.; xx, 422. BD. 103.

Kappadevarasa ruling as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Jagadekamalla II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 457.

1143

Saturday, 27th February, V. Sam. 1199, Gagahā copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj, and of his son Rājyapāladeva.—IA. xviii, 20.

- V. Sam. 1199. Kumārapāla, Chaulukya, succeeds his uncle Jayasimha-Siddharāja. Conquers Mālava and defeats Arnorāja of Śākambharī-Sāmbhar, Rājputāna, in, or shortly before, V. Sam. 1207 (Chitorgaḍh inscription).—IA. vi, 213. Tod's Rājasthān, i, 707. EI. i, 293; ii, 421.
- Ś. 1065, 1073, 1075, Kolhāpur and Bāmaņī inscriptions. Vijayāditya, Vijayārka, Ayyana-Singa II, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, son and successor of Gaṇḍarāditya. Said to have reinstated the rulers of the province of Sthānaka or Ṭhāṇā and the kings of Govā or Goa, and to have assisted Vijjaṇa in his revolt against the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa (Ś. 1079).—BD. 123. EI. iii, 207, 211. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 548.
- Ś. 1066, 1084, 1086. Inscriptions from Khānāpur, Kolhāpur State; and from Bail-Hongal. Kārtavīrya III, Kattama, Raṭṭa feudatory of the Western Chālukyas Jagadekamalla II and Tailapa III. Married Padmāvatī or Padmaladevī. Seems to have become independent after A.D. 1165, probably during the confusion prevalent on the break up of the Chālukya and Kalachuri power.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 555.

Bammanayya or Barmadevarasa governing the Banavāsi district under Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya. In the following year Bammanayya governed the Tardavādi, Belvola, Huligere, Hānungal, and Halasige districts.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 458.

1144

Sunday, 16th July, V. Sam. 1200 exp. Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv. 114, 115.

L.K. 19, Phāl. śu. 10. The pretender Lothana (brother of Sussala of Kashmir) captured by Jayasimha's forces after the siege of the castle Śirah'sita.

L.K. 20, Vaisākha. Bhoja, a son of King Salhana, flees to the country of the Darads (Dards) and, with their assistance, invades Kashmir as a pretender to the crown.—Rājat. viii, 2641, 2681, 2709.

16th July, V. Sam. 1200, copper-plate from Ujjain. Lakshmīvarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son of Yasovarman. Seems to have rebelled against the usurper Ajayavarman and, having seized part of Malava, to have ruled independently of the main branch of the dynasty.-IA. xix, 348, 351.

S. 1067. Permādi or Jagadekamalla-Permādi, Sinda of Yelburga, son and successor of Achugi II, ruling the Kisukad, Bagadage, Kelavadi, and Nareyangal districts under Jagadekamalla II, Chālukya. Claims to have subdued Kulaśekharānka, besieged and slain Chatta, and to have engaged in hostilities with Jayakeśin II (Kādamba of Goa) and Bittiga (the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana), etc. -FKD., Bom. Gaz., 575.

1145 L.K. 21, Jyeshtha va. 10. Bhoja makes peace and comes to the court of Jayasimha of Kashmir.—Rajat. viii, 3179.

Chedi Sam. 896, 910, inscriptions from Rajim and Ratnapura. Prithvīdeva II, Kalachuri or Haihaya of Ratnapura, successor of Ratnadeva II.—CASR. xvii, 76.

V. Sam. 1202, Simha Sam. 32, inscription of a Gohila king, Muluka, son of Sahajiga and grandson of Śrī Sahāra, ruling at Mängrol under Kumärapäla the Chaulukya.—BI. 158.

S. 1070. Permādi or Paramardi, Sivachitta, Kādamba of Goa, son and successor of Javakeśin II. Probably reigned jointly with his brother Vijayāditya or Vijayārka II. There are indications that Jayakeśin II or Permādi lost some of the Kādamba territory to the Silāhāra Vijayāditya of Kolhāpur or Karād. Jayakeśiu seems also to have been attacked by Chandugideva, feudatory of Ahavamalla, Kalachuri. Permādi married Kamalādevī, daughter of Kāmadeva, and Vijayāditya married Lakshmīdevī, daughter of a king Lakshmideva.—Inscriptions: of Permadi, ranging from 14th to 28th years, JBRAS. ix, 263, 266, 278, 287, 296; of Vijayāditya of 25th year, ib. 278. IA. xi, 273 (Siddapur inscription). FKD.,

Keśirāja or Keśimayya governing the Belvola, Palasige, and Pānungal districts under Jayadekamalla II, Western Chālukya. Tailama, Kādamba, according to an inscription, was ruling the district of Panungal in this year.—FKD., Bom. Gas., 458, 562.

H. 543, Jumāda' I (Sept.-Oct.). 'Alāu-d-Dīn Husain and his brothers Saifu-d-Dîn Sūrī, and Bahāu-d-Dîn Sām invade Ghazni

1147

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Bom. Gaz., 569.

1148

and defeat Bahrām who flees to Hind. 'Alāu-d-Dīn leaving Saifu-d-Dīn as ruler at Ghaznī, retires to Ghūr.—RT. 347, n. 2.

Sovideva governing the Pānungal district under Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 458.

V. Sam. 1204. Jinasekharasūri, pupil of Jinavallabha and guru of Padmachandra, founds at Rudrapallī the Rudrapallīyakharatarasākhā.—IA. xi, 248b. PR. iv, Ind. xli.

V. Sam. 1204. Jinabhadramuni, pupil of Śālibhadra, flourished.—PR. i, 68.

1149

H. 544. Bahrām Shāh returns to Ghaznī, defeats and hangs Saifu-d-Dīn Sūrī.

Bahāu-d-Dīn succeeds Saifu-d-Dīn as ruler of Ghūr and dies later in the same year, when 'Alāu-d-Dīn Husain succeeds and at once marches on Ghaznī, which he captures.—RT. 349.

Tribhuvanamalla-Jagaddeva of the Śāntara family of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchapura (i.e. Humcha, Nagar district, Maisūr) ruling at Setuvina-bīḍu as feudatory of Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 458.

Ś. 1071, 1072, 1075, unpublished inscriptions from Sopāra, Agāshi and Borivli. Haripāla, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkan, successor of Aparāditya I.—Bom. Gaz. xiii, pt. 2, 426. JBRAS. xv, 278, n. 8. IA. xii, 150.

L.K. 25. Kalhana completes the *Rājataranginī* or Chronicles of Kashmir during the reign of Jayasimha. — *Rājat.* viii, 3404. BKR. 52 ff.

1150

H. 544 [547?]. Bahrām Shāh of Ghaznī dies and is succeeded by his son Khusrū Shāh. The latter retires to Lahor before 'Alūud-Dīn Husain, who, after making a plundering raid on Ghaznī, returns to Ghūr. On his retirement Khusrū Shāh takes possession of Ghaznī. Later (H. 545) 'Alāu-d-Dīn is captured by Sultan Sanjar and detained two years during which Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Al-Husain son of Muḥammad Mādīnī is made ruler of Ghūr.—RT. 112, 113; 350, n. 2; 363-4.

V. Sam. 1207, inscription from Mahāban near Mathurā of a king Vijayapāla (or possibly Ajayapāla) and his vassal Jajja.—EI. i, 287 ff. ASNI. ii, 103.

Ś. 1072. Tailapa III, Nūrmadi Taila II, or Trailokyamalla III, Western Chālukya, succeeds his elder brother Jagadekamalla: till A.D. 1161. Was conquered and kept in subjection till A.D. 1157

by his minister of war, Vijjala or Vijjana, the Kalachuri with whom were allied Prolarāja, Kākatīya, and Vijayārka of Kolhāpur. The date of Taila's death is uncertain. His latest record belongs to the year 1155 A.D. His death must have occurred before A.D. 1163, the date of Rudradeva's Anamkond inscription in which it is mentioned.—Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 120, 181. BD. 90. FKD., Bom. Gas., 459.

Kasapayyanāyaka governing the Banavāsi district under the Kalachuri Bijjala, himself a feudatory at that time of Taila III, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 460.

Hemachandra, the Jaina monk, flourished. Born at Dhandhuka in V. Sain. 1145 = A.D. 1089, Hemachandra was consecrated in V. Sam. 1154; made sūri in V. Sam. 1166 and spent the greater part of his life at Anhilvad at the Court of Jayasimha Siddharaja (A.D. 1094-1143) and his successor Kumārapāla, dying shortly before the latter in V. Sam. 1229=A.D. 1173. Author of various works on grammar, rhetoric, and metre—the Abhidhanachintamani, or Nāmamālā, the Anekārthasangraha, the Alankārachūdāmani, the Chhandonuśasana, the Dvyaśrayakavya (probably revised by Abhayatilaka in V. Sam. 1312), the Desinamamala or Ratnavali, the Trishashtiśalākāpurushacharita, the Yogaśāstra, a compendium of Jaina doctrines, etc .- Bühler, Über das Leben des Jaina Monches Hemachandra. - AC. 768. AOC. 170a-b, 179, 180, and 185a. WL., see notes to pp. 227, 230, 297, also p. 321. ZDMG. xxviii, 185; xliii, 348. IA. iv, 71; vi, 181-2. BKR. 76. i, 63 ff.

1150

Arnorāja, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Prithvīrāja I; married Sudhavā of Mālava.—Refs. a.d. 950.

Prodarāja, Proļa, Jagatikesarin, Kākatīya or Ganapati of Orangal, son and successor of Tribhuvanamalla-Betmarāja, reigning about this date. He was the father of Rudradeva of the Anamkond inscription (Ś. 1084) and married Muppaladevī. Said to have captured but released Tailapadeva (III), Chālukya; to have defeated a King Govinda and given his kingdom to Udaya; to have conquered Gunda, ruler of the city of Mantrakūṭa; and to have repulsed an attack on Anamkond made by Jagaddeva, probably Tribhuvanamalla-Jagaddeva, Śāntara king of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchapura (modern Humcha, Nagar district of Maisūr), who is known from inscriptions to have been reigning in Ś. 1039 and 1071 as feudatory of the Chālukyas.—IA. xi, 10; xxi, 197. ASSI. ii, 14.

Śrīharsha, author of the *Naishadīya* and the *Khandana-Khanda-khādya*, flourished under Jayachchandra of Kanauj, whose initial date falls between A.D. 1163 and 1177. Was contemporary also with Kumārapāla, Chaulukya of Gujarāt (A.D. 1143-1174).—JBRAS. x, 31 ff.; xi, 279 ff.

Jayadratha Mahāmāheśvarāchārya Rājānaka, Kashmirian poet, author of the *Haracharitachintāmani*, flourished perhaps a little later than Kalhana. He was a brother of Jayaratha, author of the *Tantrālokaviveka* (see A.D. 1200).—BKR. 61.

Sunday, 17th June, Chedi Sam. 902. Tewar inscription referable probably to the end of the reign of Gayakarnadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Yasahkarnadeva: Gayakarna married Alhanadevī, daughter of Vijayasimha of the Guhila family of Mevād and granddaughter of Udayāditya of Mālava.—IA. xviii, 209 ff. EI. ii, 303-4.

V. Sam. 1207. Mahāban praśasti recording the erection of a temple in the reign of Ajayapāla, possibly a member of the Yaduvamsī dynasty of Bayānā-Śrīpathā.—EI. ii, 275 ff.

August-September, S. 1074, Bhādrapada. Inscription from Bijāpur, Maiļārayya, feudatory ruler of the Tardavāḍi district under Bijjala, the Kalachuri, himself a feudatory of Taila III, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 460, 472.

V. Sam. 1207. Chandrasena writes the *Utpādasidhiprakaraṇa* in which he is assisted by Nemichandra.—PR. iv, Ind. xxviii.

Mahādeva governing the Banavāsi and Puligere districts in this and the year 1155 under the Western Chālukya Tailapa III.— FKD., Bom. Gaz., 460.

V. Sam. 1208. Dharmaghosha born: became a pupil of Jayasimha in the Anchalagachchha: wrote, V. Sam. 1263, the Satapadikā, to which Mahendrasimha wrote a commentary in V. Sam. 1294: Dharmaghosha died V. Sam. 1268.—PR. i, 62, App. p. 12, Ind. lxv.

H. 547. Sultan Sanjar after releasing 'Alāu-d-Dīn, Ghūrī, sets out on his expedition against the Ghuzz, but is defeated and taken prisoner 1st Muḥarram (29th March), 548. The Ghuzz advance on Ghaznī and Khusrū, unable to resist them, retires again to Lahor.—RT. 112, 350

- V. Sain. 1210–1220. Vigraharāja IV or Vīsaladeva, Chāhamāna of Śākambharī or Sāmbhar; son and successor of Arnorāja according to the *Prithvīrājavijaya*, though the Siwālikh pillar inscription calls his father Avelladeva. Vigraharāja's Ajmīr inscriptions contain portions of two plays—the *Lalita-Vigraharāja-Nāṭaka* by the poet Somadeva and the *Harakeli-Nāṭaka* attributed to Vigraharāja himself.—IA. xix, 215 ff. (Delhī Siwālikh pillar inscriptions); xx, 201 ff. (Ajmīr inscription, V. Sain. 1210, Sunday, 22nd November, 1153). CASR. i, 155 ff. VOJ. vii, 191.
- Ś. 1075. Indrarāja, Nikumbha, ruling probably as feudatory of the Yādavas of Devagiri. Founded a temple to Śiva at Pāṭṇā, Khandesh. On his death his wife, Śrīdevī of the Sagara race, seems to have ruled as regent during the minority of her son Govana III.—IA. viii, 39.
- S. 1075. Inscription of Bhīmarāja, son of Kona-Satyarāja, chief of Konamaņdala.—EI. iv, 86.
- Ś. 1076. Vīranandin, son of Meghachandra, completes the Āchārasāra. Vīranandin's father, Meghachandra, author of a Kanarese commentary on the Samādhiśataka, seems to have been a contemporary of the poet Abhinava-Pampa, who must therefore have lived shortly before this date. Śrutakīrtti-Traividya, the author, according to Pampa, of the Rāghavapāndavīya, was apparently another of Pampa's contemporaries.—See A.D. 1130. IA. xiv, 14. BR. 1884-7, p. 20.

V. Sam. 1210. Jinapati, son of Sāha-Yaśovardhana and Sūhavadevī, born. He was a pupil of Jinachandra and author of a commentary on Jineśvara's *Pañchalingaprakaraṇa*. Died V. Sam. 1277 — A.D. 1221.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxvi. IA. xi, 248.

- Tuesday, 10th August, V. Sam. 1211, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv. 116.
- Sunday, November 6th, Chedi Sam. 907, Bhera-Ghāt inscription of Alhanadevī, wife of Gayakarna of Chedi, issued in the reign of her son Narasimhadeva.—EI. ii, 7.

26th December, S. 1078 current, inscription from Balagāmve, Maisūr. Bijjala or Vijjana, Kalachuri of Kalyāna, feudatory of Taila III, Western Chālukya, and Mahādevarasa feudatory ruler under Bijjala of Banavāsi, in conjunction with Potarasa, Chattimarasa, Padmarasa, and Sovarasa.—FKD., Bom. Gas., 473.

H. 551. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain, Ghūrī, dies at Hirāt and is succeeded by his son Saifu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.—RT. 363, n. 8; 365.

S. 1078, 1082, inscriptions from Chiplūn and Bassein. Malli-kārjuna, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkan. Was defeated by Āmbada, general of the Chaulukya Kumārapāla.—*Bom. Gas.* xiii, pt. 2, 426. JBRAS. xv, 278-9, n. 8. IA. xii, 150.

Ravaļcyanāyaka ruling as feudatory of Tailapa III, Western Chālukya, according to an inscription at Kukkanūr.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 460.

1157

Ś. 1079. Tailapa III, Chālukya, pressed by Vijjaṇa, leaves Kalyāṇa and flees to Aṇṇīgeṇi in the Dhārvāḍ district which he makes the capital of his reduced kingdom. An inscription of Vijjaṇa gives Ś. 1079 as the second year of his reign, but his actual assumption of supreme sovereignty seems to have taken place in A.D. 1162 (q.v.). An inscription at Anamkoṇḍ of this year (Ś. 1084) represents the Kākatīya Proļarāja as defeating Tailapa. It also mentions the latter's death.—BD. 90. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 459 ff. Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 120, 140, 181.

Ś. 1079, 1080, inscriptions from Tālgund and Balagāmve. Keśirāja or Keśava, son of Holalarāja or Holalamarasa, governing the Banavāsi province as feudatory of the Kalachuri Vijjana or Bijjala. Śrīdhara ruling under the same king in the neighbourhood of Annīgeri in 1157 and 1162.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 473, 475. PSOCI., No. 219. RMI., p. 188.

1158

V. Sam. 1215, Khajurāho inscription of Madanavarma, Chandella. —EI. i, 153.

Wednesday, July 2nd, Chedi Sam. 909, Lāl-Pahāḍ or Bharhut inscription of Narasimhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi.—IA. xviii, 211.

N. Sam. 278, 285, 286 on MSS. Ananda or Nandadeva of the 2nd Thākuri dynasty of Nepāl. Said to have reigned twenty-one years. His predecessors were: his father Narasinhadeva, A.D. 1150; and grandfather Mānadeva, A.D. 1139 (q.v.).—JRAS., N.S., xx, 551; and refs. under A.D. 1015.

1159

Sunday, 16th August, V. Sam. 1216. Alha-Ghāṭ inscription of Narasimhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi.—IA. xviii, 213.

Ś. 1081, 1091, inscriptions from Śravana-Belgola and Sattūru. Narasimha I, Tribhuvanamalla or Bhujabala-Vīra-Ganga, Hoysala, son and successor of Vishnuvardhana: married Echaladevī. Hulla,

or Hullamayya, who is mentioned with Gangaraja and the Western 1159 Ganga Rāchamalla, as a promoter of the Jaina religion, was an officer of Narasimha.—REC., pt i, Nos. My. 16; TN. 129 (Tippur and Bannur inscriptions of A.D. 1127 and 1135 during his father's reign); No. Nj. 175. Inscriptions at Śravana-Belgola. No. 138. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 500.

1160 H. 555. Khusrū Shāh of Ghaznī dies at Lahor. Khusru Malik succeeds him in the Panjab and reigns till H. 583. -RT. 112-3, n. 5.

Vindhyavarman, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of 1160 Ajayavarman.-JBA. xxx, 204.

Chandrasūri of the Harshapurīyagachchha flourished. Succeeded Vijayasimha: author of the Sanghayanirayana, of a Khettasamāsa, a Pradeśavyākhyātippanaka on the Āvaśyakasūtra (V. Sam. 1222), and of a commentary on the Nirayāvali (V. Sam. 1228).—PR. iv, Ind. xxvii.

(Gadadhar Gayā temple inscription of V. Sam. 1232, 15th year.) Govindapāla of Bengal succeeds Madanapāla. exist dated in his thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth years respectively.—CASR. iii, 125; xi, 181; xv, 155. BSM., Int. iii. Pioneer Mail, February 23rd, 1893, p. 18.

Barmarasa, son of Munjaladeva of the Sagara lineage, governing the Banavāsi district under Vijjala or Bijjala the Kalachuri.-PSOCI., No. 121. RMI., p. 64. FKD., Bom. Gas., 475.

Saturday, 6th May, Kollam era, 336, Idavam, inscription at Puravacheri near Cholapuram. Vīra Iravi Varman Tiruvadi ruling in Venad or Travancore, probably as the successor of Vira Kerala Varman (q.v., A.D. 1125).

V. Sam. 1218, Nadole inscription of Alhanadeva, the Chahamana, son of Āsārāja, and belonging apparently to a branch of the Chohans of Ajmīr.-JBRAS. xix, 26 ff.

S. 1084, inscription at Annigeri. Vijjana or Bijjala, Kalachuri, marches to Annigeri against Tailapa, Chālukya, and proclaims himself independent between \$. 1083 and 1084. He seems to have been virtually independent from S. 1078, but he only gave up his feudatory title in S. 1084.—PSOCI. 119-121, 182-187, and 219. RMI., pp. 57, 60. BD. 91. FKD., Bom. Gas., 474.

1161

1162

S. 1084. Kārtavīrya III, Raţţa of Saundatti, assumes independence, probably on the death of Tailapa, to whom he was at first feudatory. The title *Chakravartī* is given him in an inscription from Konūr.—See A.D. 1143.

1163

H. 558. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn succeeds his cousin Saifu-d-Dīn on the throne of Ghūr, and, according to Faṣīḥī, vanquishes the Ghuzz, then probably in possession of the districts of Garmsīr and Zamīn-i-Dāwar, and imposes tribute on them. It was in this or the preceding year that the Ghuzz tribe took Ghaznī, which they held until its conquest by Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn in H. 569.—RT. 112, 368, 374, 377.

19th January, Ś. 1084, Anamkond temple inscription. Rudra or Pratāparudradeva I, Kākatīya of Orangal, son and successor of Prodarāja. Said to have conquered Domma and Mailigideva, possibly the Yādava Mallugi; to have acquired the country of Polavāsa, and to have repulsed a Kin~ Bhīma, who after establishing himself by the murder of a king, Gokarna, had apparently seized part of the Chola and Chālukya dominions.—IA. xi, 9 ff.

Ś. 1085, inscription at Pattadakal. Chavuṇḍa or Chāvuṇḍa II, Sinda of Yelburga, governing the Kisukāḍ, Bāgaḍage, Keļavāḍi, and other districts, and his wife Demaladevī and his son Āchugi III governing as regents at Paṭṭadakal under the Western Chālukya Tailapa III. Chavuṇḍa's second wife was Siriyādevī, daughter of the Kalachuri king Bijjala or Vijjaṇa.—JBRAS. xi, 259 ff. IA. ix, 96. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 575-6.

Ammana governing the Belvola district under the Kalachuri Vijjana or Bijjala.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 475.

1165

25th December, S. 1088, Vijaya-Pāndyadeva, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Tailapa III, who must, however, have been dead before this date: see A.D. 1150 under Tailapa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 463.

Siddhapayya governing the Hānungal district and Iśwara of the Sinda family ruling in this and the year 1172 several small districts in the Banavāsi and Sāntaļige provinces as feudatories of the Kalachuri Vijjala.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 476.

1165

Prithivībhaṭa, Chāhamāna, grandson of Arņorāja and successor of Vigraharāja IV. Prithivībhaṭa's father, who is unnamed in the genealogical list of the *Prithvīrājavijaya*, is stated to have murdered Arņorāja.—VOJ. vii, 191.

Govana III, Nikumbha, succeeds his father Indrarāja after the regency of his mother Srīdevī. His inscription records his consecration of a temple to Śiva begun by his father in Ś. 1075.—IA. viii, 39.

1167

V. Sam. 1223, Semra inscription. Paramardideva, Chandella, son and successor of Madanavarman.—EI. iv, 153. For the numerous inscriptions of this king see CASR. ii, 444, 448; x, 98; xxi, 37, 49, 68, 71, 74, 81-2.

Kaliyammarasa of the Jīmūtavāhana lineage and the Khachara race, feudatory of Vijjala, the Kalachuri.—FKD., Bom. Gas., 476.

1168

Sunday, 16th June, V. Sam. 1224 exp., Kamauli plate of Vijayachandra of Kanauj, son and successor of Govindachandra, and of his son the Yuvarāja Jayachchandra.—EI. iv. 117.

Chedi Sam. 919. Inscription from Malhar, Jājalladeva II, Kalachuri ruler of Ratnapura, son and successor of Prithvideva II.—EI. i, 39.

Vijjala or Vijjana, Kalachuri, abdicates in favour of his son Sovideva or Someśvara, according to an inscription at Balagāmve, Ś. 1091 cur. (probably April 24th, A.D. 1168), which mentions Sovideva as then reigning. Sovideva's latest known date, Ś. 1099, corresponds approximately to the 16th January, 1177.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 476, 486. Copper-plate of Ś. 1096 from Kokahnur, Belgaum, JBRAS. xviii, 269. PSOCI. 101, 185, 188, and 220. BD. 95.

Bolikeya Keśimayya governing the Tardavāḍi, Hānungal, and Banavāsi districts in this and the years 1169, 1170, and 1172 under Sovideva or Someśvara the Kalachuri. — FKD., Bom. Gaz., 485.

1169

Wednesday, 19th March, V. Sam. 1225, Jaunpur inscription of Vijayachandra, Gaharwār or Rāthor of Kanauj, son of Govindachandra. He issued another grant dated in the same year, in conjunction with his son the Yuvarāja Jayachchandra.—CASR. xi, 125. IA. xv, 7; xix, 182.

Thursday, 27th March, V. Sam. 1225, Phulwariya (?) inscription of the Jāpilīya Nāyaka Pratāpadhavala.—IA. xix, 179, 184.

Valabhī Sam. 850, Āshāḍha, Somnāthpattam inscription of Bhāva Brihaspati.—VOJ. iii, 1. а.D. 1169

Ś. 1092, inscription at Aihole. Bijjala and Vikrama or Vikramāditya, sons of the Sinda Chāvuṇḍa II, by the Kalachuri princess Siriyādevī, governing the Kisukād, Bāgadage, and Keļavādi districts. An inscription at Ron shows Vikrama to have been ruling in A.D. 1179 as feudatory of the Kalachuri Sankama.—JBRAS. xi, 222, 274. PSOCI., No. 83. IA. ix, 96-7. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 485, 576.

Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadeva ruling the Nolambavāḍi district at Uchchangī in this and the following year under Sovideva, Kalachuri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486.

Lakmaya, feudatory of the Hoysala Narasimha.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 501.

1170

Sunday, 21st June, V. Sam. 1226 exp., Kamauli plate of Jayach-chandra of Kanauj, son and successor of Vijayachandra.—EI. iv, 120.

V. Sam. 1226, Bijjholī and Menālgarh inscriptions. Prithvīrāja II, Chāhamāna, succeeds Someśvara. The Bijjholī inscription is dated V. Sam. 1226, Phāl. va., in the reign of Someśvara; that of Menālgarh in the same year, but in Chaitra va., in the reign of Prithvīrāja, which apparently fixes the accession of the latter between these months.—JBA. lv, 32. VOJ. vii, 192.

Tejirāja governing the Belvola district under the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 485.

Ś. 1093. Nāgatiyarasa or Nāgāditya and his son Ketarasa, lord of Uchchangigiri, feudatory rulers, probably of the Sāntalige district, under Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadeva.—PSOCI., No. 118. RMI. 51.

H. 565. Birth at Kot Karor in Multān of Shaikh Bahāu-d-Dīn Zakarīā. He subsequently became a disciple of Shaikh Shihabu-d-Dīn Suharwardī at Baghdād but returned to Multān where he became intimate with Farīdu-d-Dīn Shakarganj.—BOD. 97.

1171

25th August, Laksh. Sam. 51, Gayā inscription. Aśokavalla of Sapādalaksha: reigning also in A.D. 1194, and mentioned in the Gopeśvara trident inscription and in that of Purushottamasimha (1175) at Gayā.—JBRAS. xvi, 357. IA. x, 345; xxii, 107.

1172

Tuesday, 4th January, V. Sam. 1228 exp., Kamauli plate of Jayachchandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 121.

V. Sam. 1230 cur., 28th December. Ajayapāla, Chaulukya, succeeds his uncle Kumārapāla.—IA. xviii, 80 ff. (copper-plate of V. Sam. 1232); ib. 344 (inscription of V. Sam. 1229).

1174

Vāsudeva, son of Keśimayya, ruling as feudatory of Sovideva the Kalachuri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486.

1173 Monday, 16th April, V. Sam. 1229, copper-plate of Ajayapāla, Chaulukya.—IA. xviii, 344.

Wednesday, 21st November, V. Sam. 1230, Kamauli plate of Jayachchandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 123.

H. 569. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Muhammad-i-Sām,' Ghūrī (called in his youth Shihābu-d-Dīn), takes Ghaznī, of which he is appointed governor by his brother Ghiyāşu-d-Dīn.—BMC., The Sultāns of Delhī, Int. xi. RT. 376-7; 449, n. 8.

Ś. 1095-1134. Ballāļa II, Vīra-Ballāļa, Tribhuvanamalla or Bhujabala-Vīra-Ganga, Hoysaļa, succeeds his father Narasimha I. First of his dynasty to assume royalty. Defeated Brahma, the general of the Western Chālukya Someśvara IV, Bhillama, Yādava of Devagiri, and established his supremacy over Kuntala by the defeat of Jaitrasimha, possibly Jaitugi I, son of Bhillama, but possibly a minister of the latter. An inscription at Annīgere of A.D. 1202 represents Vīra-Ballāļa as finally defeating Bhillama at Lakkundi, an event which must have taken place soon after June, A.D. 1191, and, according to the same record, Bhillama perished in the battle. Vīra-Ballāļa's latest known date is A.D. 1211—PSOCI., Nos. 18, 98, 99, 106, 194, 199, 221, 224, and 233. REC. 14, iii, etc. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 501-2.

The feudatories Mādhavayya; Vīra-Rāmadevarasa of the lineage of Nācharāja; Vīra-Gonkarasa of the Bāṇa race, son of Udayāditya-Vīra-Kāļarasa; Sovidevarasa and his *pradhāna* Ācharasa, ruling under the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 486.

March, Kollam era, 348, Mīnam. Inscription at Tiruvaṭṭar. Vīra Udaya Mārtāṇḍa Varma Tiruvaḍi, king of Veṇāḍ.—Refs. A.D. 1125.

H. 569. Faridu-d-Din Shakarganj, the Muhammadan saint, born: died 5th Muharram, H. 664=17th October, A.D. 1265.—BOD. 129.

H. 570. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn takes Gardaiz.—RT. 449.

Pāṇḍyadevarasa of the Kādamba lineage and Maheśvaradevarasa ruling as feudatories of Sovideva, the Kalachuri. Māyidevarasa holding the office of Sunkaveggade of the Belvola and Huligere

¹ The "Mahommed Ghori" of various writers. See RT. 446, n. 5.

districts; and Indrakeśidevarasa, that of Mahāmandaleśvara of the Huligere district, under the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486.

1175

H. 571, Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn invades Hirāt. Bahāu-d-Dīn Ṭughril evacuates the city and takes refuge with the Khwārizm Shāhīs the Ghūrīs obtaining meanwhile temporary possession of Hirāt. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn encounters the Sanqurān, a sept of the Ghuzz tribe, and slays many of them (Faṣīḥī). This same year he takes Multān from the Qarāmiṭah and, immediately afterwards, captures Uchh.—RT. 374 n. 5; 377, n. 6; 379; 449. BMC., Sultāns of Delhī, Introd. xi. PK. 11.

Monday 27th and Wednesday 29th October, V. Sam. 1232, copper-plate of Ajayapāla, Chaulukya.—IA. xviii, 80 ff.

Sunday 10th August and Sunday 31st August, V. Sam. 1232, Kamauli and Benares copper-plates of Jayachchandra, Gaharwār or Rāthor of Kanauj, son of Vijayachandra.—EI. iv, 126-7. IA. xviii, 129.

Thursday, August 21st, Chedi Sam. 926, Rewa copper-plate of the Mahārānaka Kīrtivarman of Kakkaredī, son and successor of Vatsarāja and feudatory of Jayasinihadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, the brother and successor of Narasinihadeva.—IA. xvii, 224.

Sam. 1813, Gayā inscription—dated probably in the Peguan era (B.C. 638) of Buddha's Nirvāṇa—of Purushottamasinha, son of Kāmadevasinha and grandson of Jayatungasinha. Aśokavalla, king of Sapādalaksha, is mentioned in this inscription.—IA. x, 341.

Biţţimayya, feudatory of the Hoysala Vīra-Ballāla II; and Bammidevarasa of the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486, 505.

Tuesday, 25th March, V. Sam. 1232. The poet Narapati, son of Āmradeva, a native of Dhārā, writes his *Narapatijayacharyā* at Anhilvād, in the reign of Ajayapāla.—BR. 1882-3, pp. 35, 220. IA. xviii, 345.

V. Sam. 1232. Śrīchandrasūri writes a commentary on the Shadāvaśyakā.—PR. iii, 14.

1176

H. 572. Mu'izzu-d-Din crushes the rebellion of the Sanqurān tribe.—RT. 450.

V. Sam. 1233, Mūlarāja II, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Ajayapāla: till A.D. 1178.—IA. vi, 186, 213.

Somadeva, son of the Mahāpradhāna Ammanayya, ruling as feudatory of the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486.

Sunday, 3rd April, Saturday, 9th April, V. Sam. 1233, and Sunday, 25th December, V. 1234, Kamauli and Beng. As. Soc. copper-plates of Jayachchandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 128. IA. xviii, 134, 137.

Sunday, 3rd July, Chedi Sam. 928, Tewar inscription of the reign of Jayasimhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, brother and successor of Narasimha. Jayasimha married Gosaladevī. He was reigning in A.D. 1175 (q.v.), and there is an undated inscription of his reign from Karanbel.—EI. ii, 17, and IA. xviii, 214.

1178

V. Sam. 1235, 1236, Pipliānagar grant. Harischandra, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Lakshmīvarman.—JBA. vii, 736. See A.D. 1138.

V. Sam. 1235. Bhīmadeva, Chaulukya, defeats Mu'izzu-d-Dīn of Ghaznī who had invaded Anhilvāḍ by way of Uchh and Multān, and succeeds his brother Mūlarāja II in Gujarāt: till A.D. 1241. Merutunga mentions an attempted invasion of Gujarāt by Subhatavarman of Mālava and the destruction of Gūrjaradeśa by Subhata's son Arjunadeva during Bhīma's reign. His throne seems to have been usurped for a short time by Jayantasimha who issued a grant from Anhilvāḍ, V. Sam. 1280, and some of his dominions were lost before his death to the Vāghelās.—IA. vi, 187 ff. Inscriptions: V. Sam. 1256-1296.—IA. vi, 194 ff.; xi, 71. AR. xvi, 288, 289, and 299-301, No. xvi. Forbes, Rās Māla, i, 65. RT. 451. PK. 11. EHI. ii, 294. BG. 34.

13th September, Ś. 1100. Sankama, Niśśankamalla II, Kalachuri, brother and successor of Someśvara or Sovideva, with whom he seems to have been associated in the government from some time in A.D. 1176. Ruled apparently also in conjunction with his brother Āhavamalla, their combined inscriptional dates ranging from Ś. 1100-1106. Sankama's latest date, Ś. 1103, corresponds approximately to the 24th December, 1180.—Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 122, 183, 189-193, and 230. BD. 95. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486, 488.

Lakhmidevayya, feudatory of Sankama.—Ibid. 487.

1179

Ś. 1101, Balagāmve inscription. Sampakarasa, Gupta or Gutta, feudatory of Sankama, Kalachuri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 487, 581. PSOCI., No. 183.

September-October, Ś. 1102, Vikrama, Sinda of Yelburga, son of Chāvuṇḍa II, ruling the Kisukāḍ district under the Kalachuri

1179 Sankama. This is the latest extant notice of this branch of the Sinda family.

Ś. 1102, Balagāmve inscription, in which are mentioned Lakhmideva, Chandugideva, Rechanayya, Sovanayya, and Kavanayya, ministers of Sankama, the Kalachuri. Keśirāja ruling as feudatory of the same king. Mentioned elsewhere as governing the Banaväsi district in conjunction with Kāvana and Somana.—IA. v, 45. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 487.

V. Sam. 1236. Rise of the Sārdhapaurņamīyaka sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883-4, 153.

Friday, 11th April, V. Sam. 1236, Beng. As. Society's copperplate of Jayachchandra, Rathor of Kanauj.—IA. xviii, 139 ff.

Chedi Sam. 932, Kumbhī copper-plate of Vijayasimhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Jayasimha. Was reigning in A.D. 1195 (q.v.).—JBA. xxxi, 111 ff.

S. 1103 current, Balagāmve inscription. Āhavamalla, Kalachuri, brother of Sankama with whom he seems to have been associated in sovereignty. Āhavamalla's latest known date is S. 1106 = A.D. 1183. See under Sankama, A.D. 1178.—PSOCI., Nos. 190-2. RMI. 115, 184. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 488.

Mallidevarasa, son of Hariharadevarasa, and Vīra-Gonkarasa, feudatorics of Sankama, Kalachuri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 488.

H. 577. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn takes Lahor from Khusrū Malik, låst of the Ghaznivides. Other authorities give H. 575 and 576. To this same year (H. 577) many authors ascribe Mu'izzu-d-Dīn's conquest of Dībal; but others vary the date between 575, 578, and even 581.—RT. 452.

Chedi Sam. 933, Khārod inscription. Ratnadeva III, Kalachuri of Ratnapura, son and successor of Jājalladeva II.—IA. xxii, 82.

Ś. 1103. Inscription at Haralahalli, Maisūr. Joyideva, son of Vīra-Vikramāditya I, and grandson of Malla, Gutta feudatory of the Kalachuri Āhavamalla.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 581.

Ś 1103-1126. Kāmadeva or Kāvadeva, Tailamana-Ankakāra, Kādamba feudatory of the Banavāsi, Hāngal, and Puligere districts under Someśvara IV, Chālukya. Married Ketaladevī. After Ś. 1126, his latest date, Kāmadeva is lost sight of. Inscriptions of Ś. 1119, his sixteenth year, and of Ś. 1126, etc. PSOCI., Nos. 106, 107. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 563.

Chandugideva, feudatory of the Kalachuri Āhavamalla. Said to have burned the territory of Vijayāditya (II) of the family of the Kādambas of Goa, and to have taken the kingdoms of the Chola and Hoysala.

Keśimayya, feudatory ruler of Banavāsi under the same king. He ruled also the Hayve, Sāntalige, and Ededore districts.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 489.

1182

- V. Sam. 1239. Pṛithvīrāja, the Chāhamāna, conquers the Chandella king Paramārdideva (Parmāl) of Jejākabhukti, according to inscriptions from Madanpūr. The *Pṛithvīrāj Rūsau* places this event in V. Sam. 1241=A.D. 1184.—ASNI. ii, 124. CASR. x, 98.
- V. Sam. 1239. The Mauhār Thākurs, according to local records, conquer the Bhīls in the Banda district.—JBA. xlvi, 230.
- S. 1104-1136. Vīra-Vikramāditya II, Gutta, ruler of the Banavāsi province. He seems to have been at first a fendatory of Āhavamalla, the Kalachuri. Later he may have become independent or have acknowledged the supremacy of the Yūdavas or Hoysalas.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 581-2.
- V. Sam. 1238. Ratnaprabhasūri writes a commentary on Dharmadāsagaṇi's Upadeśamūlā.—PR. iv, Ind. cii.

1183

- Ś. 1105, copper-plate from Behaţţi, Dhārvād. Singhaṇa, Kalachuri, succeeds his brother Āhavamalla. He was the last of his line. succumbing probably to Someśvara IV, Chālukya, son of Tailapa III, who, in the same year, taking advantage of the weakened power of the Kalachuris, regained, through his feudatory, Brahma or Bomma, part of his dominions and established himself at Aṇṇīgeri. Bomma succumbing subsequently to an attack by Vīra-Ballāļa, the Chālukya power came to an end, and after Ś. 1111, the date of his latest inscription, Someśvara IV is lost sight of.—BD. 91. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 463, 489. PSOCI., Nos. 233, 234.
- S. 1106 (Lonād inscription), Ś. 1109 (Parel inscription). Aparāditya II, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkan, possibly the successor of Mallikārjuna (q.v., A.D. 1156). Bhagwānlāl Indraji inclined to identify him or Aparāditya I with the Śilāhāra Aparārka who wrote a commentary on Yajūavalkya's Mitākshara.—Bom. Gaz. xiii, pt. 2,

427. JBRAS. xii, 332 ff. JRAS., o.s., ii, 386; v, 176.

Tejirāja, Tejimayya, or Tejugi, governing the Māsavāḍi district with his assistants Chākaṇa and Revaṇa or Revarasa under the Western Chālukya Someśvara IV.

Ballayyasāhaṇi, with his Senāpati, the Sāmanta Rāma and his Danḍanāyaka Kesirājayya or Keśavabhaṭṭaya, feudatories of the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 465.

Gaḍada-Siṅgayya, feudatory of the Hoysala Vīra-Ballāla II.—
Ibid. 505.

- H. 581. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn advances a second time to Lahor and pillages the surrounding districts. He retires by the northern part of the Panjab, and on his way repairs anew the fort of Sialkot, leaving there a garrison under the command of Husain-i-Khar-mīl. On his departure Khusrū Malik invests it, with the aid of the Khokar tribe, but unsuccessfully.—RT. 453, 454.
- 1186 V. Sam. 1243, Faizābād copper-plate of Jayachchandra of Kanauj.

 —IA. xv, 10.
 - H. 582. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn takes Lahor, and dethroning Khusrū Malik sends him to his brother Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn, who imprisons him in a fortress in Gharjistān. 'Alī-i-Kar-mākh, governor of Multān, placed in charge of Lahor.—PK. 10, 11. RT. 112, n. 5; 114-5; 379. EHI. ii, 281; iv, 211. BMC., Sultāns of Delhī, Introd. xi.
 - S. 1108, Pithāpuram inscription. Prithvīśvara, chief of Velanāndu, son and successor of Gonka III, whose wife Jāyāmbikā, the mother of Prithvīśvara, incised the above inscription.—EI. iv. 32 ff.
 - V. Sam. 1242. Siddhasenasūri writes a commentary on the Pravachanasāroddhāra.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxx.
- S. 1109. Bhillama, fifth of the Early, first of the Later Yādava dynasty, succeeds his father Karnadeva: till A.D. 1191. Said to have captured the town of Śrīvardhana from Antala; defeated the king of Pratyandaka; slain Villana, ruler of Mangalaveshtaka, and, having captured Kalyāna, to have slain the lord of Hoysala probably Narasimha, father of Vīra-Ballāla; after which he founded Devagiri as his capital (Hemūdri's Vratakhanda). Jalhana's Sūktimuktūvalī describes him as warring against the Gūrjara king and defeating Munja and Anna. Jaitrasimha, son or minister of Bhillama, was defeated about Ś. 1113, and apparently during the latter's lifetime, by the Hoysala īra-Ballāla (q.v.) at Lokkigundi, Lakkundi, in the Dhārvād district, in which battle Bhillama

himself seems to have been killed .- EI. iii, 217 (Gadag inscription, S. 1113). FKD., Bom. Gas., 518. BD. 103, n. 8; 106.

S. 1110. Jayakeśin III, Kadamba of Goa, succeeds his father Vijayāditya II. It was probably during this reign that the Kādambas of Goa lost the district round Belgaum to the Rattas of Saundatti. — JBRAS. ix, 241 (Halsī copper-plate, Ś. 1122); ib. 304 (Kittūr inscription, Ś. 1124). A gold coin dated Ś. 1120 is referable to this reign. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 570-1.

Bhāyideva, son of Tejirāja or Tejugi, governing the Kūndi district, and Barma, son of Bhūta or Āhavamalla-Bhūtiga, ruling the Lokapura, Holalugunda, Kolenuru, and Navilugunda districts, and the town of Doddavada.-FKD., Bom. Gaz., 465.

1189

S. 1111, inscriptions from Muttagi, Bijāpur district, and from Annigere, Dhārvād. Peviya-Sāhani, Mahāpradhāna and Senāpati of Bhillama of Devagiri, and Bāchirāja or Bāchaņa, governor of the Belvola district.-FKD., Bom. Gaz., 518.

Dec. Kollam era 365. Āditva Rāma Varman ruling in Venād.— Refs. A.D. 1125.

S. 1111. Govinda, the mathematician, writes his Bālabodha, a treatise on a logical work by Śāndilya of Śūrasena. Govinda was the son of Ladama, and wrote under a king Mukuteśvara.-F. E. Hall's Phil. Index, 28.

V. Sam. 1245. Jineśvarasūri born. He was consecrated V. Sam. 1255 and died V. Sam. 1331. Author of a Chandraprabhasvāmicharitra. His pupil Abhayatilakagani composed, V. Sam. 1312, a commentary on the Dvāśrayakośa.—PR. iv, Ind. xlv.

1190 V. Sam. 1247 (?), inscription from Ratnapura. Prithvideva III, Kalachuri or Haihaya of Ratnapura, son and successor apparently of Ratnadeva III.-EI. i, 45.

Ś. 1112-1127. Bhoja or Vīra-Bhojadeva, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, son and successor of Vijayāditya and apparently the last of this branch of the Śilāhāras. Was probably overthrown by Singhana II of Devagiri in, or soon after, Ś. 1131, the beginning of the latter's reign.—EI. iii, 213. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 549. BD. 107, 108.

The poet Chand flourished about this date, being contemporary with Prithvīrāja the Chāhamāna. The authorship of the Prithvirāj Rūsau has been attributed to him, but by some authorities this poem is now regarded as a forgery of a much later date -- VOJ. vii, 189. JBRAS, xi, 283.

л.D. 1190

Moggallāna (Sangharakkhita Thera). Pāli grammarian and lexico-grapher, flourished in Ceylon: author of the Subodhālankāra, the Khuddasikkhāţīkā, the Vuttodaya, and the Sambandhackintā.— JBA. xliv, pt. 1, p. 90.

1191

H. 587. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn takes the fortress of Tabarhindah, and being himself about to return to Ghaznī places Ziyāu-d-Dīn Muhammad in charge, with instructions to hold it until his return after the hot season. In the meantime Pithorā Rai (Prithvīrāja, Chāhamāna of Ajmīr), advances with other allied Hindu princes and defeats Mu'izzu-d-Dīn at Tarā'īn, near Thāneśar. The latter, badly wounded, retires to Lahor, whence, on recovering, he returns to Ghaznī. Here Ghtyāṣu-d-Dīn summons him to join him along with Shamsu-d-Dīn of Bāmīān and Tāju-d-Dīn-i-Harab of Sijistān against Sultān Shāh Khwārizmī, who had seized Merv and plundered the frontiers of Ghūr. Previous to these proceedings against Sultān Shāh, Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn had ordered the murder of Khusrū Malik and his son Bahrām Shāh, thus putting an end to the Mahmūdī dynasty of Ghaznī.—RT. 248, 379; 456, n. 2; 457 ff.

Ś. 1113, Gopeśvar Trident inscriptions of Rāja Anekamalla. The older of the two inscriptions describes Anekamalla's victories in Kedārabhūmi or Garhwāl; the other (dated Ś. 1113) records his erection of a palace.—ASNI. ii, 44. JBA. v, 347, 485.

Ś.1113. Jaitugi I, Jaitrasimha or Jaitrapāla, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his father Bhillama apparently just after the latter's defeat at Lakkundi by the Hoysala Vīra-Ballāļa, and reigns till A.D. 1210. Said to have overcome Rudra, lord of the Tailangas (*Vratakhanda*), and to have released Ganapati from prison and made him lord of the Andhra country (Paithan grant of Rāmachandra and Bahāļ inscription of Singhana). Inscriptions from Bijāpur of Ś. 1118, sixth year of reign, and two undated from Managoli and from Deūr.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 521. BD. 106 ff. IA.xiv, 316. EI. iii, 113.

V. Sam. 1248. Āsada, a son of Rāja Kaṭuka of the race of Bhillamæla (Bhīnmāl, Marwar), writes the Vivekamanjarī.—PR. i, 68.

Lakshmīdhara, son of the mathematician and astronomer Bhās-karāchārya, flourished, being Chief Paṇḍit to Jaitrapāla.—BD. 107. EI. i, 340.

1192

H. 588. Sultān Shāh, Khwārizmī, defeated on the Murgh-āb by Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn and his allies, retires to Morv. Qutbu-d-Dīn

I-bak, the Turk, who had previously fallen into the hands of the Khwārizmī, is recaptured by the Ghūrīs.—RT. 248; 378-9; 456, n. 2; 515. JBA. xlv, 326, 327 ff.

H. 588, V. Sam. 1249. Pṛithvīrāja besieges Tabarhindah, and Ziyāu-d-Dīn, after holding it successfully for over thirteen months, is forced to capitulate, when Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, returning to Hindustān, again encounters Pṛithvīrāja and his allies near Thāṇeśar and totally defeats them, thus becoming virtually master of the country. Pṛithvīrāja, being captured, is put to death and his son appointed governor of Ajmīr. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, according to the Tāju-l-Ma'āsir, immediately proceeds to Delhī, then held by a kinsman of Gobind Rai, but, on the Rāja's agreeing to submit and pay a heavy tribute, he leaves him unmolested and, placing Qutbu-d-Dīn in charge of the fort of Kuhrām, prepares to return to Ghaznī.

Towards the end of the year Qutbu-d-Dīn defeats the Jats who, under a leader named Jatwān, had besieged Hānsī; after which he takes Mīrat.—RT. 457 ff., 464 ff.; 466, n. 1; 469; 516 ff. EHI. ii, 216. PK. 33.

- Ś. 1113, 1114, Gonamarasa, feudatory governor of the Tardavādi country, probably under Jaitugi of Devagiri. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 521.
- S. 1114. Ereyanna or Eraga governing the Banavāsi and Sāntaļige districts under the Hoysaļa Vīra-Ballāļa II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 505.

1193

H. 589. Qutbu-d-Dīn captures Delhī. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn makes it the capital of the Muḥammadan power in Hindustan and becomes the founder of the First or Turkish dynasty of the Delhī Sultāns.—RT. 469. JBA. xliv, pt. 1, 275; xlv, 325 ff. BMC., Sultāns of Delhī, xii, xxxiii. PK. 23.

Qutbu-d-Dīn takes Kālinjar (Kālañjara) and Mahoba, returning to Delhī by way of Budaun. It was while Qutbu-d-Dīn was at Mahoba on this occasion that, according to some authorities, Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār, Khaljī, having conquered Bihār, presented himself before Qutbu-d-Dīn. Later in the same year ho left Bihār and proceeded against Rai Lakhmanīah of Lakhnautī.—RT. 523 ff.; 553. EHI. ii, 231.

In this year fell Chandrasena, last of the Dor Rājas of Baran. Before his death he killed Khwajah Lāl 'Alī, one of the principal officers of Qutbu d-Dīn's invading force.—Growse's Bulandshahr, 42-3. ASNI. ii, 5. JBA. xliv, pt. 1, 275.

May, Kollam era 368, Idavam, inscription near Arringal of Kerala Varman Tiruvadi, possibly a king of Venād.—Refs. A.D. 1125. Birth of Minhaju-d-Din the Persian historian. H. 624 or 625 he went to Uchh, where the governor Nāsiru-d-Din Qabāchah placed him in charge of the Fīrūzī College and made him Qazī of the forces of his son 'Alau-d-Dīn Bahrām Shāh. He subsequently ingratiated himself with Altamsh. accompanying him to Delhi, and in H. 630 the latter made him Qāzī Qhatīb and Imām of Gwaliar under the governor Raskīdu-d-In H. 635 he was made superintendent of the Nāṣirīah College at Delhi, to which appointment was added that of the Qāzīship of the kingdom in the year H. 639. The latter post he resigned in H. 640 and went on a visit to Lakhnauti, where he remained two years. On his return to Delhī in H. 643 the influence of Ghiyasu-d-Din Balban (afterwards Ulugh Khan-i-A'zam and subsequently Sultan of Delhi) obtained for him his reappointment to the Nāsirīah College, the lectureship of the Jāmi' Masjid, and the Qāzīship of Gwaliar. In H. 649 Minhāju-d-Lin was again made Qāzī of the Delhī kingdom and the capital, but was deprived of that office in H. 651 on the successful issue of 'Imādu-d-Dīn Rayhān's conspiracy against Ulugh Khān-i-A'zam. On the latter's return to power Minhāju-d-Dīn was for the third time made Qāzī of the Delhī kingdom. He died during the reign of Sultan Ghiyasu-d-Din Balban, but in what year is unknown.-Raverty, Memoir of the Author of the Tabagāt-i-Nāşirī, JBA. li, pt. 1, 76 ff.

V. Sam. 1250. Śīlagaņa and Devabhadra found the Āgamika or Tristutika sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883-4, 153.

1194

Thursday, 19th May, Laksh. Sam. 74, Gayā inscription of Asokavalla of Sapādalaksha.—IA. x, 346; xix, 7.

H. 590. Qutbu-d-Dīn, leaving Delhī, crosses the Jūn and takes the fort of Kol after an obstinate resistance. Later in the same year he aids Mu'izzu-d-Dīn in defeating Jayachchandra of Benares and Kanauj and capturing his fortress of Asnī.—RT. 470, 518.

H. 590. Muhammad-i-Bakht-yār takes Nadiya,¹ Rai Lakhmanīah fleeing at his approach. Having destroyed the town, Muhammad-i-Bakht-yār establishes himself at Lakhnautī as governor.—RT. 557 ff.

Blochmann assigns the conquest of Bengal to the Hijra year 594 or 595. See JBA. xliv, 275 ff.; xlv, 330 ff.

Sunday, 10th September, V. Sam. 1252, Bagrāri or Batesvar stone inscription of the Chandella Paramardideva.—EI. i, 207.

Friday, 27th October, V. Sam. 1253, Rewa copper-plate of Vijaya-simhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Jayasimhadeva; and of his feudatory Salakhanavarmadeva, Mahārāṇaka of Kakareḍī, son of Vatsarāja and brother and successor of Kīrtivarman.—IA. xvii, 227.

H. 591. Qutbu-d-Dīn having quelled a rising in Ajmīr headed by Bhirāj (or Ḥamīr) a brother of the late Prithvīrāja, invades Gujarāt, and defeating Bhīmadeva's general near Anhilvāḍ, sacks the town and returns by Hānsī to Delhī.—RT. 519, note. EI. i, 22.

Armativaļa, feudatory governor of the Tāranād, Hadinād, and Kunād districts under Vīra-Ballāļa II, Hoysaļa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 505.

Ś. 1117. Piţhāpuram inscription of the Konamandala chiefs Mallideva and Manma-Satya II.—EI. iv, 83.

1196

H. 592. Qutbu-d-Dīn advances against the Mairs who had combined with the army of Gujarāt to attack the Musalmāns. They, however, force him to retreat to Ajmīr and shut him up there for several months. On Mu'izzu-d-Dīn's sending to relieve him they retire. According to the Tāju-l-Ma'āsir Qutbu-d-Dīn about this time, having sent an account of his doings to Ghaznī, was summoned thither by Mu'izzu-d-Dīn. He returned by way of Gardaiz and Karmān and married at the latter place a daughter of Tāju-d-Dīn Ildūz (I-yal-dūz).

In the same year, according to the same authority, he joined Mu'izzu-d-Dīn in an attack on Thangīr (Biyānā) which, when captured, was made over to Bahāu-d-Dīn Tughril. From Thangīr Mu'izzu-d-Dīn proceeded to Gwaliar and, leaving its reduction to Bahāu-d-Dīn Tughril, returned to Ghaznī. Gwaliar held out about a year and was eventually surrendered to Qutbu-d-Dīn, whereupon Tughril, to whom it had been promised by Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, prepared to proceed against him but died suddenly before he could accomplish it. Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh was appointed governor of Gwaliar by Qutbu-d-Dīn.—RT. 470 and note 3; 517, note; 518, 520, 546, 604. EHI. ii, 226, 228.

V. Sam. 1253, Belkhāra inscription of Rāja Lakhanadeva of Kanauj. It is noteworthy that this inscription makes no mention of the Musalmān conquest of Kanauj, consummated three years before

1196 by the defeat and death of Jayachchandra, last of the Rathor dynasty.—ASNI. ii, 252-3.

Ś. 1118. Vīra-Ballāļa, Hoysaļa, besieges Hāngal but is temporarily repulsed by Sohani, general of Kāmadeva the Kādamba. Eventually Ballāļa takes Hāngal, and Kāmadeva, though actively opposing him up to Ś. 1125, is lost sight of after that date.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 563.

Śankara, feudatory ruler of the Tardavāḍi district under Jaitugi I of Devagiri —FKD., Bom. Gaz., 521.

May, Kollam era 371, Medam 25. Vīra Rāma Varman Tiruvadi ruling in Venād.—Refs. A.D. 1125.

H. 592. The Jāmi' Masjid (now known as the Qutbī Masjid) at Delhī said to have been completed.—RT. 520, notes.

1197

H. 593. Qutbu-d-Dīn, in the middle of Ṣafar (January), invades Gujarāt to avenge his reverse of the previous year, and on the 13th Rabī' I (3rd February) wins a victory over Bhīmadeva's forces which gives him temporary possession of Anhilvād, after which he returns to Delhī.—RT. 521. EHI. ii, 229.

Lakshma, Lakshmidhara, or Lakhmideva, feudatory of the Hoysala Vīra-Ballāla II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 506.

1199

Ś. 1121. Rāyadeva or Rāyadevarasa governing the Belvola country under the Hoysala Vīra-Ballāla II.—IA. ii, 298. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 506.

Ś. 1121-1141. Kārtavīrya IV, Raṭṭa, ruling at Belgaum; his younger brother, Mallikārjuna, being associated with him during part of his reign. Kārtavīrya's wives were Echaladevī and Mādevī. JBRAS. x, 220 ff. (Kalhoļi inscription); ib. 240 ff. (Nesargi inscription). IA. xix, 242 (Bhoj copper-plate). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 556-7.

1200

Sunday, 30th April, V. Sain. 1256, copper-plate from Bhopāl. Udayavarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son of Hariśchandra, and successor of Lakshmīvarmadeva.—IA. xvi, 252.

1200

Jayaratha, Sringāra or Śringāraratha, Kashmirian philosopher, flourished: author of the *Tantrālokavireka*, a commentary on Abhinavagupta's *Tantrāloka*. His brother Jayadratha wrote the *Alankāravimarśinī*, a commentary on Ruyyaka's *Alankārasarvasva*, also the *Haracharitachintāmaṇi*.—BKR. 61, 81, 82. PR. ii, p. 18. AC. 200.

The Marāthī poet Mukundrāj flourished, having been, according to tradition, the guru of Jaitrapāla or Jaitugi, Yādava of Devagiri. Author of the *Vivek Sindhu.—Trans. Ninth Oriental Congress*, i, 283-4.

1201

April-May, H. 597, Rajab. Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn and his brother Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, on the death of Takish of Khwārizm, despatch Muḥammad-i-Kharnak to Merv, and follow themselves with a large army. After plundering the country about Tūs they advance to Shād-yākh, a part of the city of Nīshāpūr, where they force 'Alī Shāh, the Sultān's brother, to capitulate, thus obtaining temporary possession of the country as far as Bustām and Jūrjān. Leaving a strong force at Nīshāpūr under Malik Ziyāu-d-Dīn, Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn returns to Hirāt, while Mu'izzu-d-Dīn proceeds to Quhistān against the Mulāḥidah heretics with whom he comes to terms, and having occupied Junābād leaves the Qāzī of Tūlak in charge.

Muḥammad-i-Takish, setting out in Zī'l-ḥijjah of the same year, reaches Shād-yākh early in H. 598 and forces Malik Ziyāu-d-Dīn to surrender, treating him and his troops with honour. He then proceeds by way of Merv towards Khwārizm to prepare for advancing on Hirāt.—RT. 255, n. 7; 393, n. 8.

1202

Baijnāth copper-plate of the Rajbār Indradeva of the Katyūri line of Kumaun.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 519, 520.

Ś. 1124. Jagadala-Bhattamadeva and Amriteśvara, feudatories of Vīra-Ballāļa II, Hoysaļa, the first governing the Kuntala country.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 506; also 1st ed., p. 68.

Sunday, 16th June, Ś. 1124, Pithāpuram inscription. Coronation of Mallapadeva III, Eastern Chālukya of Pithāpuram, son and successor of Vijayāditya III. The Chālukyas of Pithāpuram claimed descent from Beta or Vijayāditya I of the Eastern Chālukyas of Vengī.—EI. iv. 226 ff.

1203

H. 599. The Khwārizmīs invest Hirāt and Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn and Mu'izzu-d-Dīn advance to its relief, the latter by way of Tal-qān. Sultān Muḥammad retreats to Merv, and halting at Sarakhs opens negotiations with the Ghūrīs. On the 27th Jumāda' I (11th Feb.) Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn dies at Hirāt, and Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, leaving a large force at Tūs under Muḥammad-i-Kharnak, withdraws from Khurāsān and goes to Bādghais, where he assumes the supreme power, appointing his nephew Maḥmūd ibn Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn to the

charge of Bust, Isfīrār, and Farāh; his cousin Ziyāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad to Fīrūz-koh and Ghūr with the title of 'Alāu-d-Dīn; and his sister's son Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Alb (Arslān-)i-Ghāzī, Saljūqī, to Hirāt and its dependencies. Muḥammad-i-Kharnak, in the meantime, being overthrown by a body of Khwārizmī troops is captured and executed. The Khwārizmī nobles urge Sultān Muḥammad to march again against Hirāt, and in Jumāda' I, H. 600, he appears before it for the second time, and Alp-i-Ghāzī, the governor, stipulating for the safety of life and property, surrenders it.—RT. 257, n. 2; 383, 393, 397, 471, 472. PK. 31.

H. 600. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn-i-Aetamur, governor of Uchh, having been shain in the engagement at Andkhūd of the previous year, Mu'izzu-d-Dīn appoints Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah (Qabā-jah) to succeed him in that office.—RT. 531-2. BMC., MS. xlv.

Ś. 1125. Kamathada-Mallisetti governing the Sāntalige and Nāgarakhanda districts in the Banavāsi country under the Hoysala Vīra-Ballāla II. Mallana acting as Mahapradhāna and Dandanāyaka of the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 506.

Ś. 1125, 1161. Māndvi and Lonād inscriptions of Keśideva, son of Aparārka (possibly Aparāditya II, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkan).—Bom. Gaz. xiii, pt. 2, 427.

1204

H. 601. Muʻizzu-d-Dīn invades Khwārizm to avenge the death of Muḥammad-i-Kharnak; but is forced to retreat before Muḥammad-i-Khwārizm Shāh to Hazār-Asp, where the Ghūrīs are defeated, and in their retreat towards Andkhūd encounter the troops of Gūr Khān of Qarā-khitā and sustain heavy loss, Muʻizzud-Dīn, himself, being only saved from capture by intervention of Sultan 'Uṣmān of Samrqand. On his return to Ghaznī he makes a treaty of peace with Muḥammad Khwārizmī.—RT. 473-481.

H. 601. Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār starts on an expedition into Tibet and Turkistan, his route lying along the bank of the river Tīsta through Sikkim to Burdhān-kot. On reaching the tableland of Tibet, he encounters the Turks and, after a hard-won victory, Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār retreats. On the return march the greater part of his troops are drowned in fording a river, and he returns to Dīb-kot heart-broken at his disaster.—RT. 560-573.

S. 1126-1131, Kulholi inscription and Bhoj copper-plate. Malli-kārjuna, Raṭṭa, governing at Belgaum with his brother Kārtavīrya IV (q.v., A.D. 1199).

V. Sam. 1261-1296. Tilakāchārya, author of an Āvaśyakala-ghuvritti (V. Sam. 1296); of the Pratyekabuddhacharitra; and of a commentary on the Daśavaikālikasūtra (V. Sam. 1261), etc.—PR. i, 60; iv, Ind. xlviii.

Conquest of Constantinople by the Crusaders. This event is of some importance in the history of the development of trade relations between Europe and the East. The Venetians receiving from the Crusaders a part of the Peloponnesos, began about this time to secure a monopoly of the trade with the East, or at least of that portion of it carried on by the Black Sea. Fifty-seven years later the Greeks rose in rebellion and, with the aid of the Genoese, expelled the Latin emperor from Constantinople. As a reward for their services the Genoese received the suburb of Pera at Constantinople. The Venetians, thus deprived of their monopoly of the overland trade, were forced to revisit Alexandria and procure Indian articles by the Red Sea.—Gleig's History of the British Empire in India, vol. i, 312 ff.

1205

H. 602. The Khokar tribe rebel and devastate the country round Lahor. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn proceeds against them from Ghaznī, 5th Rabī' I (20th October) and on the 25th defeats them on the Jhīlam aided by Qutbu-d-Dīn Ī-bak and Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh, the latter of whom greatly distinguishes himself and is commended by the Sultān.—RT. 481-4, 604.

H. 602. Khwajah Hasan Sadr Nizāmī flourished, having in this year begun his Tāju-l-Ma'āsir.—EHI. ii, 209.

S. 1127. In the reign of Bhojadeva II, Silāhāra of Kolhāpur, the Sabdārnavachandrikā composed by Somadeva.—IA. x, 75; 76, n. 2.

The Saduktikarnāmrita, an anthology, compiled by Śrīdharadāsa, son of Vatudāsa the friend and general of Lakshmanasena of Bengal.—Rājendralāl Mitra's Notices of Sanskrit MSS., iii, 134. EI. ii, 332. PR. ii, 69.

1206

H. 602, 2nd Sha'bān (14th March). Mu'izzu-d Dīn, on his return from Lahor, is assassinated on the Indus by a Mulāhidah heretic or, as some writers say, by a band of Khokars. His nephew Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Mahmūd, son of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Muhammad, secures the throne of Ghūr and gains possession of Fīrūzkoh. Qutbu-d-Dīn I-bak establishes himself in Hindustan, being crowned at Lahor 18th Zīlq'adah (26th June), and Tāju-d-Dīn Iklūz takes possession of Ghaznī.—RT. 398; 484-493; 522-3, note.

H. 603. Qutbu-d-Dīn Ī-bak advances into the Panjab against Tāju-d-Dīn Ildūz, who had sent the wazīr of Ghaznī against Qabāchah and driven him from Lahor, which he was holding for Qutbu-d-Dīn. Tāju-d-Dīn being defeated retires to Kirmān and Shalūzān, and Qutbu-d-Dīn takes possession of Ghaznī which he holds forty days when, Ildūz advancing, he retreats to Lahor. Izzu-d-Dīn 'Alī-i-Mardān is said to have accompanied Qutbu-d-Dīn on this expedition and to have been captured by the partizans of Ildūz, though other writers represent him as having fallen into the hands of Turks who carried him off to Kāshgar.—RT. 503; 526, n. 8; 576, n. 6.

H. 602. Izzu-d-Dîn Muḥammad Shirān succeeds to the government of Lakhnautī in Bengal on the assassination of Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār by Alī-i-Mardān. The latter being imprisoned by Muḥammad Shirān escapes and takes refuge with Qutbu-d-Dīn Ī-bak at Delhī.—RT. 575, n. 9; 576. BMC., Muhammadan States, p. 3.

V. Sam. 1263. The *Śatapadikā* composed by Dharmaghosha. A commentary on it was written in V. Sam. 1294 by Mahendrasimha.—PR. i, 63; iv, Ind. lxv.

1207

August 9th, Ś. 1129, inscription at Pāṭṇā, Khandesh. Soïdeva, Nikumbha, ruling as feudatory of Jaitugi I, Yādava of Devagiri. He was succeeded by his brother Hemāḍideva, who ruled under Jaitugi's successor, Siṅghaṇa.—EI. i, 338.

Mādhavayya, feudatory of the Hoysala Vīra-Ballāla II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 506.

1208

Ballayya governing Annigere under the Hoysala Vira-Ballala II. —FKD., Bom. Gaz., 506.

V. Sam. 1265-85. Jinadattasūri of the Vāyada gachchha flourished. Author of the Vivekavilāsa.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxvi.

1209

Ś. 1130, inscription from Hannikeri, near Sampgaon. Lakshmīdeva, Lakshmana, or Lakshmīdhara, Raṭṭa of Saundatti, son of Kārtavīrya III, apparently reigning; though this date is not easily reconcilable with those of his sons Kārtavīrya IV and Mallikārjuna which fall earlier.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 556.

V. Sam. 1265, Ābū inscription. Dhārāvarsha, *Māndalika* of Chandrāvatī, ruling as feudatory of Bhīmadeva II of Gujarāt.—IA. xi, 220.

Kollam era 384, Idavam or Mithunam, and Thursday, 18th Mīnam, 389. Vīra Irāman Keraļa Varman reigning in Veṇād.— P. S. Pillai, *Early Sovereigns of Travancors*, p. 42 ff.

1210

H. 607. Qutbu-d-Dīn Ī-bak dies at Lahor and is succeeded by Ārām Shāh, probably his adopted son. Altamsh, governor of Budaun, a former slave and the son-in-law of Qutbu-d-Dīn, seizes Delhī, and Ārām Shāh, advancing against him, is defeated in the plain of Jūd and probably put to death by Altamsh, who becomes ruler of Delhī.—RT. 528-9.

Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah takes possession of Sindh, Multān, Bhakar, and Siwastān, to which he afterwards adds the territory extending to the Sarasvatī and Kuḥrām. He reigned independently and until H. 625 = A.D. 1227.—RT. 529. JBA. lxi, pt. 1, 168 BMC., Muhammadan States, xlv.

Alī-i-Mardān assumes independence at Lakhnautī with the title of 'Alāu-d-Dīn.—RT. 577 ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 349.

S. 1132. Singhana, Simha, Simhala, Tribhuvanamalla, Yādave of Devagiri, succeeds his father Jaitugi. Singhana was one of the most powerful of the Yādava sovereigns. Inscriptions state that he defeated Jājalladeva; Ballāļa the Hoysala; Bhoja of Kolhāpur, whose kingdom he annexed, and that he humbled the sovereign of Mālava, these and other victories being also mentioned in the Vratakhanda. An inscription from Ambem describes the exploits against the Gürjara, Mālava, and Ābhīra princes of the Brahman chief Kholesvara, Singhana's general, and relates how his son and successor in command, Rāma, led an unsuccessful expedition into Gujarāt, losing his life after a hard-fought battle on the banks of the Narmada. Two invasions of Gujarat in the time of Lavanaprasada and Vīradhavala by "Simhana, king of the south" are mentioned by Somesvara in his Kīrtikaumudī, and after one of these a peace seems to have been concluded between Singhana and Lavanaprasāda. Rāma's expedition probably took place shortly before S. 1160, when Vīsaladeva was reigning at Dholkā. post of chief astrologer was held under Singhana by Changadeva, grandson of the astronomer Bhūskarāchūrya and by Anantadeva, grandson of Bhāskara's brother Śrīpati. The former founded a college at Pātnā, Khandesh, for the study of Bhāskara's Siddhantasiromani, and Anantadeva built and consecrated a temple to Bhavani in the same district, S. 1144.

Sodhala, son of Bhāskara, a native of Kashmir who had settled

in the Dekkan, was chief secretary or Śrīkaraṇādhipa, which office he held under Jaitrapāla and Bhillama. His son Śārṅgadhara wrote during this reign a treatise on music—the Saṅgītaratnākara—on which King Siṅghaṇa seems to have written a commentary.—JBRAS. ix, 326 (inscription from Tilivalli of Ś. 1160); xii, 1, 7 ff. (inscriptions of Ś. 1136 from Khedrāpūr); ib. 2, 11 ff., or ASWI. ii, pl. lxxiv, p. 233, and ib. 3, 116 (from Munoli, Ś. 1145); xv, 383 (from Haralahalla, Ś. 1160). ASWI. iii, 85 (Āmbem inscription, Ś. 1162). EI. iii, 110 (from Bahāl, Khandesh, of Ś.1144). PSOCI., Nos. 87, 100, 112, 201. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 522. BD. 107 ff.

Nārāyana-Lakshmīdeva and Vīra-Bijjarasa, son of Ānegadeva, ruling as feudatories of the Yādava, Singhana.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 523.

February 7th, Ś. 1130 for 1131. Nāgpur Museum inscription of Jagadekabhūshaṇa-Mahārāja or Someśvaradeva-Chakravartin, a king apparently connected with some branch of the Sinda family.— EI. iii, 314.

1211

H. 608. Sultān 'Alāu-d-Dīn 'Alī-i-Mardān of Lakhnautī murdered by a party of Khaljī Amīrs, who elect Ḥusāmu-d-Dīn 'Iwaz his successor.—RT. 580. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 349. BMC., Muhammadan States, p. 3.

Thursday, February 24th, V. Sain. 1267 exp., Pipliānagar copper-plate; V. Sain 1270 and 1272 on copper-plates from Bhopāl. Arjunavarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava. son and successor of Subhaṭavarman, whose predecessors were: his father, Vindhyavarman, and grandfather Ajayavarman, the latter being probably a son of Yaśovarman and brother of Jayavarman whom he apparently deposed. Arjunavarman was the author of the Rasikasañjīvinī, a commentary on the Amaruśataka.—See a. d. 1138. JBA. v, 377 ff. JAOS. vii, 25, 32. IA. xix, 24. ZDMG. xlvii, 92 ff.

1213

V. Sain. 1269-1298. Trailokyavarmadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Paramardideva. Ajaygadh inscription.—CASR. xxi, 50, 147.

1215

H. 612. Tāju-d-Dīn Ildūz driven into Hindustan by the Khwārizmīs who, under Muḥammad' Shāh, had seized Ghaznī, defeats Qabāchah near Lahor and takes possession of the Panjab.

—RT. 505.

Ś.1137. Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadeva II, Chola, begins to reign. Poygai temple inscriptions of Ś. 1160, 1161, and 1165, in his 22nd, 24th, and 28th years respectively. Tirumalai inscription of 20th year, and Gānganūr inscription of 41st year.—ASSI. iii, 86 ff. and 105, No. 74; 128, No. 106; 143, No. 150. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, 10.

Vīra-Mallideva, or Mallikārjuna, of the Kādamba lineage, begins to govern the Banavāsi and Hāngal districts. Inscriptions of Ś. 1163 and 1173 show him to have been apparently independent.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 564.

Hemmeyanāyaka holding the office of Sunkādhikārin of the Banavāsi district under Māyidevapaṇḍita, a feudatory of the Yādava Siṅghana.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 523.

1216

H. 612. Tāju-d-Dīn Ildūz, now master of the Panjab, advances against Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh to enforce certain claims resisted by the latter. Shamsu-d-Dīn encounters and defeats him near Tarā'īn 3rd Shauwāl (25th January), and Tāju-d-Dīn taken captive is shortly afterwards put to death at Budaun.—RT. 505, 608.

H. 613. Altamsh proceeds in Jumāda' I (August) from Delhī to Lahor against Qabāchah.—RT. 533.

V. Sam. 1273. Ajitadevasūri writes a yogavidhi which is quoted in the Vichāraratnasangraha.—PR. iv, Ind. 1.

1217

H. 613, 24th January (14th Shauwāl). Altamsh crosses the Biyās, and Qabāchah retreating to Lahor is pursued and routed. He escapes to Uchh. Altamsh taking Lahor appoints his eldest son, Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, governor of it early in H. 614.—RT. 533. PK. 42. EHI. ii, 240-1.

1218

Saturday, 24th November, V. Sain. 1275, Harsaudā inscription. Devapāladeva ruling at Dhārā. Two inscriptions at Udepur give him the dates V. Sain. 1286 and 128[9]? The evidence of the Harsaudā inscription establishes his connection with the Paramāra rulers Lakshmīvarman, Hariśchandra, and Udayavarmadeva.—IA. xix, 24; xx, 83, 310 (Harsaudā inscription).

Ballaladeva governing the Māsavādi country under Singhana of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 523.

1219

H. 616 (coin date). Husāmu-d-Dīn 'Iwaz, who had succeeded 'Alāu-d-Dīn as governor of Bengal in A.D. 1211, assumes inde-

1219 pendence under the title of Ghiyasu-d-Dīn.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 354.

Rise of the Vyāghrapallīya or Vāghelā branch of the Anhilvād Chaulukyas. The founders of this dynasty, Lavanaprasāda and his son Vīradhavala, having rebelled against Bhīmadeva II and seized part of his dominions, establish their independence at Dholkā about this date, appointing as their ministers the famous Jaina brothers Vastupāla and Tejaḥpāla.—IA. vi, 190, 213. Kāthvate's Kīrtikaumudī, xiv, xv.

V. Sam. 1276. Śrāvastī inscription recording the erection of a convent for Buddhist ascetics at the town of Ajāvrisha by Vidyādhara. Vidyādhara's father, Janaka, was counsellor to Gopāla, the ruler of Gādhipura or Kanauj, and Vidyādhara seems to have held a similar position under Madana, probably a successor of Gopāla.—ASNI. ii, 308.

1220

Jinadatta, author of the *Vivekavilāsa*, flourishes under Udayasimha, Chāhumāna of Jāvālipura, a contemporary of Vīradhavala of Dholkā (A.D. 1219-1235).—BR. 1883-4, 156.

1221

H. 618, August (Rajab). Jalālu-d-Dīn Mang-barnī, Khwārizmī, defeated on the Indus by the Mughals under Chingiz Khān. He then retires into Hindustan. The Mughals sent under Tūrtāe in pursuit of him, invest Multān which holds out, and after ravaging the provinces of Multān, Lahor, Peshawar, and Malikpūr retire again to Ghaznī. Jalālu-d-Dīn, meanwhile, retreating towards the frontiers of Delhī, sends an envoy to Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh requesting shelter; but this being refused, he returns to Balālah and Nikālah near Lahor, where he is joined by some of his old soldiers. He sends a detachment against the Khokar chief in the Hills of Jūd which returns victorious with much booty, and then, in alliance with the Khokar chief, proceeds against Qabāchah whom he totally routs near Uchh, after which he returns to the Salt Range hills, taking on his way a fortress called Bisirām or Bisrām.—RT. 285 ff., notes; 293, n. 5; 609.

¹ Raverty points out in his translation of the Tabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī, notes p. 772, that Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn 'Iwaz never acknowledged Altamsh as his suzerain until H. 622. He accounts for the presence of coins of the latter in Bengal by supposing them to have been struck in Bihār, whither Altamsh on several occasions had sent forces, and where he had established feudatories of his own.

- S. 1145. Jogadeva, feudatory of Singhana of Devagiri, and vounger brother of Jagadala-Purushottama who apparently ruled the Toragale district.-FKD., Bom. Gaz., 523.
- V. Sam. 1278. The Jayantavijayakūvya composed by Abhayadevasūri (Vadisimha), pupil of Vijayachandrasūri and third in succession to Jinasekharasūri who flourished V. Sam. 1204.—PR. iv, Ind. vii.
- H. 620. Chingiz Khān despatches another army against Jalālu-d-1223 Din Mang-barni who moves to Lower Sindh. Qabachah remaining hostile, Jalalu-d-Din proceeds to Uchh which he fires, and thence to Siwastan (now Sehwan) the governor of which, Fakhru-d-Din Sālārī, surrenders. Jalālu-d-Dīn, leaving him in charge, marches to Dibal and Damrilah, whence he despatches a force under Khās Khān towards Nahrwālah (Anhilvād) which returns with great booty.-RT. 294, note.
- Jalalu-d-Din Mang-barni, hearing of the establishment 1224 of his brother Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Pīr Shāh in 'Irāq and of the investment of Bardasīr in Kirmān by Burāq, the Hājib, sets out for 'Iraq by way of Makran and appoints Al-Hasan Qarlugh viceroy of Ghur and Ghazni.-RT. 295. BMC., Muhammadan States, xlvi.
 - Malayavarmadeva of Narwar V. Sam. 1280-90 on coins. reigning.—PK. 67, 74. JBA. xxxiv, 127.
 - V. Sam. 1280, copper-plate issued from Anhilvad by Jayantasimha who seems to have usurped the throne for a short time from Bhīmadeva II.—IA. vi, 196 ff.
 - S. 1145-1157, inscriptions' at Hárihar, etc. Narasimha II, Hoysala, son and successor of Vīra-Ballāla; married Kālaledevī. Retired, on the loss of his dominions to the Yadavas of Devagiri, to his capital of Dvārasamudra. Said to have given the Pāndya king's dominions to the Chola king. During his reign his Mahāpradhāna, Polāļva, built a temple at Harihar to the god Harihara.-FKD., Bom. Gaz., 506. PSOCI., No. 123. RMI., p. 30. pt. i, No. Md. 121, 14, iii, etc. Inscriptions at Sravana Belgola, No. 81.
- H. 622. Altamsh marches against Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn 'Iwaz of Bengal, 1225 but a peace is arranged and Iwaz agrees to give Altamsh 38 elephants and 80 lakhs of tangahs. On withdrawing, Altamsh appoints 'Izzu-d-Dîn Jānī to Bihār, but Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn subsequently reannexes it.—RT. 593-4, 610.

V. Sam. 1282, inscription from Palanpur, N. Gujarāt, recording the death of Vanarāja of the Gedīā family, possibly a local chief of Gujarāt.—EI. ii, 28.

1226

H. 623. Altamsh takes the fort of Rantambhor. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, his eldest son, appointed governor of Oudh:—RT. 610. EHI. ii, 328. JBA. 1873, pt. i, 361.

H. 623. Malik Khān, with a body of Khalj fugitives, attacks Mansūrah and Sehwān but is defeated and slain by Qabāchah. His followers seek protection from Altamsh.—RT. 539 ff.; 615, notes. PK. 100.

Māyidevapaṇḍita governing the Halasige district under Singhaṇa, Yādava of Devagiri. See A.D. 1215 under Hemmeyanāyaka.

1227

H. 624. Altamsh takes Mandāwar in the Siwālikh territory.—RT. 611.

H. 624. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, son of Altamsh and governor of Oudh, seizes Lakhnautī during the absence of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn 'Iwaz on an expedition to Kamrūp and Bang. The latter returning is defeated and put to death by Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, who succeeds him as governor of Lakhnautī.—RT. 594-5. BMC., Muhammadan States, 3.

H. 624. Minhāj-i-Sarāj, the historian, arrives at Uchh, and in Zī'l-ḥijjah of the same year (November-December) is appointed to the charge of the Fīrūzī College and to the Qāzīship of the forces of 'Alāu-d-Dīn Bahrām Shāh (son of Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah).— RT. 541-2.

V. Sam. 1283. Birth of Ajitasimha, pupil of Simhaprabha and guru of Devendrasimha in the Añchala gachchha.—PR. iv, Ind. i.

1228

H. 625. Altamsh proceeds by way of Tabarhindah to Uchh against Qabāchah, while Ai-yitim, governor of Lahor, advances on Multān. Altamsh reaches Uchh 1st Rabī' I (9th February), upon which Qabāchah flees to Bhakar. Ai-yitim meanwhile reduces Multān. Altamsh sends his wazīr Muḥammad ibn Abū Sa'īd to besiege Qabāchah at Bhakar and himself invests Uchh, which surrenders 28th Jumāda' I (5th May). Qabāchah attempting to escape from Bhakar is drowned, 22nd Jumāda' II (29th May), the fort surrenders and Sindh is annexed to the Delhī empire, Uchh and its dependencies being conferred on Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Gazj-lak Khān.—RT. 542, n. 9; 611; 724. PK. 100.

H. 625. Altamsh appoints his son Ruknu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh to Budaun.—RT. 631.

H. 625. Altamsh assigns the Siwālikh country, Ajmīr, Lāwah, Kāsilī, and Sanbhar Namak to Nāsiru-d-Dīn Ai-yitim.—RT. 728.

S. 1151, inscription from Saundatti. Lakshmīdeva II, Raṭṭa, son of Kārtavīrya IV, ruling at Belgaum. With Lakshmīdeva the power of the dynasty seems to have ended. He was probably subdued soon after this date by the Yādavas of Devagiri, Vīchaṇa, Siṅghaṇa's viceroy, claiming, in the Haralahalli grant, A.D. 1238, to have subdued the Raṭṭas.—JBRAS. x, 260 ff., and ASWI. ii, 223; iii, 107.

V. Sam. 1285. Jagachchandra founds the Tapāgachchha of the Jains.—IA. xi, 254-5.

1229

H. 626, 19th February (23rd Rabī' I). Altamsh receives the diploma of investiture from the 'Abbāsī Khalīfah of Baghdād, Al-Mustansir B'illah, confirming him in the sovereignty of Hindustan. In this year occurred the death of his eldest son, Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, governor of Oudh and Lakhnautī, and the birth of another son whom Altamsh named after him.—RT. 616-7, 669.

The Sukritasankīrtana written by Arisimha, son of Lāvanyasimha or Lavanasimha, in honour of his patron Vastupāla, the Jaina minister of the Dholkā Rāṇā Vīradhavala and his son Vīsaladeva. Contemporary with Arisimha was Amarapandita, called also Amarayati or Amarachandra, the pupil of Jinadattasūri and author of the Bālabhārata, the Kāvyakalpalatā, the Kāvyakalpalatāparimala, and the Padmānanda. Arisimha wrote a manual of Poetics called the Kavitārahasya and apparently assisted Amarachandra with the Kāvyakalpalatā. — Bühler, Das Sukritasamkīrtana des Arisimha, Sitzungsberichte der KAdW. in Wien, Phil.-hist. Cl., Bd. cxix, 7. PR. i, 58. BR. 1883-4, p. 6.

V. Sam. 1285. Birth of Jinaprabodha, author of the Durga-prabodhavyākhyā.—IA. xi, 249.

1230

H. 627. Altamsh invades Lakhnautī to suppress the rebellion of Balkā Malik (Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Daulat Shäh-i-Balkā) son of Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn 'Iwaz, who had assumed sovereignty on the death of Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd.—RT. 617 ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 364.

Valabhī or Gupta Sam. 911. Māngrol inscription of Rānaka, son of Mūlū.—BI. 161.

Udayaprabhasūri, author of the Dharmūbhyudayamahūkūvya and

of an Arambhasiddhi, probably flourished about this date, being mentioned in an inscription of V. Sam. 1287 = A.D. 1231, and patronized by Vastupāla, minister of Vīradhavala (d. A.D. 1241).—PR. iv, Ind. xiii. Weber, Catal. ii, 942, note.

Krishnabhatta's Ratnamālā composed about this date.—Bühler, IA. vi, 180, n. 3.

Chandapāla, the commentator on Trivikramabhaṭṭa's Damayantī-kathā, may have lived about this date.—Weber, Catal. ii, 1205.

(V. Sam. 1288-1311 on inscriptions.) The poet Someśvara flourished. He was chaplain to Bhīmadeva II of Gujarāt and to the Dholkā Rāṇās, Lavaṇaprasāda and Vīradhavala. Someśvara's chief work, the Kīrtikaumudī, was written in honour of the latter and of his Jaina minister Vastupāla.—Kāthvaṭe's Kīrtikaumudī, Introd. ix. EI. i, 20 ff.

1231

H. 628. Altamsh, after defeating Balkā Malik and appointing 'Izzu-l-Muluk 'Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī to the government of Lakhnautī, returns in Rajab (May) to Delhī. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī being shortly after deposed, Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak-i-Yughān-Tat is appointed governor from Delhī.—RT. 618; 774, notes.

H. 629. Altamsh besieges Gwaliar which, after being taken by Qutbu-d-Dīn I-bak, had been lost to the Musalmāns during the disturbances that arose after the latter's death.—RT. 619.

Monday, 7th April, Ś. 1153 and Ś. 1172, Gaṇapeśvaram and Ekāmranātha inscriptions. Gaṇapati, Kākatīya of Oraṅgal, son and successor of Mahādeva. Claims to have defeated Sinhaṇa (the Yādava Siṅghaṇa II, A.D. 1210-1247), the king of Kaliṅga, and to have had the Lāṭa and Gauḍa kings as vassals. Gaṇapati's dates are stated by Professor Wilson (Mackenzie Coll., I, cxxxi) to range from A.D. 1223-1261. On the other hand, tradition alleges that he died in A.D. 1257, when his widow Rudrammā succeeded him. The Gaṇapeśvaram inscription mentions Gaṇapati's general, Jāya or Jāyana, who built at Dvīpa a temple to Śiva called Gaṇapeśvara or Gaṇapatīśvara in honour of his patron, King Gaṇapati.—IA. xxi, 197. EI. iii, 82, and ASSI. i and ii.

1232

H. 629. Death of Sanjar-i-Gajz-lak Khān, governor of Sindh. Saifu-d-Dīn I-bak appointed to Uchh to succeed him.—RT. 724, 730. EHI. i, 340.

H. 630, 12th December (26th Safar). Altamsh takes the fort of Gwaliar after eleven months' resistance.—RT. 620.

AD. 1232

H. 630. Ruknu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh appointed to Lahor.—RT. 631.

1233

H. 630. 'Izzu-d-Dīn Tughril-i-Tughān Khān made governor of Budaun.—RT. 736.

1234

H. 631. Emissaries sent by Balkā Khān, son of Tūshī, son of Chingiz Khān, arrive at Delhī from Qifchaq (Kipchak) bringing presents to Altamsh.—RT. 644, notes.

H. 631. Nuṣratu-d-Dīn, Tāyasa'ī, invades Kālinjar from Gwaliar. The Rāja retreating discomfited, he plunders the towns and takes vast booty. On his return Chāhadadeva or Chāhardeva, Rājā of Narwar, intercepts him, but Nuṣratu-d-Dīn defeats him and returns to Gwaliar. In the same year he is appointed to Bīyāna and Sultān-kot and to the superintendency of the Gwaliar territory.—RT. 732-4. PK. 67.

H. 631. Death of Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak-i-Yughān-tat, governor of Lakhnautī. Tughril-i-Tughān Khān succeeds him.—RT. 732, 736.

Ś. 1157. Vīra-Someśvara, Soma, or Sovideva, Hoysala, succeeds his father Narasimha II. His inscriptions range from Ś. 1151, during his father's reign, to Ś. 1177. His wives were: — Somaladevī, daughter of Viţṭarasa; Vijjalā, Bijjalā, or Bijjalārāṇi, mother of Narasimha III; and Devalamahādevī by whom he had a daughter, Ponnambalā, and a son, Vīra-Rāmanātha, who seems to have been a feudatory of the Pāṇḍyas. The Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍya or Jāṭavarman claims in his Raṅganātha inscription to have taken Śrīraṅgam from Someśvara, whom he seems to have slain. According to one of his own records, Someśvara was an enemy of the Yādava, Kṛishṇa of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 507 ff.

1235

H. 632. Altamsh takes Bhilsa and Ujjain .- RT. 621.

H. 633, 24th Rabī' I (7th December). Death of Khwājah Qutbu-d-Dīn, Bakht-yār, Kāki of Ūsh, near Baghdād, a famous Muhammadan saint who came to Multān in the time of Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah; he subsequently went to Delhī, where Altamsh offered him the post of Shaikhu-l-Islām which he declined. The Qutb-Minārah at Delhī was erected to his memory.—RT. 621-2, notes.

Kollam era 410, 28th Medam, Vīra Iravi Keraļa Varman Tiruvadi ruling in Venād.—Pillai, Early Sovereigns of Travancore, 49 ff.

V. Sam. 1292, 1300. Āśādhara, son of Sallakshana of the Vyāghreravāla family, flourishes. He was a native of Sapādalaksha, who, on the Muhammadan conquest of his own country, migrated to Mālava, where he studied the Jaina doctrines and wrote the Trishashtismriti (V. Sam. 1292), the Bhavyakumudachandrikā (V. Sam. 1300), a commentary on his own Dharmāmrita, composed in the reign of Jaitugideva son of Devapāla, Paramāra; the Jinayajūakalpa, and various other works.—BR. 1883-4, 103 ff.

1235

Death of Vīradhavala, Vāghelā of Dholkā. It took place, according to Rājašekhara and Harshagani, not long before that of his minister Vastupāla, which occurred V. Sam. 1298. By the influence of the latter Vīradhavala's younger son, Vīsaladeva, succeeds his father. The elder Vīrama fleeing to his father-in-law Udayasimha, chief of Jāvālipura or Jābāli, is subsequently murdered at Vastupāla's instigation.—BD. 110, 111. IA. vi, 190.

1236

H. 633. Altamsh leads an expedition to Banīān, possibly directed against Üktāe, the Mughal, who had sent an army under Mukānū or Mukātū towards Hind and Kashmir to ravage the country. On his return Altamsh is seized with illness, and reaching Delhī in Sha'bān (April) dies there later in the same month and is succeeded by his son Ruknu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh I. Rebellion breaks out in different parts of the empire: in Oudh under Muḥammad Shāh, a younger brother of Ruknu-d-Dīn; tinder 'Izzu-d-Dīn Sālārī, feudatory of Budaun, and under 'Izzu-d-Dīn Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz, feudatory of Multān, Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Kūjī of Hānsī, and Malik 'Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī of Lahor.

H. 634. Ruknu-d-Dīn deposed in Rabī' I (November) and succeeded by his sister Raziyyat. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī, Saifu-d-Dīn Kūjī, 'Izzu-d-Dīn Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz, 'Izzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Sālārī, and the Nizamu-l-Mulk, Muḥammad Junaidī, assemble before Delhī and oppose Raziyyat. Nusratu-d-Dīn, Tā-yasa'ī, who had been appointed to Oudh on the rebellion of Muḥammad Shāh, advances to her aid, but being surprised by the enemy before Delhī, is taken captive and dies, Kamaru-d-Dīn Khān-i-Qīrān being appointed governor of Oudh in his place.—RT. 623; 632-6; 639; 742; 1126, n. 6.

H. 633. Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Hasan, the Qarlugh, now master of Ghaznī, Kirmān, and Banīān, attacks Multān, but is defeated by Saifu-d-Dīn I-bak, then feudatory of Uchh.—RT. 633, n. 6; 730.

H. 634. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī killed at Nakawān in the district of Pāval.—RT. 640.

H. 634, Safar (October). Birth of Nizāmu-d-Dīn Aulīā, the saint, at Budaun. He died at Delhī, 18th Rabī' I, H. 725. Amīr Khusru, the poet, was one of his disciples.—BOD. 302.

H. 634, 6th Rajab (5th March). The Qirāmitah and Mulā-1237 hidah heretics, incited by the Turk Nuru-d-Din, rise against the Musalmans of Delhi, but are successfully crushed.—RT. 646.

V. Sam. 1294, Mahendrasūri, a follower of the Auchalika sect of the Jains, writes the Satapadi, according to Dharmasagara's Pravachanaparīkshā.—BR. 1883-4, 148.

1238 H. 636. Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz of Lahor rebels, and Raziyyat advances into the Panjab against him. He retires towards the Indus, and on Raziyyat crossing the Ravi submits, and is made to exchange fiefs with Qara-Qash Khan of Multan.-RT. 644.

S. 1160. Vichana, son of Chikka, governs the southern dominions of Singhana, Yadava of Devagiri. Said to have humbled the Rattas, the Kādambas (of Goa), the Guttas, Pāndyas, and Hoysalas. -JBRAS. xv, 383 ff.

S. 1160, Haralahalli copper-plate. Joyideva II, Gutta, son of Vīra-Vikramāditya II, and feudatory of the Yādava Singhana.— JBRAS. xv, 383. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 583.

H. 636. Malik Saifu-d-Din Hasan, the Qarlugh, pressed by the Mughals, abandons his territories and retires into Hindustan. His son Nāşiru-d-Din Muhammad presents himself before Raziyyat in the Panjab and is appointed by her to the fief of Baran.--RT. 644, n. 7. See also PK. 92 ff. BMC., MS., Int. xlvi.

V. Sam. 1297, Rewa copper-plate of the Mahārānaka Kumārapāla, of Kakaredī, son of Harirāja, and feudatory of the Chandella Trailokyavarman.—IA. xvii, 230.

V. Sam. 1295. Kulachandra, pandita, flourished at Vījāpurapattana in Gujarāt.—PR. iv, Ind. xxi.

V. Sam. 1296. Gunākara writes a commentary on Nagārjuna's Yogaratnamālā.—PR. iv, Ind. xxvi. Weber, Catal. ii, 317.

H. 637, Ramazān (March-April). Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Altūnīah, governor of Tabarhindah, having rebelled, Raziyyat proceeds in person against him. On her reaching Tabarhindah the

1239

1240

Amīrs of the Court, themselves in league with Altūnīah, seize and imprison her, and returning to Delhī, set up her brother Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Bahrām Shāh as king on the 28th of the same month. On account of Bahrām Shāh's youth Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Aet-kīn is appointed vicegerent for a year, on the 11th Shauwāl (5th May).—RT. 645, 649.

H. 638. Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Aet-kīn murdered 8th Muḥarram (30th July), at the instigation of Bahrām Shāh. Badru-d-Dīn Sunqar, the Rūmī, assumes the direction of the government.—RT. 651.

H. 638. Altūnīah, having married Raziyyat, the two march on Delhī to regain the kingdom. They are routed by Bahrām Shāh on the 24th Rabī' I (13th October), and being captured near Kaithal, are put to death.—RT. 647, 649, 749, 751.

Rāmadeva or Rāmarāja ruling as feudatory of the Yādava Singhaņa, probably in the neighbourhood of Ambā near Aurangābād.

Pārisasetti governing the Hagarattage district in the same year under the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 524.

V. Sam. 1296. Tilakāchārya completes Bhadrabāhu's commentary on the Āvaśyakasūtra.—PR. i, 60.

Devendrasūri, the Jaina writer, and author of the Laghunyāsavritti on Hemachandra's Śabdānuśāsana, flourished.—AC. 262.

1240

Arisimha and Amarachandra, joint authors of the Kāvyakalpālatīkā, flourished under Vīsaladeva, Vāghelā, before his accession to the throne of Anhilvād. Arisimha wrote also the Sukritasankārtana and Amarachandra the Chhandoratnāvalī, the Kalākalāpa, the Bālabhārata, and the Jinendracharitram or Padmanābhakāvyam.—BR. 1883-4, 6. PR. i, 58, and App., p. 2. See A.D. 1229.

1241

H. 639. A plot formed against Bahrām Shāh by Badru-d-Dīn Sunqar and a party of the Sadrs and chief men of the capital, is discovered in Safar (August), and Badru-d-Dīn is sent to govern Budaun. Returning four months later he is imprisoned by order of Bahrām Shāh, and put to death along with Tāju-d-Dīn 'Alī Mūsāwī.—RT. 652 ff.

H. 639 (638, Alfi). An army of Mughals from Khurāsān and Ghaznī attack Lahor. The governor, 1khtiyāru-d-Dīn Qarā-Qash, evacuates the city and escapes to Delhī, and Lahor is taken by the Mughals on the 16th Jumāda' II (22nd December).—RT. 655.

Kabīr <u>Kh</u>ān-i-Ayāz, on hearing of the Mughal invasion, assumes sovereignty in Sindh and takes possession of Uchh, but dies later in the same year, being succeeded by his son Tāju-d-Dīn Abū-Bikr-i-Ayāz.—RT. 727.

V. Sam. 1298, Rewa copper-plate of the Mahārāṇaka Harirāja of Kakaredī, son of Salakhaṇavarman and father of Kumārapāla, whese copper-plate was however issued in V. Sam. 1297. Was feudatory of the Chandella Trailokyavarman (see A.D. 1213).—IA. xvii, 234.

V. Sam. 1298. Death of Vastupāla, minister of Lavanaprasāda of Dholkā.—BR. 1883-4, 14.

Lahshmīpāladevarasa governing the Nāgarakhaṇḍa district under Singhaṇa of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gas., 524.

1242

H. 639. Qutbu-d-Dîn Ḥusain, son of 'Alī, the Ghūrī, accompanied by the wazīr Muhazzabu-d-Dīn and other amīrs, is sent by Bahrām Shāh with an army against the Mughals. On reaching the Biyās the wazīr incites the amīrs to rebellion and they return with the army in Sha'bān (February) and besiege Delhī.

Qarā-Qash of Bīyāna and Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Yūz-Bak-i-Ṭughril Khān support Bahrām Shāh, but are imprisoned on the 9th Ram. (13th March) at the instigation of the Farrāsh, Fakhru-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh.

The confederate maliks take Delhī in Zī'l-qa'dah, Bahrām Shāh being captured and slain and Qarā-Qash and Yūz-Bak liberated.

On the capture of Bahrām Shāh 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān proclaims himself sovereign; but the amīrs repudiating him, release the imprisoned sons and grandsons of Altamsh, and set up 'Alāu-d-Dīn Mas'ūd (son of Ruknu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh) as king.

Qutbu-d-Dīn Husain, son of 'Alī, becomes Deputy of the kingdom, Qarā-Qash Amīr-i-Ḥājib (Lord Chamberlain), Muhazzabu-d-Dīn retains the wazīrship, 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān is appointed to the provinces of Mandawar, Nāgaur, and Ajmīr, and Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Qīq-luq to Budaun.—RT. 657 ff., 762.

H. 640, 2nd Jumāda I (28th October). A body of Turk Amīrs, headed by Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Kuret Khān, jealous of the increasing power of the wazīr Muhazzabu-d-Dīn, assassinate him. Najmu-d-Dīn, Abū Bikr, succeeds to the wazīrship.—RT. 662, 757.

H. 640. Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Qīq-luq, feudatory of Budaun, overthrows the Hindu tribes of Kāṭhehr.

Sanjar-i-Gurait $\underline{K}h$ ān gains some successes over the Hindus in Oudh.

Malik Tāju-d-Dīn, Abū-Bikr, who had succeeded his father Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz as feudatory of Multān, several times attacks and defeats the Qarlughs who had now advanced to the gates of Multān.

Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak, the Shamsī, 'Ajamī, made Amīr-i-Dād of Delhī. Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Qarā-Qash Khān-i-Aet-kīn reappointed to Bīyāna. —RT. 663, n. 9; 747; 790.

V. Sam. 1299. Copper-plate issued at Anhilvād. Tribhuvanapāla, Chaulukya, who claims to be the lawful successor of Bhīmadeva II. A historical work calls him Tihunapāla and says he succeeded Bhīmadeva II in V. Sam. 1298 and reigned four years, but according to Merutunga, Vīsaladeva, Vāghelā, ascended the throne in A.D. 1243.—IA. vi, 190, 210. BR. 1883-4, 11, 12; also IA. xviii, 185 and xxi, 276.

V. Sain. 1298. Birth of Narahari, son of Mallinatha and commentator, under the name of Sarasvatītīrtha, of the Kāvya-prakāśa.—PR. i, 25.

1243

H. 640. Malik Tughril-i-Tughān Khān attempts, at the instigation of Bahāu-d-Dīn Ḥilāl, to take possession of Oudh, Karra, Manikpūr, and Upper An-des.—RT. 663, n. 8; 737.

H. 641. Mas'ūd Shāh releases his uncles Jalālu-d-Dīn and Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, appointing the one to Kanauj and the other to Bharaich and its dependencies.—RT. 665.

H. 641, 11th Rabī' II (28th September). Tughril-i-Tughān Khān, governor of Lakhnautī, invested with the red umbrella by Sultān Mas'ūd Shāh of Delhī.—RT. 664.

V. Sam. 1300. Vīsaladeva or Viśvamalla, Vāghelā of Dholkā, usurps the throne of Anhilvād after deposing Tribhuvanapāla: reigns till A.D. 1263. Said to have defeated Singhana II of Devagiri, the lord of Mālava (Pūrņamalla), the king of Mevād, possibly Tejahsimha the Guhila (A.D. 1267, q.v.), and to have married a daughter of the King of Karnāṭa.—Inscriptions: One from Dabhoī of V. Sam. 1311, EI. i, 20. Copper-plate of V. Sam. 1317, IA. vi, 212 ff. BD. 111. BR. 1883-4, p. 12. IA. vi, 191; xxi, 276.

1244

H. 641. The Rāja of Jājnagar having attacked Bengal, Tughrili-Tughan Khān marches against him in Shauwāl (March), but in

the following month, after a temporary victory, he is defeated on the Jājnagar frontier at Katāsan, and sends to Delhī for aid.—RT. 666, notes; 739. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 237.

H. 642. Mas'ūd gains some successes over the independent Hindu tribes in the Do-āb of the Jamnā and Ganges.—RT. 809.

H. 642. Malik Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Balban made Amīr-i-Ḥājib of Delhī and feudatory of Hānsī.—RT. 664, 809.

1245

H. 642. The Rāja of Jājnagar having taken Lakhanor and slain the feudatory Fakhru-l-Mulk Karīmu-d-Dīn Lāghrī, advances 13th Shauwāl (14th March) to the gates of Lakhnautī. Tamur Khān-i-Qīrān proceeds from Oudh against him by command of Mas'ūd. The Rāja flees, and strife arising between Tamur Khān and Tughril, the former treacherously seizes the city 5th Zī'l-ḥijjah (4th May). Tughril agreeing to relinquish it, proceeds to Delhī, and Tamur Khān takes possession.—RT. 666-7, 740.

H. 643, Rabī' I. Tughril-i-Tughān Khān appointed to Oudh.—RT. 741.

H. 643, Rajab (November-December). News reaches Delhī that an army of Mughals under Mangūtah had advanced from Tae-qūn and Qunduz into Sindh and invested Uchh. Mas'ūd proceeds against them, accompanied by Ulugh Khān.—RT. 809.

1245

Ratnasimhasūri, author of the *Pudgalashaṭṭṛinśikā*, must have flourished about this date if, as Klatt conjectures, he was the guru of Vinayachandra whose commentary on the Kalpasūtra is dated V. Sam. 1325. According to Weber, however, he was a pupil of the Munichandra who died in V. Sam. 1178 = A.D. 1122.—PR. iv, Ind. xev, ciii.

1246

H. 643. On the approach of Mas'ūd's army to the Biyās the Mughals take fright and raise the siege of Uchh. The news reaches the royal camp 25th Sha'bān (15th January). The army proceeds, on the advice of Ulugh Khān, to the river Sūḍhara, and from thence on the 27th Shauwāl (17th March) sets out for Delhī.—RT. 811-14.

H. 644. Mas'ūd Shāh, having fallen under evil influences, the nobles of Delhī invite his uncle, Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh, to occupy the throne and imprison Mas'ūd on the 23rd Muḥarram (10th June).—RT. 669.

- H. 644. The Mughals, after extorting 100,000 dirams from Multān, move on to Lahor where they extort 30,000 dirams, 30 kharwārs of soft goods, and 100 head of captives. Maḥmūd Shāh marches 1st Rajab (12th November) to the Indus against them.—RT. 677, 814.
- H. 644. Ikhtiyāru₁d-Dīn Yūz-Bak-i-Tughril Khān succeeds Tamur Khān-i-Qīrān at Lakhnautī.—RT. 778, notes.
- H. 644. Death of Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Qarā-Qash Khān-i-Aet-kīn, feudatory of Karra.—RT. 679, n. 5.
- H. 644. <u>Tughril-i-Tughān Khān</u> proceeds to Oudh, to which he had been nominated the previous year.—RT. 741.
- Ś. 1168. Shāshṭhadeva II, Kādamba of Goa, succeeds his father Tribhuvanamalla. Shāshṭhadeva was apparently the last of his dynasty, enjoying very limited power under the encroachments of the Raṭṭas and Śilāhāras. He reigned as late as A.D. 1257.—Goa copper-plate, Kali. 4348 for 4351 (Ś. 1172) of his 5th year. IA. xiv, 288. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 571-2.
- V. Sain. 1302. Devendrasūri, pupil of Jagachchandra, said to have converted in this year Vīrahavala and Bhīmasiinha, sons of the Mahebhya Jinachandra at Ujjayinī. Author of the Śrāddhadinakrityasūtravritti, etc. Died in Mālava, V. Sain. 1327 = AD. 1271.—PR. iv, Ind. lvii.

1247

- H. 644. 1st Zī'l-qa'dah (10th March). Maḥmūd Shāh crosses the Rāvi, and Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban, separating from the royal army, leads an expedition into the Jūd Hills against the Rānd who had guided the Mughal army in the previous year. After ravaging this district and that round Nandana he rejoins Maḥmūd on the Sūḍharah or Chenāb and the army returns 25th Zī'l-qa'dah (3rd April) to Delhī.—RT. 677-8, 814-16.
- H. 644, Shauwāl (February). Tughril-i-Tughān Khān dies at Oudh, and Tamur Khān-i-Qīrān at Lakhnautī on the same day.—RT. 741.
- H. 645. Maḥmūd Shāh I arrives at Delhī 2nd Muḥarram (9th May), and in Jumāda' II (October) marches to Pānīpat. He returns to Delhī in Sha'bān (December) and proceeds with his army to the Do-āb.—RT. 679.
- V. Sam. 1303-11 on coins. Chāhadadeva of Narwar, successor of Malayavarmadeva.—PK. 75. JBA. xxxiv, 127.
- S. 1169. Krishna, Kanhara, or Kandhāra, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his grandfather Singhana, his father Jaitugi II having

died without reigning. Said to have been the terror of the kings of Mālava, Gujarāt, and the Konkan, to have established the king of Telanga, to have been sovereign of the country of the Chola king. According to the Vratakhanda, Krishna destroyed the army of Vīsaladeva of Gujarāt. Lakshmīdeva, son of Janārdana, one of Krishna's ministers, was in turn succeeded by his son Jahlana, author of a Sanskrit anthology called the Sūktimuktāvali.—JBRAS. xii, 3, 25, or IA. vii, 303 (inscription from Chikka Bāgivāḍi of Ś. 1171). JBRAS. xii, 4, 34 (from Manoli, Ś. 1174); ib. 4, 42 (from Behaṭṭi, Dhārvāḍ, Ś. 1175). IA. xiv, 68 (from Benḍigere, Ś. 1171). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 526. BD. 112.

Bāchirāja governing the Karnāṭaka provinces under Singhana of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 524.

1248

H. 645, 24th Shauwāl (21st February). Maḥmūd Shāh I takes the fort of Talsandah in the Kanauj territory. Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Balban having in the meantime completely routed Dalakī of Malakī, a Rāna in the neighbourhood of the river Jamnā, rejoins the Sultān on the 29th Shauwāl, and on the 12th Zī'l-qa'dah they reach Karra. Here Jalālu-d-Dīn Mas'ūd Shāh, the Sultān's brother, presents himself, and receives the fiefs of Sanbhal and Budaun. On the 12th Zī'l-ḥijjah the royal forces set out for the capital, where they arrive 24th Muharram, 646 (19th May). In Sha'bān (November-December) Maḥmūd Shāh leads an arapy to the Biyās, possibly in connection with the flight of his brother, Jalālu-d-Dīn Mas'ūd, who had in the meantime fled to Lahor, probably to join the Mughals.

H. 646. Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Balban proceeds to Rantambhor and ravages the Koh-pāyah of Mewāt and the territory of Nāhar Deva.

—RT. 681-4, 816 ff., 1224.

Death of Akshobhyatīrtha, successor of Mādhavatīrtha.—AC. i.

1249

H. 646, 9th Zī'l-ḥijjah (25th March). Return of Maḥmūd Shāh to Delhī after ordering expeditions to be undertaken against the Hindus in various quarters.

H. 646, Zī'l-hijjah. The Khwājah, Malik Bahāu-d-Dīn Ī-bak, slain by the Hindus near Rantambhor.

H. 646, Zī'l-ḥijjah (March). Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Shabūrghānī, deprived of the Qāzīship and put to death at the instigation of 'Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān.

H. 647. Ghiyasu-d-Din Balban returns with the royal forces

to Delhī, 3rd Ṣafar (18th May). On the 20th Rabī' II his daughter is married to Maḥmūd Shāh, and on the 3rd Rajab (12th Oct.) he is made Deputy of the Kingdom and leader of the forces with the title of Ulugh Khān-i-A'zam. His brother Saifud-Dīn Ī-bak-i-Kashlī Khān becomes Amīr-i-Hājib, Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Tez Khān, Deputy Amīr-i-Hājib and governor of Jhanjhānah, 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ayāz, the Zinjānī, Deputy Wakīl-i-Dar and Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Aet-kīn, Amīr-i-Ākhur.—RT. 684-6, 759, 820-21.

H. 647. Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥasan, the Qarlugh, attacks Multān, but is slain in an engagement with the governor Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān, who advances against him from Uchh. Balban enters Multān but is forced to surrender it, probably to Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad, eldest son of Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥasan.

H. 647. Somewhat later Sher Khūn-i-Sunqar wrested Multān from the Qarlughs and appointed Malik Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn-i-Kurez to the charge of it.—RT. 689, note; 783; 792.

H. 647. Ulugh Khān leaves Delhī in Sha'bān (November) on an expedition against the Hindus.—RT. 821.

Qāzī Jalālu-d-Dīn Kāsānī arrives from Oudh 10th Jumāda' II (20th September) and is made Qāzī of the realm.—RT. 686.

Ś. 1171, Chikka-Bāgivādi and Bendigere copper-plates. Mallisetti or Malla, elder brother of Vīchaņa or Bīchaņa and governor of the Kuhundi province under the Yādava Krishņa. The same inscriptions mention his son Chaundisetti.—JBRAS. xii, 3, 25.

S. 1171, 1182, inscriptions near Urana. Someśvara, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkan, perhaps the successor of Keśideva.—*Bom. Gaz.*, xiii, pt. 2, 427.

1250

H. 647, 4th Shauwāl (10th January). Ulugh Khan having encamped on the left bank of the Jūn, begins hostilities against the Hindus. He returns to Delhī in Zī'l-hijjah—RT. 686-7, 821.

H. 648, 6th Rabī' I (8th June). 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān invests Multān, then held by Malik Kurez for Sher Khān-i-Sunqar, but retires to Uchh after two months' unsuccessful siege.—RT. 688, 783. JBA. 1892, 172.

Kaṇḍa-Gopāla, Madhurāntaka-Pottappi-Chola begins to reign.— IA. xxi, 122 (Kāñchi inscription of Ś. 1187). MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 12.

S. 1172. Yenamadala inscription of the princess Gaṇapāmbā, daughter of Gaṇapati, Kākatīya of Orangal, and widow of Beta, a local chief ruling the district of Konnātavādī.—EI. iii, 94 ff.

S. 1172. Sundara-Pāndya Jatāvarman, Pāndya king, begins to reign. Claims to have conquered amongst other kings Kanda-Gopāla, perhaps of the Chola dynasty, and Ganapati, Kākatīya (d. A.D. 1258). Identical perhaps with Marco Polo's "Sender Bandi" and with the "Sundar Bandi" represented by Muhammadan historians as dying A.D. 1293. He seems, from the Ranganātha temple inscriptions, to have defeated and slain Vīra-Someśvara, Hoysala, between A.D. 1253 and 1254, and another inscription represents him as defeating Simhana and Rāma, the latter probably Ramanatha the Hoysala.—IA. xxi, 121 (Jambukeśvara temple inscription, Śrīrangam, 10th year); ib. 343 (Tirukkalukkunram temple inscription, Chingleput, 9th year); ib. xxii, 219 ff. B.ASSI. iv, 18, No. 22 (Vikiramangalam inscription). MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 12, and 14th August, 1893, No. 642 (Chidambaram temple inscription). 7 ff. (Ranganātha temple inscription). EHI. i. 69, 70.

Vidyāpati, author of the Dānavākyāvalī, flourishes under Narasimhadeva of Mithilā, at the request of whose queen, Dhīramati, he wrote the above work.—BR. 1883-4, 52.

Amalānanda flourished under the Yādava Krishņa: author of the *Vedāntakalpataru*, a commentary on Vāchaspatimiśra's *Bhāmatī*.—*Trans. Ninth Cong. Orientalists*, i, 423. JBRAS. xviii, 89.

The Sāra Sangaha composed in the Dakkhina Ārāma in the Chola country by Siddhattha, a pupil of Buddhapiya, author of the Rūpasiddhi.—JRAS. 1891, 350.

1251

H. 649. 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban revolts at Nāgaur, but, on Maḥmūd Shāh I advancing against him, he submits.

H. 649. Sher Khān-i-Sunqar advancing from Lahor and Tabar-hindah invests Uchh, and on Balban appearing in his camp, detains him until the surrender of the fortress. On being liberated Balban returns to Delhī 17th Rabī' II (9th July) and is made governor of Budaun.—RT. 689-90, 783.

H. 649, 25th Sha'bān (12th November). Ulugh Khān proceeds with the royal troops against Gwaliar, Chandīrī, Narwar, and Mālava. Defeats Chāhardeva and captures Narwar.—RT. 690, 824. PK. 67, 125.

H. 648, 17th Zī'l-qà'dah (10th February). Death of Qāzī Jalālud-Dīn Kāsānī.—RT. 689.

V. Sam. 1308. Death of Tejahpāla, brother of Vastupāla, the

Jaina minister of Vīradhavala and of his son Vīsaladeva of Gujarūt.

—BR. 1883-4, 14.

Someśvaradeva, royal preceptor to Krishna of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 527.

1252

H. 650. Ulugh Khān returns to Delhī after his Mālava campaign, 23rd Rabī' I (3rd June). Maḥmūd Shāh proceeds 22nd Shauwāl (26th December) towards Uchh and Multān to oust Sher Khān and restore these dependencies to Balban-i-Kashlū Khān.—RT. 692. PK. 125. EHI. ii, 352. JBA. 1892, 173.

H. 650. 'Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān intrigues against Ulugh Khān.—RT. 693.

Kollam era 427, 21st Idavam. Vīra Padmanābha Mārtānda Varma Tiruvādi ruling in Venād.—Early Sovereigns of Travancore, 56.

Ś. 1174. The Nyāyasāravichāra, a commentary on Bhāsarvajñats Nyāyasāra, written by Bhaṭṭa Rāghava, son of Sāraṅga and pupil of Mahādeva Sarvajña Vādīndra. Mention is made in it of Udavana, Praśastapāda, Vāchaspatimiśra, Rāmabhaṭṭa, and of Bhāsarvajña's Bhūshana.—Hall, Phil. Ind., p. 26. Rāj. Mitra, Yoga Aphorisms, pref., lxxvii.

1253

H. 651, Muḥarram (March). Ulugh Khān ordered to his fiefs Siwālikh and Hānsī. Maḥmūd Shāh I returns to Delhī in Rabī' I (May). Appoints Muḥammad Jūnaidī wazīr. Deprives Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak-i-Kashlī Khān, brother of Ulugh Khān, of the offices of Amīr-i-Ḥājib and Ulugh Bār-bak and appoints him to Karra. Makes 'Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān Wakīl-i-Dar, and in Jumāda' I proceeds to Hānsī against Ulugh Khān, who retires to Nāgaur. The fief of Hānsī and the office of Amīr-i-Hājib are conferred on Prince Ruknu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh. The Sultan returns to Delhī 17th Sha'bān (12th October). In Shauwāl (November) he marches to Uchh and Multān, and on reaching the Biyās sends a force towards Tabarhindah.—RT. 693-5.

H. 651. Ulugh Khān invades the territory of Rantambhor, Bhundī, and Chitrūr, and defeats Nāhar Deva of Rantambhor.—RT. 828.

Ś. 1175. Chāvunda or Chaundarāja, son of Vīchaņa, governing the southern dominions of the Yādava Krishna.—JBRAS. xii, 4, 42.

H. 651. Yaminu-d-Din Muhammad Hasan Amir Khusru, the poet, born. Amongst his most admired works are the *Tuhfatu-s-*

Saghīr, the Shattu-l-Hayāt, the Ghurratu-l-Kamāl, the Baqia Naqia, etc., the Nuh Sipshr, completed 30th Jumāda' II, H. 718, Qirānu-s-Sā'dain, written Ram. H. 688, in praise of Sultan Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Kai-Qubād, king of Delhī, and his father Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Bughrā Khān of Bengal; the Maqāla, written A.D. 1324, the Ishqia, the Matla'u-l-Anwar, etc. Amīr Khusrū died in Ram., H. 725 = September, 1325.—BD. 219. EHĪ. iii, 523-36, 566. PK. 140, 177.

Newar (?) era 373. The Kriyāsangrahapānjikā composed by Kuladatta.—JRAS. 1891, 688.

1254

H. 651, 26th Zī'l-ḥijjah (16th February). Maḥmūd Shāh I obtains possession of Uchh and Multān and confers them on Arsalān Khān Sanjar-i-Chast, after which he returns to Delhī.—RT. 695, 767.

H. 652, Muḥarram (February). Maḥmūd gains many successes and much booty in the neighbourhood of Bardār and Bijnor, and crossing the Ganges at Mīāpūr, he advances as far as the river Rahab. On the 15th Safar (6th April) Malik Razīu-l-Mulk 'Izzu-d-Dīn Durmashī is slain and Maḥmūd avenges his death on the people of Kāṭhehr, after which he proceeds to Budaun, whence, after a nine days' halt, he returns to Delhī, arriving there 26th Rabī' I (16th May).—RT. 697-9. PK. 126.

H. 652. A confederacy of nobles, disgusted at the supremacy of 'Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān, negotiate for the return of Ulugh Khān, and joining their forces, march on the capital. Maḥmūd Shāh marches towards Sunām against them. A skirmish takes place in Ramaṣān between the two armies, great confusion arising among the Sultan's forces, which retreat 8th Shauwāl (21st November) towards Hānsī, Ulugh Khān and the allied Maliks marching towards Kaithal. A peace is arranged, the condition being the banishment of 'Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān, who is forthwith deprived of the office of Wakīl-i-Dar and sent to Budaun, 22nd Shauwāl (5th December).—RT. 699, 700, 829 ff. EHI, ii, 354. PK. 126.

H. 652. 'Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Yuz-bak, governor of Bengal, assumes independence probably about this date, with the title of Mughisu-d-Dīn.—JBA. 1, 65, 69.

Ś. 1177-1212. Narasimha III, Hoysala, succeeds his father Vīra-Someśvara at Dvārasamudra. Narasimha's inscriptional dates range from Ś. 1177-1213, and an inscription at the Ranganātha

temple, of the cyclic year Vijaya, perhaps corresponds to a.D. 1293. During his reign Perumāledeva Rāuttarāya or Javanike-Nārāyana, his mahāpradhāna, defeated and slew a king Ratnapāla.—PSOCI., Nos. 18, 19, 20, 124, 148, and 200. RMI. 323. FKD., Bom. Gas., 509. MGO., 6th Aug. 1892, No. 544, p. 12. EI. iii, 11. For list of inscriptions see REC. p. iv (Classified List of Inscriptions).

1255

20th January, H. 652, 9th Zī'l-ḥijjah. Maḥmūd Shāh returns to Delhī accompanied by Ulugh Khān. On the 6th Muḥarram (15th February), 653, he banishes his mother, the Malikah-i-Jahān, with her husband Qutlugh Khān to the fief of Oudh.—RT. 701, 834.

1st June, 23rd Rabī' II, H. 653. The Nāyab of Delhī, Malik Qutbu-d-Dīn Ḥusain, son of 'Alī, the Ghūrī, arrested, imprisoned, and subsequently put to death. His fief of Mīraṭh conferred 7th Jumāda'·I (14th June) on Malik Kashlī Khān Saifu-d-dīn Ī-bak, on his return from Karra.—RT. 702.

H. 653, Rajab (August). Tāju-d-Dīn-i-Sanjar-i-Māh-Peshānī, the Sihwastānī, ousts 'Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān from Bharaich and puts him to death.—RT. 703, 836.

Qutlugh Khān being ordered to proceed to Bharaich, refuses, and Malik Bak-Tamur, the Ruknī, is sent from Dehlī to expel him from Oudh. An engagement takes place at Samrā-mū, and Bak-Tamur is slain.

18th August (13th Rajab). Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Bustāmī, made Shaikhu-l-Islām (patriarch) of Delhī.—RT. 702.

November (Shauwāl). Mahmūd Shāh leaves Delhī with his forces, and Ulugh Khān starts in Zī'l-qa'dah for Hānsī to organize his Siwālikh troops.—RT. 703.

Uchh and Multān restored some time during the present year to 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān.—RT. 784, n. 3.

Ś. 1179-1194 on inscriptions. Rāmanātha, son of Vīra-Someśvara, Hoysala, by the Chālukya princess Devalamahādevī, succeeds to the southern dominions of his father between 16th June and 20th July.—EI. iii, 9, 10.

V. Sam. 1311-1330 odd (coins and inscriptions). Asaladeva of Narwar, son of Nzivarmán, according to Gopāla's Narwar inscription, successor apparently of Chāhaḍadeva.—JBA. xxxiv, 127.

1256

H. 653, 3rd Zī'l-ḥijjah. Ulugh Khān-i-A'zam returns to Delhī with his Siwālikh forces, and on the 19th joins Maḥmūd Shāh.—RT. 703.

H. 654, Muḥarram (February). Maḥmūd Shāh I proceeds to Oudh against Qutlugh Khān, but on the latter retiring, he moves to Kālair. Ulugh Khān, after unsuccessfully pursuing Qutlugh Khān, returns with great booty to the royal camp. Maḥmūd returns with the army to Delhī 4th Rabī' II (1st May).—RT. 703—4; 836 ff.

H. 654. Qutlugh Khān attacks Karra and Mānikpūr but is defeated by Arsalān Khān, Sanjar-i-Chast. He moves towards the Biyās and Lahor, and proceeding in the direction of Santūr, seeks shelter among the independent Hindu tribes.—RT. 704-5, 839.

H. 654. Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Tez Khān made Wakīl-i-Dar and governor of Budaun.—RT. 759.

H. 654. 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban tenders allegiance to Hulākū Khān who, at his request, sends Nū-yīn Sālīn with a body of Mughal troops to Uchh.—JBA. lxi, 174. RT. 711.

Monday, 28th August, V. Sam. 1312. Jayasimhadeva ruling at Dhārā. An Udepur inscription of V. Sam. 1311 (Friday, 8th January, 1255) is possibly to be referred also to this king.—IA. xx, 84.

1257

H. 655, Rabī' I (March-April). Maḥmūd Shāh I proceeds to Santūr against the Hindu tribes of the Sub-Himālaya, among whom Qutlugh Khān had taken refuge. Ulugh Khān-i-A'zam devastates the hill district of Sirmūr, returning to Delhī 25th Rabī' II.—RT. 705-6, 839.

H. 655. 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān advances with the troops of Uchh and Multān along the Biyās, and, joining Qutlugh Khān, proceeds to Manṣūr-pūr and Samānah, whence they march on Delhī. Ulugh Khān marches against them 15th Jumāda' I (31st May) with the royal troops, but the rebels elude him, and following secret instructions from the Shaikhu-l-Islām, Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Sayyid Qutbu-d-Dīn, and the Qāzī Shamsu-d-Dīn, the Bharaichī, they reach Delhī by forced marches, only to find it well defended, and the traitors already discovered. Ulugh Khān arriving the following day the rebels retreat, and 'Izzu-d-Dīn, deserted by his troops, escapes and returns to Uchh. According to some writers this took place in the previous year.—RT. 707 ff. JBA. lxi, 174.

H. 655, 8th Ram. (19th September). Tāju-d-Dīn made wazīr with the title of Nizāmu-l-Mulk. The Şadru-l-Mulk appointed to the office of Ashrāf-i-Mamālik.—RT. 710, 711.

а.D. 1257

Death of Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Ban Khān I-bak, the Khitā-ī, 6th Rabī' I (24th March) of this year.—RT. 706.

H. 655, Zī'l-hijjah (December). An army of Mughals from Khurāsān descend on Uchh and Multān under Nū-yīn Sālīn and are joined by 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān who had previously visited Hulākū at 'Irāq, and brought back a Mughal Shahnah or Intendant to Multān.—RT. 711, 786, 844.

24th January, Ś. 1179, 2nd year, Ranganātha temple inscription at Śrīrangam of Vīra-Rāmanātha, the Hoysala.—EI. iii, 9, 10.

1257

Rudramādevī, wife (or daughter) of Gaṇapati, Kākatīya of Orangal, succeeds to the throne on his death. Tradition says she reigned thirty-eight years. Marco Polo mentions her as ruling at the time of his visit to that part of the country.—For inscriptions see ASSI, i and ii.

1258

H. 656, 2nd or 6th Muharram (January). Mahmūd Shāh, with the intention of advancing against the Mughals, concentrates his forces outside Delhī, where they remain until Ramaṣān; the unsettled state of Mewāt and the independent Hindu tribes apparently hindering further operations against the Mughals, who ravage the frontiers without advancing farther.

Ulugh Khān leads the main army towards the boundaries of Karra and Mānikpūr with the intention of coercing Arsalān Khān-i-Sanjar and Qutlugh (Qulich?) Khān Mas'ūd-i-Jānī, son of 'Alāu-d-Dīn, Jānī, Shāh-zādah of Turkistan. Having made peace with them he returns 2nd Ram. (2nd September) to Delhī, and on the 27th Shauwāl (27th October) they present themselves at court and are restored to favour.—RT. 845-8. EHI. ii, 379.

H. 656, Zī'l-qa'dah or Zī'l-ḥijjah (October-November). Arsalān Khān Sanjar-i-Chast appointed governor of Karra, and Qutlugh (Qulich) Khān (also called Jalālu-d-Dīn Mas'ūd Shāh), son of 'Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī, appointed to Lakhnautī in succession to lkhtiyāru-d-Dīn Yūz-bak.—RT. 769; 775, notes.

1259

H. 657, 29th May (4th Jumāda II). Two elephants and some treasure arrive at Delhī from Lakhnautī sent by Malik 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Yūz-bakī,' who forthwith receives the investiture

 $^{^1}$ From this it would seem that ${\rm Qutlug}_{\underline{\bf h}}$ $\underline{\bf K}_{\underline{\bf h}}$ and had been appointed to Lakhnautī the previous year, had either died or been ousted by 'Izzu-d-Dîn Balban.

of Lakhnautī through the influence of Ulugh Khān. Arsalān Khān Sanjar-i-Chast invades Lakhnautī during the absence of Izzu-d-Dīn Balban in the country of Bang. The latter returns, and an engagement takes place in which he is defeated and slaiń.—RT. 769; 775, notes.

H. 657, 13th Muharram (10th January). Mahmūd Shāh moves with the army out of Delhī, intending to proceed against the Hindus. Appoints Nuṣratu-d-Dīn, Sher Khān-i-Sunqar to Bīyāna, Kol, Balārām, Jalīsar, Baltārah, Mihir, Mahāwan, and Gwaliar, 21st Ṣafar (17th February). Sends the Maliku-n-Nawwāb Ī-bak to Rantambhor against the Mughals, but proceeds no farther himself.—RT. 712-13; 788, n. 9; 794; 849.

H. 657. Badru-d-Dīn Sunqar, the Rūmī, placed in charge of Sunām, Tabarhindah, Jhajhar, Lakhwāl, and the frontiers as far as the ferries over the Biyās, with the title of Nuṣrat Khān.—RT. 788.

H. 657, Rajab (June-July). Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak, Kashlī Khān-i-A'zam the Bār-bak dies, and is succeeded as Amīr-i-Ḥājib by his son 'Alāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.

1st Ram. (22nd August). Death of Ḥamīdu-d-Dīn Imām of Mār-galah in the Panjab.

A son born to Maḥmūd Shāh by his wife, the daughter of Ulugh Khān.

H. 657, Jumāda' II (May-June). Death of Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Bustāmī, Shaikhu-l-Islām of Delhī, and of Qāzī Kabīru-d-Dīn. Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak, Kashlī Khān-i-A'zam, dies in Rajab and is succeeded as Amīr-i-Hājib by his son Malik 'Alāu-d-Dīn Muhammad.—RT. 713.

1260

H. 658, Safar (January). Ulugh Khān ravages the Koh-pāyah of Mewāt, probably the district of Bharatpūr, Dholpūr, and parts of Jaipūr and Alwar; returning 24th Rabī' I (9th March) to Delhī. Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Tez Khān of Oudh joins in the expedition.—RT. 715, 760, 851 ff.

Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad, son of Ḥasan the Qarlugh, having requested to marry a daughter of his to a son of Ulugh Khān, Jamālu-d-Dīn 'Alī is despatched from Delhī with an answer. On his arrival, Muḥammad sends him to Hulākū who treats him with favour and appoints the son of one of his nobles to accompany him to Delhī. On reaching the capital they are publicly received, 8th Rabī' II (23rd March), by Maḥmūd Shāh. The statements made PK. 126 and EHI. ii, 381, as to the arrival

- A.D.
- of ambassadors from Hulākū Khān refer to these events.—RT. 851, n. 7; 856 ff.
 - H. 658, Rajab (June). Ulugh Khān ravages the Koh-pāyah of Mewāt a second time.—RT. 864-5.
 - Ś. 1182. Mahādeva, Ugrasārvabhauma, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his brother Kṛishṇa. Conquered and annexed the Konkaṇa after totally defeating its king Someśvara; was contemporary with the Kākatīya queen of Telingana, Rudramā. Said to have warred against the Karṇāta and Gūrjara kings, the latter probably being Vīsaladeva whom the Paiṭhaṇ grant represents as being conquered by Mahādeva —Inscriptions from Ś. 1184-1192. PSOCI., Nos. 110, 111. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 527. BD. 114.

Hemādri, Śrīkaraṇādhipa (chief secretary) and councillor to Mahādeva, was a Brahman of the Vatsa gotra, a son of Kāmadeva, grandson of Vāsudeva, and great-grandson of Vāmana. His chief work is the Chaturvārga Chintāmaṇi. The Āyurvedarasāyana, a commentary on a medical work by Vāgbhaṭa; and a commentary on Bopadeva's Muktāphala, a work on Vaishṇava doctrines, are also ascribed to him.

Bopadeva, a protégé of Hemādri and author of the *Harilīlā* and *Śataslokī*, was the son of a physician named Keśava and the pupil of Dhancśa. He was a native of Berār, and seems to be identicál with the Bopadeva, author of the grammatical treatise *Mugdhabodha*.—BD. 116-7. BR. 1882-3, p. 36. Weber, *Catal.* ii, p. 324.

Ś. 1182, copper-plate from Teravan, Ratnāgiri district, of the Chief Kāmvadeva of the Chālukya race and of his minister Keśava.

—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 466.

Approximate date of the composition of the Tamil grammar, the *Nannūl*. Inscriptions prove that the patron of its author, Sīya-Gaṅga Amarābharaṇa, lived about the same time as Gaṇḍa-Gopāla (A.D. 1250-1265).—MGO., 14th August, 1893, Nos. 642, 643, p. 53.

1260

Muhammad Arsalān Tātār Khān governor of Bengal after Izzu-d-Dīn Balban. The Bārahdarī inscription of Bihār of H. 663 belongs to his time.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 247.

1261

Thursday, 14th April, V. Sam. 1317. Ajaygadh inscription, Vīravarman, Chandella, son and successor of Trailokyavarman: married Kalyāṇadevī, granddaughter of a prince Govindarāja. Vīravarman's dates range to V. Sam. 1337.—EI. i, 325 ff. CASR. xxi, 38, 51, 52, 74.

V. Sam. 1318. Thohar Chand of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun said to have begun to reign.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 500, 503.

14th December, S. 1184, seventh year, Jambukeśvar temple inscription at Śrīrangam of the Hoysala Vīra-Rāmanātha.—EI. iii, 10.

V. Sam. 1318. Arjunadeva, Vāghelā Chaulukya, succeeds his uncle Vīsaladeva at Anhilvād: until A.D. 1275. Inscriptions V. Sam. 1320, 1328. IA. vi, 191; xi, 241 ff.; xvi, 147; xxi, 277. BR. 1883-4, 12.

1262

Ś. 1185, 1186, Chaudadāmpūr inscriptions. Guttarasa or Gutta III, son of Vikramāditya III, governing as feudatory of the Yādava Mahādeva of Devagiri.—PSOCI., Nos. 110, 111. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 583.

1264

H. 663, 9th Rabī' I. Death of Hulākū <u>Kh</u>ān the Mughal in \bar{A} zarbūijūn, at the age of 48.—RT. 717.

Sunday, 25th May, H. 662, V. Sam. 1320, Valabhī Sam. 945, Simha Sam. 151. Verāwal inscription of the Vāghelā Chaulukya, Arjunadeva.—IA. xi, 241 ff.; xvi, 147-8.

Devarāja, feudatory of Mahādeva of Devagiri, probably identical with Toragaleya-Devarasa with dates in this and the year following.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 528.

Singayya Devananayaka feudatory of the same king.

1265

Ganapatidevarasa feudatory ruler of the Hagarattage district under Mahādeva of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 528.

2nd November, V. Sam. 1322. Bālachandra finishes his commentary on Āsada's Vivekamañjarī, in writing which he was assisted by Vijayasenasūri of the Nāgendragachchha, Padmasūri of the Brihadgachchha, and Pradyumnasūri, pupil of Kanakaprabhasūri, himself the pupil of Devānanda. Pradyumnasūri corrected Dharmakumārasādhu's Śālibhadracharitra (composed V. Sam. 1334); Devasūri's Śāntināthacharitra (a Cambay MS. of which is dated (V.) Sam. 1338), and Prabhāchandra's Prabhārakacharitra. This last work, our earliest source of information on the Jaina monk Hemachandra, must therefore be referred to about the middle of the thirteenth century.—Bühler, Über das Leben des Jaina Monches Hemachandra, Anmerkungen, S. 52, 53.

18th February, H. 664, 11th Jumāda' I. Death of Mahmūd

1266 Shāh I. Ulugh Khān succeeds him as Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Balban.— PK. 131. BF. i, 246. EHI. i, 341; iii, 97.

Muḥammad Arsalān Tātār Khān, governor of Lakhnautī, sends a tribute of elephants to Delhī.—EHI. iii, 103.

Prince Nașratu-d-Dîn Muhammad, eldest son of Ghiyāsu-d-Dîn Balban, appointed governor of Sindh, Lahor, and Multan.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 109, 110.

S. 1188. Birth of Rayivarman, Sangramadhīra, or Kulaśekharadeva, son of Jayasimha, a ruler of the Yadu race in the Kerala country. He married a Pandya princess and, at the age of 33 (A.D. 1299), took possession of Kerala. He defeated a certain Vīra-Pāndya, made the Pāndyas and Cholas subject to the Keralas, and, at the age of 46 (A.D. 1312), was crowned on the banks of the Vegavatī.-EI. iv, 145, 148.

V. Sani. 1322, Dharmatilaka or Lakshmitilaka, a pupil of Jineśvara (q.v., A.D. 1189), writes a commentary on Jinavallabha's Ullāsikkama-stotram.—Weber, Catal. ii, 931.

7th November, H. 665, 7th Safar. Death of Shaikh Bahāu-d-Din Zakaria at Multan, at the age of 100 lunar years.—BOD. 97. RT. 717, notes.

V. Sam. 1324, Chitor inscription, Tejahsimha (Rāwal Tej Singh) 1267 of Mevad.—JBA. lv, pt. 1, 17.

Death of Jayatīrtha, sixth pontiff of the Mādhava 1268 sect in succession to Anandatīrtha. He was a native of Mangalavedhein, near Pandharpur, his pre-pontifical name being Dhondo Raghunātha, and wrote numerous commentaries on the works of Anandatīrtha.—BR. 1882-3, pp. 18, 103.

1269 S. 1191, Tipparasa, feudatory of Mahadeva of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 528.

V. Sain. 1326. Jinachandra, pupil of Jinaprabodha in the Kharataragachehha, born. Died V. Sam. 1376.—PR. iv, Index, xxxv.

24th March and 15th June, & 1192, 15th year. Ranganatha 1270 temple inscriptions at Śrīrangam of the Hoysala, Vīra-Rāmanātha. -EI. iii, 10.

Vittarasa, feudatory of Mahādeva of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 528.

Ś. 1193. Āmaṇa, apparently a son of Mahādeva, Yādava of Devagiri, attempts to succeed his father, but is shortly afterwards deposed by his cousin Rāmachandra, a son of Krishṇa, who reigns until A.D. 1309 or 1310.—IA. xiv, 314 (copper-plate from Paithāṇ, Ś. 1193). PSOCI., Nos. 202-5. (Inscriptions from Balagāmve of Ś. 1204, 12th or 13th year; of Ś. 1206, 14th year; of Ś. 1208, 16th year.) Ratṭehalli inscription of Ś. 1221 cur., latest known record of the dynasty. A MS. of Amarasimha's Nāmalingānuśāsana dated K.Y. 4398 = A.D. 1297 is stated to have been written during Rāmachandra's reign. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 529.

? Ś. 1193. Inscription at Dāvangere of Kūchirāja, leader of the forces to Mahādeva of Devagiri.—PSOCI., No. 142.

21st July, Ś. 1194, 17th year, Poysaleśvara temple inscription at Kannanūr of the Hoysaļa, Vīra-Rāmanātha.—EI. iii, 10.

The Marāthī poet, Jūāneśvara, flourished under Rāmadeva of Devagiri. His Marāthī commentary on the Bhagavadgītā, the Jūāneśvarī, was finished Ś. 1212 = A.D. 1290.—BD. 118. Trans. Ninth Orient. Congress, vol. i, 284 ff. IA. iv, 355.

1272 S. 1194. Copper-plate from Thāṇā. Achyutanāyaka governing the Sāsaṭi district, *i.e.* Sālsette, in the Konkan under Rāmachandra of Devagiri.—JRAS., o.s., ii, 388; v, 183.

V. Sam. 1331, Sārangadeva, Vāghelā Chaulukya, succeeds his father Arjunadeva: till A.D. 1296.—Inscriptions, Cintra prasasti, EI. i, 271. Inscription on Vastupāla's temple at Ābū of V. Sam. 1351, IA. vi, 191; ib. xviii, 185; xxi, 276.

8th June, V. Sam. 1331. Chitor inscription of the Guhila family of Medapāţa or Mevāḍ composed by the poet Vedaśarman, the author of Samarasimha's Mount Ābū inscription of V. Sam. 1342.

—IA. xxii, 80.

Ś. 1199 (inscription from Harihar), and Ś. 1202. Sāļuva Tikkamadeva, commander of the household troops to Rāmachandra of Devagiri. Claims, in the Harihar inscription, to have established the Kādamba and plundered the Hoysaļa king, reducing Dvārasamudra, the capital of the latter.—JBRAS. xii, 4. PSOCI., No. 125. RMI. 44.

1278 H. 677. Mughīsu-d-Dīn Tughril made governor of Bengal.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 4.

1277

V. Sam. 1335. Samara or Samarasimha, Guhila of Mevād, son and successor of Tejahsimha. Said to have "lifted the deeply sunk Gūrjara land high out of the Turushka sea," i.e., to have defeated the Muhammadans (Ābū inscription).—JBA. lv, pl. i, 18 (Chitorgadh inscriptions of V. Sam. 1335 and 1344). IA. xvi, 345 ff. (inscription of V. Sam. 1342). A stone inscription from Chitor is dated V. Sam. 1331 (Friday, 8th June, 1274, q.v.); but no mention is made of the prince under whom it was incised. Another from Chitor, of Samara's reign, has lost the third figure, but may be dated V. Sam. 13(3)2. JBA., loc. cit. See also Tod's Annals of Rājasthān, i, 200, etc. PUT. 257.

Nāmdev (Nāmadeva), the Marāthī poet, said to have been born. His death is placed in the year A.D. 1338.—Trans. Ninth Oriental Congress, i, 295.

- 1280 V. Sain. 1337. Jinakuśala born. Author of the Chaityavan-danakulavritti.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxiii.
- H. 680. Sultan Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban proceeds to Lakhnautī against Mughīṣu-d-Dīn Tughril the governor, who, after a successful expedition against Jājnagar, had assumed independence and already defeated two armies sent against him. On Balban's approach Tughril retreats towards Jājnagar, but being overtaken is totally defeated and slain near Sunargāon.—RT. 589-90, notes. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 238.
- H. 681. Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Balban appoints his younger son, Naṣīru-d-Dīn Bughrā Khān, governor of Lakhnautī in place of Mughisu-d-Dīn Tughril.—EHI. iii, 120. BMC., Muḥammadan States, 4.

Ziyāu-d Dīn Baranī, the historian, born. Author of the Tarīkh Fīrūs Shāhī, completed in A.D. 1356 when the author was seventy-four years of age.—BD. 428. Growse's Bulandshahr, p. 45.

V. Sam. 1338. The Śāntināthacharitram of Devasūri, the guru of Hemachandra, translated from Prakrit into Sanskrit and abridged by a later writer of the same name.—PR. i, 59.

- H. 682, 14th Muharram. Arrival in Egypt of an embassy sent by Bhuvanekabāhu I of Ceylon.—Maqrīzī, ed. Quatremère, ii, pt. 1, 59, 60. IA. xiv, 61. JRAS., n.s., 1891, 479.
- 1285 H. 683. An army of Mughals invade the Panjab. Prince

·A.D.

Muhammad hastens from Delhī to oppose them. After gaining two victories, he is slain towards the close of the year by a body of the enemy. The poet Amīr Khusrū was taken prisoner in the same action. Balban appoints Muḥammad's son Kai-Khusrū as his father's successor in the Panjab.—EIH. 382. EHI. iii, 122.

V. Sam. 1342, Mount Ābū inscription of Samarasimha, Guhila Rāņa of Mevād, son and successor of Tejaḥsimha.—BI. 84. See A.D. 1278.

1286

H. 685. <u>Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn</u> Balban summons Bughrā <u>Khān</u> from Lakhnautī, and appoints him his heir; but on the latter returning thither without his leave, he revokes the appointment and nominates Kai-Khusrū, son of the deceased Prince Muḥammad, as his successor.—EH1. iii, 123 ff.

N. Sam. 406; 422 on MSS. Anandamalla, or Anantamalla, of the 2nd Thākuri dynasty of Nepāl. Said to have reigned twenty-five years at Bhatgāon, which he is said to have founded along with other towns, while his elder brother, Jayadeva, ruled over Kāntipura and Lalitapaṭṭana. Kirkpatrick mentions an immigration into Nepāl during this reign in Nep. Sam 408=A.D. 1288.—Bendall, BSM. xiii. IA. vii, 91; xiii, 414.

1287

H. 686. Death of Ghiyāṣu-d Dīn Balban. The party in power at Delhī raise his grandson, Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Kai-Qubād, son of Bughrā Khān, to the throne instead of Kai-Khusrū, who retains his government of the Panjab until his murder shortly afterwards by Kai-Qubād's wazīr Nizāmu-d-Dīn, in furtherance of his own designs on the throne.—PK. 138. EHI. iii, 125.

H. 686, Rabī' I (April). Kai-Qubād leaves Delhī in state for Oudh, where he is met by his father Bughrā Khān of Bengal, who renders him homage as his suzerain, an interview celebrated by Amīr Khusrū in his Qirānu-s-Sā'dain.—EHI. iii, 130, 528. PK. 140. JBA. 1860, 225-239.

1289

V. Sain. 1345-1372. Bhojavarman, Chandella, son and successor of Vīravarman.—JBA. vi, 882 ff. CASR. xxi, 52-54. EI. i, 330 ff.

1290

H. 689, 19th Muharram (1st February). Kai-Qubād murdered at the instigation of Jalālu-d-Dīn the Khalj, who had succeeded to the chief power on the assassination of the wazīr Nizāmu-d-Dīn.

Jalālu-d-Dīn places Shamsu-d-Dīn Kaiomurs, infant son of Kai-Qubād, on the throne, but shortly afterwards murders him and succeeds him as Fīrūz Shāh II, first of the Khalj line of Sultans.¹—PK. 141.

Ś. 1212, copper-plate from Thāṇā. Kṛishṇadeva, feudatory ruler of the Konkan under Rāmachandra of Devagiri.—JRAS., o.s., ii, 388; v, 178. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 529.

1291

H. 690. Revolt of Malik Chhajū, nephew of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban. On the accession of Fīrūz he had been appointed governor of Karra. He is defeated, and Karra bestowed on the Sultan's nephew and son-in-law, 'Alāu-d-Dīn.—PK. 143. EHI. iii, 137.

H. 690 (689, Ziyāu-d-Dīn Baranī). Fīrūz Shāh (II) advances in person to take Rantambhor; but despairing of reducing it, he proceeds to Ujjain, which he sacks. After plundering several temples in Mālava he returns, and invests Rantambhor, but subsequently raises the siege and returns to Dehlī.—EHI. iii, 146, 540. PK. 144. BF. i, 301. EIH. 385.

1292

H. 691. The Mughals under 'Abdu-llah, a grandson of Hulākū, invade Hindustān. Fīrūz Shāh defeats them but allows them to retire, and permits Ulghū Khān, a grandson of Chingiz Khān, to settle with 3,000 Mughals in Delhī. The latter embracing the Muḥammadan faith are known henceforth as New Musulmāns.—EHI. iii, 147. EIH. 386. BF. i, 302.

H. 691. Coin and inscription dates H. 691-697. Ruknu-d-Dīn Kai-kāūş Balbanī, governor of Lakhnautī (Bengal), succeeds his father, Bughrā Khān.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 4, Int. xi, xlii.

Thursday, 27th March, V. Sam. 1348, and V. Sam. 1355 (26th September, A.D. 1298). Sarwaya and Narwar inscriptions of Ganapati of Nalapura (Narwar), son and successor of Gopāla.—IA. xxii, 81-2.

Ś. 1213, Hemmaragāl inscription. Ballāļa or Vīra-Ballāļa III, Hoysaļa, succeeds his father Narasimha III. Ballāļa's dates range to Ś. 1260, but he probably exercised little real power after the conquest of Dvārasamudra by 'Alāu-d-Dīn in a.d. 1310. On the final annexation of the Hoysaļa kingdom to Delhī in a.d. 1327, he seems to have retired to Toṇḍanūr, i.e. Toṇṇūr, near Seringapatam,

 $^{^1}$ Wassāf in the Tazjiyatu-l-Amsār gives the date of Kai-Qubād's death 7th Shauwāl, 689 (EHI. iii, 39), and that of Fīrūz's accession, 25th Zī·l-hijjah, 689. Amīr Khusrū dates the latter event 3rd Jumāda' II, 689.

where he and a successor kept up some semblance of power for about fifty years longer. An inscription at Erode shows a Ballāļa (probably Ballāļa III) to have been reigning in Ś. 1262; while one at Whitefield, S. India, of Vīra Virūpaksha Ballāļa, dated Ś. 1265, may possibly belong to a Ballāļa IV.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 509. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 12, and 14th August, 1893, No. 642, p. 52. REC., Int. 14, and Classified List, 4, iv.

V. Sam. 1349-1369. Jinaprabhasūri, the commentator, flourishes: pupil of Jinasimhasūri and author of commentaries on the *Bhayaharastotra* (V. 1365) and on the *Ajitašūntistava* of Nandishena (V. 1365), and of a work *Sūrimantrapradešavivaraņa*: assisted Mallishenasūri with his commentary on Hemachandra's *Syūdvādamanjarī* (Ś. 1214), etc., etc.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxvii.

1293

H. 692. Fīrūz Shāh devastates the country about Mandawar, and invades and plunders Mālava a second time. His nephew 'Alāu-d-Dīn having taken Bhilsa, and reduced Eastern Mālava, is rewarded by Fīrūz with the government of Oudh.

H. 692. Fīrūz appoints his son Arkalī Khān governor of Uchh, and Multān and Nasrat Khān governor of Sindh.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 148. EIH. 386. BF. i, 303.

V. Sam. 1350. Jayanta writes his *Jayantī* or Commentary on the *Kāvyaprakāśa* during the reign of Sārangadeva, Vāghelā of Gujarāt.—BR. 1883-4, p. 17. PR. ii, 20.

1294

H. 693. 'Alāu-d-Dīn invades the Dekkan. He starts from Karra and proceeds to Elichpūr, whence he marches rapidly on Devagiri, which he takes and pillages. The Rāja, Rāmadeva, retiring to a fort close to the city is besieged by 'Alāu-d-Dīn, and is on the point of surrendering when his eldest son, Śańkara, advances to his relief; but being defeated, the fortress is surrendered, and 'Alāu-d-Dīn, after stipulating for the payment of a large sum of money as well as the cession of Elichpūr and its dependencies, withdraws through Khandesh to Mālava.—EIH. 386 ff.

Pratāparudradeva II, Gaņapati of Orangal, succeeds his grandmother Rudramā, who, according to tradition, abdicates in his favour.—For inscriptions see ASSI. i and ii.

1295

19th September, S. 1217, 21st year. Katak inscriptions of Nrisimhadeva II of Utkala (Orissa).—JBA. lxv, 229 ff.

а.п. 1295

S. 1217. Mallideva, feudatory governor of the Huligere district under Rāmachandra of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 530.

1296

H. 695. Fīrūz Shāh, growing suspicious of 'Alāu-d-Dīn's prolonged absence, proceeds to Gwaliar, where he receives news of his victory and intended return to Karra. Fīrūz, against the advice of one of his nobles who urges his intercepting 'Alāu-d-Dīn with the army, returns to Delhī, and being inveigled by the latter into meeting him near Karra, is assassinated in Ramaṣān (July), when 'Alāu-d-Dīn seizes the insignia of royalty.

Ruknu-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh succeeds his father at Delhī in the absence at Multān of the rightful heir Arkalī Khān, but is deposed two months later by 'Alāu-d-Dīn who assumes sovereignty 22nd Zī'l-ḥijjah (21st October) as Muḥammad Shāh I.—PK. 144, 154. EHI. iii, 69, 150 ff. BF. i, 311 ff.

V. Sam. 1353. Karnadeva II, Väghelä Chaulukya, succeeds his father Särangadeva: till A.D. 1304.—BR. 1883-4, p. 12. IA. vi, 191.

13th July, 11th Ram., H. 695. Death of Ḥamīdu-d-Dīn Nāgaurī, author of the Tawālau-s-Shamūs.—BOD. 153.

1297

H. 696. Sultan 'Alāu-d-Dīn sends his brother Ulugh Khān to expel Arkalī Khān from the government of Multān and Uchh. According to the Tārīkh-i-Fīrūz Shāhī Arkalī Khān and his brother Ruknu-d-Dīn, who had fled to Multān on 'Alāu-d-Dīn's accession, gave themselves up under promise of safe conduct from Ulugh Khān, but were subsequently blinded.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 161. BF. i, 325.

H. 696. The Mughals under Dua invade the Panjab, but are defeated near Jalandhar by Ulugh Khān and Zafar Khān.—JRAS. xx, 98. EHI. iii, 71, 162. JBA. 1892, 180.

Ś. 12(19). Hemalambin inscription at Narasarāvupeṭa of Manma-Gaṇḍa-Gopāla, eldest son of Nallesidhi and vassal of Pratāpa-rudradeva II, Kākatīya.—MGO., 14th August, 1893, No. 642, p. 56.

Ś. 1219, 1243. Chanayāgāon copper-plates of Narachandra, a member probably of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI, ii, 48.

1298

H. 697; 696 according to the Mirāt-i-Aḥmadī and 698 according to the Tazjyatu-l-Amsīr, the Tārīkh-i-Ala'ī, and the Tārīkh-i-Fīrāz Shāhī. Ulugh Khān and Naṣrat Khān Jalesarī invade Gujarāt,

sack the temple of Somnāth, and capture Nahrwāla (Aṇhilvāḍ) and Kambāyat (Cambay). The Rāja flees and takes refuge with Rāmadeva of Devagiri. On the return march the army mutinies owing to Ulugh Khān and Naṣrat Khān demanding from the soldiers a fifth of the spoil. Ulugh Khān narrowly escapes assassination. Eventually the outbreak is quelled and the army returns to Delhī.—EHI. iii, 43, 74, 163. BF. i, 327. BG. 37.

The eunuch Malik Kāfūr captured by Naṣrat Khān at Kambāyat. H. 697. The Mughals under Saldī besiege Siwistan (Schwan), but are repulsed by Zafar Khān, Saldī being captured. The Tuhfatu-l-Kirām attributes their defeat to Naṣrat Khān.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 165.

H. 697. Towards the end of the year the Mughals under Qutlugh Khwājah, son of Dua, advance as far as Delhī. 'Alāu-d-Dīn moves against them and with the aid of Zafar Khān, totally defeats them. The latter, abandoned during his pursuit of them by 'Alāu-d-Dīn and Alp Khān, is cut to pieces by the enemy.— EHI. iii, 165 ff. JRAS., N.S., xx, 98.

1299

V. Sam. 1355. Somatilakasūri born. Died V. Sam. 1424 = A.D. 1368. Author of a Śīlataranginī (V. Sam. 1394), etc.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxxiv.

1300

H. 699. 'Alāu-d-Dīn sends his brother Ulugh Khān with Naṣrat Khān against Rantambhor. They take Jhāyin and invest Rantambhor; but Naṣrat Khān being slain, the garrison compel the besiegers to withdraw to Jhāyin. 'Alāu-d-Dīn, starting from Delhī to their relief, narrowly escapes assassination by his nephew Sulaimān Shāh (Akat Khān), who proclaims himself king, but is shortly afterwards captured and beheaded. The Sultan proceeds to Rantambhor. During his prosecution of the siege two of his nephews, Mangū Khān and 'Umar Khān, revolt at Budaun, but are speedily captured and put to death, and an insurrection which breaks out at Delhī under Hājī Maula is also successfully quelled.—EHI. iii, 171 ff. EIH. 392. BF. i, 337 ff.

'Alāu-d-Dīn Sayyid of Oudh comes to India from Khurāsān. He became a pupil of Nizāmu-d-Dīn Aulīā. Wrote the Māmuqīmān. —BOD. 52.

1300

Merutunga, the Jaina author, flourished, his Prabandha-chintamani having been composed in V. Sam. 1362 and his

- A.D. 1300
- Vicharasreni about A.D. 1310.—PR. li, 87; iv, Ind. xeviii. IA. vi, 180, n. 4, 5. Weber, Catal. ii, p. 1024.
- 1301 10th July, H. 700, 3rd Zī'l-qa'dah. Fall of Rantambhor after a protracted siege. 'Alau-d-Dīn appoints Ulugh Khān governor; but the latter dies some six months later, just before undertaking an expedition to Telingana and Ma'bar.—EHI. iii, 75, 179. EIH. 393. BF. i, 342 ff.

H. 701. Dua, the Chāgātai Mughal, makes a raid on Lahor.—JRAS., N.S., xx, 98.

- H. 702-722 on coins and inscriptions. Shamsu-d-Dîn Fîrūz Shāh Balbanī succeeds his brother Kai-kāūş as ruler of Bengal: till A.D. 1318.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 4, and Int. xlii. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 249.
- H. 702. 'Alāu-d-Dīn having sent an army against Telingana under Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān and Malik Chhaju, of Karra, nephew of Naṣrat Khān, proceeds on the 8th Jumāda' II (28th January) to Chitor, which he takes 11th Muḥarram, 703 (25th August). He imprisons the Rāja, Ratnasimha, and, appointing his eldest son Khizr Khān governor, returns to Delhī, which is besieged shortly after his arrival by an army of Mughals under Turgai. 'Alāu-d-Dīn, unable to meet them in the open field, entrenches his camp, but, after remaining before Delhī two months, the Mughals retire.—BF. i, 353. EHI. iii, 77, 189. EIH. 393-4. JRAS. xx, 99, n. 1. JBA. lv, pt. 1, 20.
- H. 704. Ratnasimha of Chitor, who had been imprisoned the previous year by 'Alāu-d-Dīn, escapes. Subsequently the Sultan confers Chitor on Māldeo, a nephew of the Rāja, and he remains tributary to Delhī until the end of 'Alāu-d-Dīn's reign.—EIH. 394. BF. 363.
 - H. 704. (Firishtah) 'All Beg and Khwājah Tash, with an army of Mughals, invade Hindustan and penetrate to Amroha, but are defeated, captured, and put to death by Ghāzī Beg Tughlaq Khān, who is appointed governor of the Ranjab. Great discrepancies exist among the different accounts of this event.—EHI. iii, 47, 72, 198. BF. i, 361. JRAS. xx, 99, n. 1.

H. 704. Alp Khān Sanjar founds the fort of Kāreth.—BG. 105.

H. 705. Aibak Khān or Kabūk, general of the Mughal Dua, ravages Multān and Siwālikh to avenge the death of 'Alī Beg and Khwājah Tash. Ghāzī Beg Tughlaq falls on their rear as they depart and routs them.—BF. i, 363-4. JRAS., N.S., xx, 99, n. 1.

1307

H. 706. Rāmadeva of Devagiri having withheld tribute, 'Alāu-d-Dīn sends Malik Kāfūr against him. The latter enters Devagiri 19th Ram. (24th March), and taking Rāmadeva prisoner, carries him to Delhī, where he is received favourably and reinstated, remaining tributary to Delhī until his death.—EHI. iii, 77, 200. EIH. 394.

1308

3rd July, H. 708, 13th Muharram. 'Alāu-d-Dīn invests Siwāna, which surrenders 23rd Rabī' I (10th September), the Rāja being slain. This same year 'Alāu-d-Dīn reduces Jhalawar.—EHI. iii, 78. EIH. 396. BF. i, 370.

1309

H. 709. His expedition to Telingana of H. 702 having failed, 'Alāu-d-Dīn sends a second under Malik Kūfūr, which starts 25th Jumāda' I (31st October) by way of Devagiri.—EHI. iii, 78, 79. EIH. 396.

H. 709. Birth of Fīrūz Shāh, son of Rajab the brother of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Tughlaq. He eventually succeeded Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq as Fīrūz Shāh III.—EHI. iii, 271.

V. Sam. 1366. Udepur temple inscription (Gwaliar) of the Maharājādhirāja Jayasimhadeva, ruler of Udayapura and probably Dhārā.—IA. xx, 84.

V. Sam. 1365, 7th Phalgun. vad. Dīda, Rāwal of Dungarpur, takes Galiakot.

Ś. 1231. Śańkara, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his father Rāmadeva: till A.D. 1312.—BD. 119.

H. 709. Shaikh Sadru-d-Dīn, son of Shaikh Bahāu-d-Dīn, dies at Multān.—BOD. 340.

V. Sam. 1365. Vijayasimhasūri writes the Bhuvanasundarīkathā.—PR. i, 67.

1310

H. 709. Malik Kāfūr having left Devagiri 26th Rajab (30th December, 1309), takes Sarbar, and proceeds 10th Sha'bān (13th January) towards Orangal. He invests the town which capitulates 16th Ram. (17th February). A treaty having been concluded with the Rāja Laddar Deo (Pratāparudradeva II), Malik

Kāfūr leaves Orangal 16th Shauwāl (19th March) with great booty, and arrives at Delhī 11th Muḥarram (10th June), H. 710. He leaves it again 24th Jumāda' II (18th November) to reduce Dvārasamudra, the capital of the Hoysala kingdom, and invade Ma'bar 1 (Maāber).—EHI. iii, 78, 83, 84, 86.

H. 709. Sundara Pāṇḍya of Ma'bar assassinates his father and seizes the throne. His brother Vīra Pāṇḍya opposes him but is temporarily defeated.—EHI. iii, 53 (Tasjiyatu-l-Amsār).

H. 710 (711-22 on coins). Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh, Balbanī, son of Fīrūz Shāh, governs Eastern Bengal till H. 719, when he rules the whole country until H. 723.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 4, and Int. xlii.

H. 710. Vīra Pāṇḍya attacks his brother Sundara. The latter seeking refuge with 'Alāu-d-Dīn at Delhī, Vīra Pāṇḍya² establishes himself on the throne of Ma'bar.—EHI. iii, 54.

H. 710. Rashīdu-d-Dīn completes the Jamī'u-t-Tawārīkh.
—EHI. iii, 5.

1310

Tejaḥsimha, author of the *Daivajñālankṛiti*, flourished. Was a son of Vikrama, Mantrin to Sārangadeva, Vāghelā of Gujarāt (A.D. 1274-1296).—BR. 1882-3, 32.

Vidyānātha, author of the *Pratāparudrayasobhūshana* or *Pratāparudrīya*, a work on Alankāra, probably flourished about this date, having been contemporary with Pratāparudra II, Kākatīya of Orangal.—IA. xxi, 198 ff.

1311

H. 710. Malik Kāfūr's expedition to Ma'bar reaches Devagiri 13th Ram. (3rd February). It marches southward on the 17th Ram., and reaches Dvārasamudra 5th Shauwāl (25th February). The Rāja Vīra-Ballāļa submits and gives up his treasure. Malik Kāfūr proceeds southwards, and after reducing Ma'bar returns 4th Zī'l-ḥijjah (April 24th) to Delhi.—EIH. 396. BF. i, 373. EHI. iii, 86 ff., 203-4.

H. 711. 'Alāu-d-Din having dismissed from the army the whole of the Mughal converts known as the "New Musulmāns," a section

¹ Usually, but wrongly, identified with Malsbar. The name really applies to the strip of country on the Madras Coast extending northward from Rameshwar.—EIH. 396, n. 15.

² According to the same authority he fled before Malik Kāfūr in A.D. 1311. See EHI. iii, 86 ff.

- A.D. 1311 of these conspire to assassinate him. On the plot being discovered 'Alāu d Dīn massacres the whole of them.— EHI. iii, 205. EIH. 397. BF. i, 375.
- January, H. 711, Ramazān. Khizr Khān, eldest son and heir of 'Alau-d-Dīn, marries his cousin, the daughter of his maternal uncle Alp Khān Sanjar.—EHI. iii, 553.

H. 712. Rāmadeva of Devagiri being dead and his successor, Sankara, having refused tribute, Malik Kāfūr marches against him and having slain him, reduces the whole of Mahārāshṭra.—BF. i, 379. EIH. 397.

- V. Sam. 1369. Traditional date for the destruction of Ghumli or Bhumli, the capital of the Jethva Rajputs.—ASWI. ii, 178.
- S. 1236. Vīra-Champa reigning. Mentioned as the son of a Chola king in an inscription of the above date at Tiruvallam.—MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 11. EI. iii, p. 70.
 - S. 1236. The Ratnākara composed in the reign of Harasimha of Mithilā, under the supervision of his minister Chandeśvara.
 Hall's Sānkhyapravachana, p. 36. BR. 1883-4, 48.
- H.715. 'Alāu-d-Dīn imprisons his son Khizr Khān and puts his brother-in-law Alp Khān, governor of Gujarāt, to death at the instigation of Malik Kāfūr. A revolt breaks out in Gujarāt and Kamālu-d-Dīn Garg, being sent to suppress it, is slain by the adherents of the late Alp Khān.—EHI. iii, 207-8. BG. 39. BF. i, 381.
- January 5th, H. 715, 8th Shauwāl. Death of 'Alāu-d-Dīn. Malik Kāfūr, having blinded Khizr Khān and his brother, places Shihābu-d-Dīn 'Umar, a third son of the late king, on the throne. Malik Kāfūr, being assassinated 35 or 37 days later by a body of pāīks, Qutbu-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh, another son of 'Alāu-d-Dīn, assumes the regency.—PK. 176, 177. EHI. iii, 210.

14th April, H. 716, 20th Muharram. Mubārak Shāh, having deposed his brother Shihābu-d-Dīn 'Umar, ascends the throne. He sends 'Ainu-l-Mulk Multänī to suppress the disorders in Gujarāt, which had arisen on the death of Alp Khān, and which Kamālu-d-Dīn Garg had failed to crush. 'Ainu-l-Mulk restores peace, and Malik Dīnār, the Sultan's father-in-law, to whom he had

1316 given the title of Zafar Khān, is appointed governor of Gujarāt.— PK. 177-8. EHI. iii, 211, 214, 555, 557. BG. 40. EIH. 400.

March, Kollam era 491, 22nd Kumbham. Śrī Vīra Udaiya Mārtāṇḍa Varma II ruling in Veṇāḍ. Apparently assumed the title of Vīra Pāṇḍya.—Early Sovereigns of Travancore, P.S. Pıllai, 59 ff.

Ś. 1238, Muppidi, officer of Pratāparudra II, Käkatīya, conquers Kānchī.—MGO., 14th August, 1893, No. 642.

1318 25th May, H. 718, 23rd Rabī' I. Birth of Prince Sultān Muhammad, son of Mubārak Shāh I.—EHI. iii, 565.

H. 718. Harapāla, brother-in-law of Śankara of Devagiri, having revolted, Mubārak Shāh defeats him in person and puts him to death. With Harapāla ends the dynasty of the Later Yādavas of Devagiri. Mubārak Shāh returns to Delhī in Jumāda' II. On the conclusion of his expedition against Devagiri he seems to have sent part of his army under Malik Khusrū to Ma'bar. Khusrū reduced the country and returned the following year to Delhī—EHI. iii, 214, 215. EIH. 400. BD. 119.

H. 718 (coin). Shihabu-d-Dîn Bughra Shāh, Balbanī, son of Fīrūz Shāh, governs Western Bengal: till H. 719.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 4, Int. xlii.

H. 719. Malik Khusrū having reduced Ma'bar, returns to Delhī, where the administration of the government is conferred on him. He gains complete ascendancy over the Sultan, and inaugurates a reign of terror in Delhī.—EIH. 401.

H. 719. Ghiyūşu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh governs all Bengal: till H. 723. See A.D. 1310.

H. 720. Mubārak Shāh I assassinated in Rabī' I (April) by his Hindu slave wazīr (Nāṣiru-d-Dīn) Khusrū who succeeds him after exterminating all the descendants of 'Alāu-d-Dīn, and reigns a little over four months, when Ghāzī Malik Tughlaq, governor of the Panjab, advancing on Delhī, defeats and executes him, and succeeds to the throne early in Sha'bān as Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Tughlaq.—BMC., Sultāns of Delhī, p. 50. EHI. i, 344; iii, 220 ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 311. EIH. 401.

1320 Lakha Phulani ruling at Khedakot. He subdued the Kathas and conquered part of Kathawad. He is said by some accounts to have

been murdered by his son-in-law, by others he is represented as having been slain at Adkot in Kāṭhiāvāḍ, perhaps in conflict with Muluji Vāghelā aided by Siāhoji Rāṭhoḍ. Great discrepancies exist as to his date.—ASWI. ii, 197, 199.

1321

H. 721.¹ Ghiyāsu - d - Dīn Tughlaq appoints his eldest son Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān governor of the Dekkan, with the title Ulugh Khān, and sends him against Orangal. He invests it unsuccessfully and is forced to retreat to Devagiri, but being reinforced from Delhī four months later he takes Bīdar, and capturing Orangal sends Laddar Deo, Pratāparudradeva II, a prisoner to Delhī. Telingana is completely conquered and the name of Orangal changed to Sultānpūr.—EHI. iii, 231. PK. 187.

The Christian missionaries, Peter, James, Thomas, and Demetrius, martyred by the Muhammadans at Thāṇā. The authority for this date is Odoricus of Friuli, who was in Thāṇā in A.D. 1322, and described the event as having taken place the preceding year.—IA. x, 22, n. 3.

1323

H. 723. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn, Balbanī, son of Fīrūz Shāh, governor of Lakhnautī: till H. 726. 'Izzu-d-Dīn Ā'zamu-l-Mulk, governor of Satgāon: till H. 740.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 4, and Int. xi, xlii.

1324

H. 724. Shihābu-d-Dīn Bughra Shāh of Western Bengal, having been ousted by his brother Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh, appeals to Delhī for aid, and Tughlaq Shāh I, having appointed Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān viceroy of Delhi in his absence, proceeds to Bengal, and reinstating Shihābu-d-Dīn, takes Bahādur captive. On his return Harisimhadeva of Simrāon opposes him, but is driven from his capital by Tughlaq, who appoints Ahmad Khān to the government of Tirhut. Harisimhadeva withdraws to Nepāl and establishes himself (Ś. 1245) at Bhatgāon.—PK. 8, 188, 194, 199. BMC., Muhammadan States, 4, differs. EIH. 403. BF. i, 406-7. [JBA. iv, 124. IA. xiii, 414. Pischel, Kat. d. Bibl. d. DMG., ii, 8.

30th August, H. 724, 9th Ram. Death of Abū or Bū' Alī Qalandar, Shaikh Sharafu-d-Dīn of Panipat, a native of 'Irāq.—BOD. 17.

¹ H. 722 according to EIH. 402; BF. i, 403; BMC., Muhammadan States, lxii.

- A.D.
- February, H. 725, Rabī' I. Tughlaq Shāh I, returning from Bengal, is met at Afghānpūr near Tughlaqūbūd by his son Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān, who builds a temporary pavilion for his reception. This falling, by accident or design, kills the Sultan and his favourite son, upon which Fakhru-d-Jūnān ascends the throne as Muhammad ibn Tughlaq.—PK. 189. EHI. iii, 235. BF. i, 406-7. Coins and inscriptions, BMC., Sultāns of Delhī, 55; IA. xix, 320; ASNI. ii, 21.

H. 725 (728, 730 on coins). Bahādur Shāh, Balbanī, restored (with Bahrām Khān) in Eastern Bengal by Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq. He was subsequently defeated and put to death, probably before H. 733, in which year Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq is found issuing his own coin in Bengal.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 4, Int. xlii. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 250. PK. 200.

4th March, H. 725, 18th Rabī' I. Death of the saint Nizāmu-d-Dīn Aulīā at Delhī.—BOD. 302.

- Vīrabhadra, Kākatīya of Orangal, succeeds his father Pratā-parudradeva. He is said to have retired to Kondavīdu, and with him the family disappears from history.—NO. iii, pt. 2, 84.
- 1326 H. 726. Qadr Khān succeeds Nāṣiru-d-Dīn, Balbanī, as governor of Lakhnautī: till H. 740.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 4, Int. xi.
- H. 727. An army of Mughals under Tamashirin, son of Pua, having subdued Lamghan and Multan, march on Delhi, but are bought off by Muhammad ibn Tughlaq.—EIH. 404. BF. i, 413. JRAS., N.S., xx, 99, n. 1; 111.

H. 727. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq introduces a forced copper currency.—BF. i, 415.

1328 H. 728. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq crushes the revolt of Kashkū Khān in Multān.—EHI. i, 341-2.

Friar Jordanus appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Columbum, or Quilon.—IA. iv, 8.

- 1330 H. 730. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq annexes Southern Bihar.— JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 221.
 - H. 731. Bahrām Shāh governs Eastern Bengal alone: till H. 739.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 4, and Int. xi.

H. 731. Death of <u>Shaikh</u> Burhānu-d-Dīn <u>Gharīb</u>, a celebrated Muḥammadan saint of the Dekkan, and a disciple of Nigāmu-d-Dīn Aulīā.—BOD. 111.

1332

Ś. 1254. Death of Vidyādhirāja, seventh High Priest of the Mādhva sect. His former name was Krishnabhaṭṭa. Wrote a commentary on the *Bhagavadgīta*.—BR. 1882-3, 19, 203.

1333

H. 734. 'Abū 'Abdu'llah Muḥammad ibn Batūta, the historian, visits India. He lived at the Court of Muhammad ibn Tughlaq till about A.D. 1342. He was eventually sent by the Sultan on an embassy to China, and wrote an account of his journey through India to Malabar, where he embarked.—EHI. iii, 585. IA. iii, 114 ff. JRAS., N.S., xix, 393.

1334

V. Sam. 1390. Prabhānandasūri writes the Kshetrasangrahanīvritti on Haribhadrasūri's Jambūdvīpasangrahanī.—Weber, Catal. ii, 593.

1336

H. 737-740 on coins. Jalālu-d-Dīn Aḥsan Shāh king of Ma'bar.

—JBA. lxiv, pt. 1, 51, 54.

V. Sain. 1393. Ratnadeva writes a *Chhāyā* or Sanskrit translation of a Prākrit Vajjālaya (Anthology) by Jayavallabha.—BR. 1883-4, p. 17.

1337

H. 738. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq sends an army under his nephew Khusru Malik to invade China. After many hardships it reaches the frontier, but is forced to retreat before the Chinese army, and falling a prey to famine is almost completely destroyed.—BF. i, 416.

H. 738. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq said to have taken Nagarkot in this year.—EHI. iii, 570.

Sakalalokachakravartin Rājanārāyana Śambuvarāyar began to reign, according to an inscription of Ś. 1268 quoted as the ninth year of his reign.—ASSI. i, 180, No. 60; but see ib. iii, 77.

1338

H. 739. A revolt breaks out, according to Firishtah, under Bahāu-d-Dīn the nephew of Muhammad ibn Tughlaq. After being twice defeated by the royal forces, he takes refuge with Ballāļadeva (?) of Dyārasamudra, who delivers him over to Muhammad ibn Tughlaq by whom he is put to death.—BF. i, 418. EIH. 406.

H. 739 (741 according to Firishtah). A revolt under Bahrām or Bairām Abiya breaks out during Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq's absence at Devagiri. The latter hastens to Delhī, collects an army, and marching to Multān defeats and slays Bahrām.—EHI. iii, 242. EIH. 406.

H. 739-750 on coins. Fakhru-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh proclaims himself independent king of Eastern Bengal on the death of his master Bahrām Shāh, whom he killed according to Nizāmu-d-Dīn Ahmad.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xi. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 252. PK. 263.

1339

H. 740. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq removes his capital from Delhī to Devagiri, the name of which he changes to Daulatābād.—BF. i, 419.

H. 740; 742-6 on coins. 'Alāu-d-Dīn 'Alī Shāh reigns as independent king of Western Bengal, but is opposed by Shamsu-d-Dīn Ilyās Shāh, who succeeds him in H. 746 (A.D. 1345).—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xi. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 252-3.

H. 740, coin date. 'Alau-d-Dīn Aroḥar or Adūjī Shāh succeeds Aḥsan Shāh as king of Ma'bar. A few months later Qutbu-d-Dīn, a nephew of the late king, ascends the throne, but is murdered forty days later by his subjects when Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Dāmghānī succeeds him.—Refs. A.D. 1336.

Ś. 1261, inscription at Tattukoti Hamlet, near Būdāmi. Harihara I, of Vijayanagara, eldest son and successor of Sangama I. Of his four brothers, Kampa seems to have established an independent rule over the Nellore and Chuddapah districts, his son Sangama II having granted two villages there in Ś. 1278; Bukka, associated with Harihara I in his re-establishment of Vijayanagara (about A.D. 1350), eventually succeeded him. Of the remaining brothers, Mārapa and Muddapa, we have as yet nothing but the names.—IA. x, 62, No. lxxxvii. Sewell mentions a doubtful grant of Ś. 1258 which Hultzsch considers a forgery. ASSI. ii, 11; ib. 243. EI. iii, 23, n. 2.

Ś. 1261. Death of Vādirāja, said to be the same as Kavīndra, eighth successor of Ānandatīrtha in the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882-3, pp. 8, 203.

1340

H. 741. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq solicits confirmation of his sovereignty from the Khalifah of Egypt, as representative of the race of 'Abbās.—PK. 256.

V. Sam. 1396. Devasundara of the Tapāgachchha born. He had five pupils—Jñānasāgara, Kulamaṇḍana, Guṇaratna, Sādhuratna, and Somasundara.—IA. xi, 255-6. PR. iv, Ind. lv.

1340

Khwājah 'Ainu-l-Mulk, author of the Tarsīl 'Ainu-l-Mulkī and probably of the Fatḥ-Nāmā, flourished under Muḥammad Shāh Tughlaq of Delhī (A.D. 1325-51) and his successor Fīrūz III (A.D. 1351-88).—BOD. 45.

1341

H. 742. An insurrection breaks out in Ma'bar (Coromandel Coast) under Sayyid Hasan. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq marches to suppress it, but his army being attacked by pestilence at Orangal he is forced to return to Daulatābād.—BF. i, 423. EIH. 406.

Nem Shāh, son of the Kolī chieftain Jayappa Nāyak Mukhne, acknowledged independent ruler of Jawār, his territory extending from the Damangangā to near the Ūlās or Bor Ghāt river, and from the Sahyādrī range to within a few miles of the sea. Jayappa Nāyak Mukhne is probably the Nag-nak of the fort of Kondhana whom Firishtah represents as being attacked and subdued by Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq in the previous year.—IA. iv, 65. BF. i, 420.

1342

H. 743. The Afghāns cross the Indus and ravage the Panjab. On their retirement the Gak'kars under Malik Haidar invade the province and seize Lahor.—BF. i, 425. EIH. 406. JBA. xl, 79.

30th June, H. 743, 25th Muḥarram. Birth at Delhī of Muzaffar Khān, afterwards Muzaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt.—BOD. 286.

H. 743. Death of Fakhru-d-Dīn Abu Muhammad ibn 'Alī Zailai, author of the Ta'ba'inu-l-Haqāeq, a commentary on the Kanzu-l-Daqāeq.—BOD. 127.

1343

H. 744. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq receives the diploma of investiture from the Khalīfah of Egypt.—PK. 256. EHI. iii, 249; but see ib. 568, n. 1.

V. Sam. 1400. Jinaprabha of the Rudrapalliya gachchha flourished, wrote a Shaddarśani.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxvii-viii.

Ś. 1265. Death of Vāgīśatīrtha, ninth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 203.

1344

8th December, 1st Sha'ban, H. 745. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq sends Badru-d-Dīn, or Badr-i-Chāch, author of the Kasāid, to

Daulatābād to recall the governor Qutlugh Khān, and about the same time appoints 'Azīz Himār to Mālava.—EHI. iii, 570-1. BG. 43.

H. 744. Revolt of the kingdom of Telingana under Krishna (Krishn Naig), a son of Prataparudra II, Kākatīya of Orangal.—BF. i, 427.

H. 745, coin date. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad or Maḥmūd Shāh, nephew and successor of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Dāmghān Shāh in Ma'bar.
—Refs. under A.D. 1336.

A famine breaks out and rages for years in and around Delhī, caused mainly by the enormous exactions of Muhammad ibn Tughlaq which completely paralyzed cultivation and ruined thousands.—EHI. iii, 238 ff. JBA. lii, 284.

1345

The governor of Sambhal revolts but is defeated and slain by 'Ainu-l-Mulk, sūbadār of Oudh. Naṣrat Khān of Bīdar revolts the same year, but is also subdued.—BF. 428-9. EIH. 407.

H. 745. A revolt breaks out in Gujarāt, and Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq starts in person towards the end of Ramazān (February) to suppress it. While halting at Sultānpūr he receives news of the defeat and death of 'Azīz Himār, who had engaged the rebels. He himself proceeds to Gujarāt, where he eventually quells the disturbance.—EHI. iii, 253 ff. IA. iii, 281.

H. 746. 'Alāu-d-Dīn 'Alī Shāh assassinated at the instigation of Shamsu-d-Dīn Ilyās Shāh, who succeeds him in Western Bengal.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 254.

1346

H. 746. The defeated nobles of Gujarāt having taken refuge in the Dekkan, Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq summons the Dekkan officers to Gujarāt. The latter revolt under the leadership of 'Ismā'īl Khān Afghān, who assumes sovereignty as Nāṣiru-d-Dīn. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq advancing from Gujarāt, is joined by 'Imādu-l-Mulk Tabrīzī and Malik Mugh governor of Mālava. They engage the rebels who, at first successful, are forced eventually, through panic, to retire. 'Ismā'īl retreats to Daulatābād which Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq invests. The garrison is about to surrender when news of a rebellion in Gujarāt under a slave named Taghī forces the Sultan to return thither, and the Dekkan officers, encouraged by his absence, compel the Royalists to raise the siege. Taghī having killed Muzaffar, the assistant governor of Nahrwāla (Anhilvād) plunders Cambay and attacks Bharoch. He retreats before the Sultan's advance and takes

1346 refuge in Damrīla.—BF. ii, 286. EHI. iii, 257 ff. BG. 50 ff. JRA. lxiv, pt. 1, 52-3.

In this same year Amīr 'Alī, the nephew of Zafar Khān, one of the Amīr Jadīda (New Nobility), revolts at Kulbarga, whither he had been sent to collect the revenue. He occupies Kulbarga and Bīdar, but is eventually defeated by and surrenders to Qutlugh Khān.—BF. i, 429.

1347

H. 748. Zafar Khān (Hasan Gāngū), reinforced by the Rāja of Telingana and Nasiru-d-Din Ismā'il, defeats and slavs 'Imādu-l-Mulk at Bīdar. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn 'Ismā'īl retiring, Hasan Gāngū is unanimously elected king, and on the 24th Rabi' II (3rd August), assumes royalty as 'Alau-d-Din, first of the Bahmani dynasty of The Bahmanī dynasty held the Dekkan for about two Kulbarga. The kingdom of its founder, Hasan Gangu, stretched centuries. from Berar to the Kistna, and from the sea on the west to Telingana on the east. Under 'Alau-d-Din Ahmad II, fresh conquests were made, the Bahmani sovereignty being extended to the Konkan. Khandesh, and Gujarāt. Muhammad Shāh II gained further victories, the kingdom in his reign including the whole of the Dekkan north of Maisūr. The downfall of the dynasty occurred shortly afterwards, through the different provincial governors assuming independence. On its ruins sprang up five new dynasties representing the new states into which the Bahmani kingdom had been redivided.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 146, Int. lxii, lxvi. EHI. iii, 261. BOD. 50. BF. ii, 283. Hist. of the Mahrattas, by Grant Duff, i, 50 ff. PUT. 314. EIH., App. 755.

V. Sain. 1404. Inscription from the fort of Marphā (Madharpa) near Kālañjara, of a king or prince Siddhitunga.—ASNI. ii, 155.

V. Sam. 1403. Merutunga of the Anchalagachchha born. Author of the Sūrimantrakalpasāroddhara, and possibly identical with the author of the Śrīkankalayarasādhyāyavritti.—Weber, Catal. i, 297. PI. xeviii. BD. 1883-4, 130.

1348

H. 749. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq, hearing that Hasan Gangu had assembled a large force at Daulatābūd, gives up the idea of opposing him, and passes the rainy season at Mandal and Tīrī, settling the affairs of Gujarāt.—BG. 55.

1349

H. 750. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq passes the rainy season near Girnār, at the close of which he is said to have taken Junūgadh, the fort commanding the pass.—BG. 55, notes.

H. 750 (753 on coin). Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Ghāzī Shāh succeeds Mubārak Shāh in Eastern Bengal, being in all probability his son. His place among the kings of Eastern Bengal rests on numismatic evidence only.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 254. BMC., Muhammadan States, 5.

V. Sam. 1405. Rājašekarasūri composes his *Prabandhakoša* at Delhī. Weber identifies him with the author of the pañjikā on Śrīdhara's *Nyāyakandalī*.—PR. iv, Ind. ev. JBRAS. x, 31.

V. Sam. 1405. Jñānasāgara born. Died V. Sam. 1460 = A.D. 1404. Was a pupil of Devasundara and author of avachūrņis on the Avasyaka and Oghaniryukti (V. Sam. 1439), etc.—PR. iv, Ind. xlvi.

1350

H. 751. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq on his way to Gondal hears of the death of Malik Kabīr, who had been left as one of his vicegerents at Delhī. He sends Aḥmad Ayāz and Malik Makbūl to the capital to carry on the government, and proceeds himself to Gondal, where he spends the rainy season.—EHI. iii, 264. BG. 56.

1350

Lākhā Jām, son of Virji, and adopted son of Jām Jādā of Thatta, comes to Kachh at the invitation of Rājī, widow of Puvarā Gahāni the late ruler. Jādā, from whom the Jādejās take their name, was the son of Sāndha, a son or descendant of Ṭamāchi Sammā, the son of Jām Unad, the elder brother of Muda. See Appendix.—ASWI. ii, 199.

The poet Amritadatta flourished, according to the Subhāshitāvali, under Sultan Shihābu-d-Dīn of Kashmir (A.D. 1352-70).—Sbhv., ed. Peterson, 3, 4.

'Ainu-d-Dīn of Bījāpūr, author of the *Mulhaqūt* and of the *Kitābu-l-Anwār*, flourished under 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥasan Bahmanī.—BOD. 45.

Sāyaṇācharya, the commentator, author of the Mādhavīyā Dhātuvritti, flourished, having been minister to Sangama II of Vijayanagara and his cousin Harihara II. Between A.D. 1331 and 1386 Sāyaṇa was abbot of the monastery of Śringeri. He died in A.D. 1387. His brother Mādhava, to whom many of Sāyaṇa's works are attributed (amongst others the Sarvadarśanasangraha and the Nyāyamālā), was prime minister to Bukka I and Harihara I, of the same dynasty.—AC. 711. WL. 42, note. Colebrooke's Misc. Essays, i, 301. Hall's Phil. Ind., 161. EI. iii, 23. JBRAS. xii, 340. Sarvadarśanasangraha, ed. Cowell, pref. vii, viii.

H. 752. The rebel Taghī having taken refuge with the Jām Khairu-d-Dīn of Thatta, Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq advances against the latter with a numerous army in Muḥarram (March); but being seized with fever he dies near Thatta on the 21st of the month (20th March). His cousin Fīrūz Shāh III succeeds him three days later and repulses the Mughals and the rebels of Thatta who had seized the opportunity of harassing and plundering the army. The Khwājah-i-Jahān Aḥmad Ayāz now in charge at Delhī, crediting a rumour of Fīrūz's death, places a supposed son of the late Sultan on the throne. On Fīrūz's approach to Delhī he meets him and craves pardon, but the former, yielding to the pressure of the nobles, has him executed.—EHI. i, 225 ff.; iii, 263, 267, 278 ff. PK. 269. BMC., Sultāns of Delhī, 4, xxxv. IA. xx, 312 ff.

1352

H. 753. Birth of Prince Muḥammad Khān, 3rd Jumāda' I (17th June). Kiwāmu-l-Mulk Makbūl made wazīr with the title of Khān-i-Jahān. Makbūl, whose original name was Kattū, was by birth a Hindu and a native of Telingana. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq named him Makbūl and gave him the title Kiwāmu-l-Mulk with the fief of Multān.—EHI. iii, 367 ff.; iv, 7.

H. 753 (753-8 on coins). Shamsu-d-Dīn Ilyās Shāh succeeds Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Ghāzī Shāh of Eastern Bengal and rules the whole of Bengal: till A.D. 1358.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 254.

1353

H. 754. Fīrūz Shāh III proceeds to Lakhnautī against Shamsu-d-Dīn Ilyās Shāh. The latter flees to Ikdāla and the Sultan following, besieges him there. Eventually Ilyās Shāh takes refuge in the islands of Ikdāla. Fīrūz feigns retreat to Delhī, whereupon Ilyās Shāh pursues him, but an engagement taking place he is forced to retreat. Fīrūz returns to Delhī without annexing Bengal.—EHI. iv, 7. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 254. PK. 268.

V. Sam. 1409. Kulamandana born, according to the Tapā-gachchhapattāvalī. Said to have been one of the five pupils of Devasundara. Author of the Siddhāntālāpakoddhāra, etc.—IA. xi, 255. PR. iv, Ind. xxi.

1354

Ś. 1276-1293. Bukka I, Bukkaņa, or Bukkarāya of Vijayanagara, son of Sangama I and brother and successor of Harihara I; married Gaurī or Gaurāmbikā.—JBRAS. xii, 336 ff., and RMI. 234,

- A.D.
- No. 131 (copper-plate of S. 1276 from Harihar). PSOCI., Nos. 149, 150 (inscriptions from Chiltaldurg, S. 1277 and 1278). IA. iv, 206 (inscription of S. 1290 from Madhukesvara temple, Banavāsi). EI. iii, 36, n. 1 (copper-plate of S. 1291 and inscription of S. 1293 from Bhaţkal).
- 1355
- H. 756. Fīrūz Shāh III cuts a canal from the Satlaj to Jhajhar. —EHI. iv, 8.
- 1356
- H. 757, Zī'l-ḥijjah. Fīrūz Shāh III receives a robe of honour and diploma of investiture from the Khalīfah of Egypt, Abū-l-Fath al-Mutazid billah Abū Bakr ibn Mustakafī billah.—EHI. iv, 9. PK. 258.
- H. 757. This same year Fīrūz cuts a canal from the river Jamnā in the hills of Sirmūr, and turning seven other streams into it, brings it to Hānsī, and thence to Abasīn where he builds the fort of Hisār Fīrūzah.—EHI. iii, 298; iv, 8. PK. 294.
- S. 1278, copper-plate from Bitragunta. Sangama II, son and successor of Kampa, or Kampana, a brother of Harihara I of Vijayanagara. Sangama ruled the Nellore and Chuddapah districts apparently independently of Bukka I.—EI. iii, 21.

The Ganitapāţīkaumudī composed by Nārāyana.—AC. 143.

- 1358
- H. 759. A Mughal force invades the neighbourhood of Dībālpūr, but is defeated and forced to retreat by Malik Kābul.—EHI. iv, 9.
- H. 759 (759-92 on coins). Sikandar Shāh succeeds his father Ilyās Shāh in Bengal: till A.D. 1389.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xii. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 256.

Ajayapāla of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun builds a palace at Śrīnagar.—ASNI. ii, 46.

- V. Sam. 1415, 7th Phalgun vad. Vīrasimha, Rāwal, takes Dungarpur and makes it his capital.
- 11th February, H. 759, 1st Rabī' I. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Hasan Gāngū. Bahmanī of Kulbarga, dies and is succeeded by his son Muḥammad Shāh I: till A.D. 1375.—BF. ii, 297.
- H. 759, coin date. 'Āḍil Shāh, the Meek, successor of Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh in Ma'bar.—Refs. A.b. 1336.
- H. 758. The city of Mu'azamābād, in Bengal, said to have been founded by Sikandar ibn Ilyās.—PK. 153.

H. 760. Fīrūz Shāh III sets out to invade Lakhnautī, but spends the rainy season at Zafarābād, after which he proceeds to Panduah. On the way he confers the insignia of royalty on his son Fath Khān.—EHI. iv, 9, 10. JBA. lviii, 33.

1360

H. 761. Sikandar Shāh having, on the approach of Fīrūz Shāh, retired to Ikdāla, the latter besieges it 16th Jumāda' I (4th April) and it surrenders. Fīrūz marches to Jaunpūr, where he halts during the rains.

1360

Sanmiśra Miśarū writes his Vivādachandra at the order of Lakkhimādevī queen of Chandrasimha of Mithilā.—BR. 1883-4, 48.

1361

May, H. 762, Rajab. Fīrūz Shāh III returns to Delhī from his Lakhnautī campaign, and shortly afterwards takes Kot Kangra or Nagarkot. He then proceeds to Thatta in Sindh and defeats the Jām-Bābiniya-in a pitched battle. But being unable to take the fort he retires to Gujarāt for reinforcements. He is misled on the way by his guides into the Rann of Kachh, and with his army suffers great privations for six months, during which time no news of him reach Delhi. On reaching Gujarat he dismisses the governor Amīr Husain for not having sent him aid, and appoints Zafar Khan governor. He marches a second time on Bābiniya submits, and Fīrūz returns to Delhī. (vol. i, 494) fixes H. 762 as the date of this expedition to Sindh, probably because Firishtah and the Tarīkh-i-Mubarak Shāhī represent it as taking place just after the capture of Nagarkot. According to the Tarīkh-i-Fīrus Shāhī, however, it occurred at least four years after the Sultan's return from the Lakhnautī campaign, while the Tuhfatu-l-Kirām places it in H. 772.—EHI. i, 342, 494; iii, 319; iv, 12. BF. i, 455. EIH. i, 411.

1363

H. 765, coin date. Mubārak Shāh successor of 'Ādil Shāh in Ma'bar.—Refs. A.p. 1336.

Sārigadhara, son of Dāmodara, writes his *Paddhati*.—See Int. to Hall's *Vāsavadattū*. ZDMG. xxvii, 1 ff.

1366

H. 767, Jumāda' I. Krishnarāja of Vijayanagara having taken the fortress of Mūdkul, Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī marches against him. Krishna retreats precipitately to Adoni (Adhwani), and Muḥammad, crossing the Tungabhadra, invades Vijayanagara. He

- A.D.
- defeats the enemy on the 14th Zī1-qa'dah (23rd July), after which he advances against Krishnarāja who had taken refuge in his capital. The latter, sallying forth from Vijayanagara, is surprised by the enemy, and flees. Muhammad plunders his camp and devastates the district, but is at length prevailed upon to desist, and returns to Kulbarga.—BF. ii, 310 ff.
 - Ś. 1288, 1291, Kāńchīpuram inscriptions. Kambaņa-udaiyar, son of Vīra-Kambaņa-udaiyar, reigning.—ASSI. iii, 117 ff.
 - V. Sam. 1422. Sanghatilakāchārya writes his commentary on the Samyaktvasaptaţīkā.—PR. i, 53.
 - V. Sam. 1422. Jayasimha writes the Kumārapālacharita, a life of Kumārapāla, Chaulukya of Anhilvād.—BR. 1883-4, p. 6.
- \$.1289-1341 on inscriptions. Jñānachandra (Garur Gyān Chand) of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun. Local tradition dates his reign in Kumaun from V. Sam. 1431=A.D. 1375.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 500, 503. ASNI. ii, 48, 49.
- Dā'ūd Bīdarī acts as page and seal-bearer to Sultan Muḥammad Shāh I, Bahmanī. He afterwards wrote the Tuḥfatu-s-Salātin Bahmanī.—BOD. 118.
- 1370 H. 772 (770 according to Shams-i-Sirāj 'Afīf). Death of Khān-i-Jahān, Kiwāmu-l-Mulk Makbūl. His son Jūnān Shāh succeeds him as wazīr with the title Khān-i-Jahān.—EHI. iii, 371; iv, 12. PK. 272.
 - H. 772. Malik Rāja made governor of Khandesh by Fīrūz Shāh III: till H. 801 = A.D. 1399.—Lane Poole, Mohammadan Dynasties, 315.
 - H. 772. Ghiyāşu-d-Dīn A'zam Shāh of Bengal rebels against his father Sikandar I.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5.
 - V. Sam. 1426. Guṇākarasūri writes the Bhaktāmarastotraţīkā.
 —AC. 155. Weber, Catal. 1261.
- 1371 H. 773. Death of Zafar Khān, governor of Gujarāt. His eldest son Daryā Khān succeeds him.—BG. 58. EHI. iv, 12.
- H. 774, coin date. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Sikandar Shāh successor of Mubārak Shāh in Ma'bar.—Refs. A.D. 1336.

V. Sam. 1428. Ratnasekharasūri, pupil of Hematilaka, composes his Śrīpālacharitra. Harshakīrti represents him as belonging to the

Nāgpurīya branch of the Tapāgachchha, and as a contemporary of Fīrūz Shāh Tughlaq III (A.D. 1351-88).—PR. iv, Ind. ciii.

1373

V. Sam. 1429, Gayā inscription of Kulachandra, son of Hemarāja and grandson of Dālarāja of the Vyāghra family.—IA. xx, 312.

V. Sam. 1429. Devendra Munisvara writes a commentary on Vimalachandrasūri's *Prasnottararatnamāla*.—Weber, *Catal*. ii, 1118. PR. iv, Ind. lviii.

1374 H. 776. Fīrūz Shāh III makes a pilgrimage to the tomb of Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī at Bahraich.—EHI. iii, 362.

H. 776, 12th Safar (23rd July). Death of Fath Khān, the heirapparent, at Kanthur.—PK. 298. EHI. iv, 12.

Nep. Sam. 494; 504 on MSS. Jayārjunamalla reigning in Nepāl.—Bendall, BSM. xiii.

V. Sam. 1430. Somasundarasūri born. Died V. Sam. 1499—A.D. 1443. Wrote bālāvabodhas on *Yogasāstra*, *Upadešamālā*, *Shadāvašyaka*, *Navatattva*, etc.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxxvi.

Ś. 1296, 1300. Nadupuru and Vanapalli copper-plates. Ana-Vema, Jaganobbaganda, etc., Reddi chief of Kondavidu, son of Vema and grandson of Prola.—EI. iii, 59 (Vanapalli copper-plate, Monday, 6th February, 1380); ib. 286 (Nadupuru copper-plate).

S. 1296. Trivandrum inscription of a prince Sarvanganatha; possibly referable to the year 1375.—EI. iv. 203.

1375

H. 777. Fīrūz Shāh III abolishes the mustaghall, or ground rent; the jasārī, or tax levied on butchers; and the rosī, or tax levied on traders.—EHI. iii, 363, 364.

V. Sam. 1431. Madanapāla of the Tāka race reigning at Kāshṭhā, or Kāḍhā, on the Jamnā, north of Delhī. His date is furnished by a work called the *Madanavinodanighanṭu*. He also patronized Viśveśvarabhaṭṭa, author of the *Madanapārijāta*.—BR. 1883-4, p. 47. See Appendix.

21st April, H. 776, 19th Zī'l-qa'dah (Firishtah). Muhammad Shāh Bahmanī of Kulbarga dies, and is succeeded by his son Mujāhid Shāh: till A.D. 1378.

S. 1297, inscription at Tirumalai. Ommana-udaiyar, son of Kambana-udaiyar and grandson of Vira-Kambana-udaiyar, reigning.

—ASSI. iii, 102.

1376 H. 778. Shams Dāmaghānī, offering an increased revenue from

Gujarāt, is made deputy governor of that province by Fīrūz Shāh III. Being unable to raise the promised tribute, he rebels but is defeated and slain, when Fīrūz appoints Farḥatu-l-Mulk (Muffarrah Sultānī) to Gujarāt.—EHI. iv, 12-14. PK. 350.

V. Sam. 1433. Jayakīrti born. Pupil of Merutunga and guru of Jayakeśarin. Died V. Sam. 1500 = A.D. 1443.—PR. iv, Ind. xxix. xxx.

S. 1298. Death of Rāmachandratīrtha, tenth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882-3, 204.

1378

16th April, H. 779, 17th Zī'l-ḥijjah. Dā'ūd Shāh, Bahmanī of Kulbarga, son of Ḥasan Gāngū, assassinates his nephew Mujāhid and succeeds him, but is himself murdered 21st Muḥarram, 780 (20th May), and succeeded by his brother Muḥammad Shāh II or Maḥmūd Shāh I, who reigns till H. 799 — A.D. 1397.—BF. ii, 340 ff.

1379

H. 781. Fīrūz Shāh III makes a progress to Sāmāna. Going thence by Ambāla and Shāhābād to the hills of Sahāranpūr, he takes tribute from the kings of Sirmūr and returns to Delhī.—EHI. iv, 14.

H. 781, Muḥarram (April). Amīr Tīmūr makes himself master of Hirāt by a treaty of peace, and sends Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Pīr 'Alī

a prisoner to Samarqand. EHI. iv, 216.

S. 1301-1321. Harihara II of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Bukka I; married Malāmbikā.—JBRAS. xii, 338 (Dambal copperplate of S. 1301). RMI. 55, No. 29 (Harihar inscription, S. 1301); ib. 267, No. 146 (Belur copper-plate, S. 1304); ib. 222, No. 125; 226, No. 128 (Belur undated inscriptions); 277, No. 149 (inscription at Hassan). ASSI. iii, 155, No. 152 (Vijayanagar inscription, S. 1307). Colebrooke's *Misc. Essays*, Madras, 1872, ii, 254 ff. (Chitaldurg copper-plate of S. 1317). EI. iii, 113 (Nallur copper-plate of S. 1321); ib. 229 (Kāmākshi temple inscription, Kānchīpuram, S. 1315). JBRAS. xii, 340 ff. (Makaravalļi inscription, Hāngal, Dhārvād district).

V. Sam. 1436, Jayasekharasūri writes the *Upadešachintāmaņi*.—BR. 1883-4, 130.

H. 781. Death of Shaikh Sharafu-d-Dīn Ahmad Ahīā Manīrī, a celebrated saint of Bihār, and a contemporary of Shaikh Nigāmu-d-Dīn Aulīā. Wrote the Madanu-l-Maānī and Mukātibat Ahīā Manīrī.—BOD. 378.

H. 782. Khargū, Hindu chief of Kāṭhehr, having murdered Sayyid Muḥammad of Budaun and his brother 'Alāu-d-Dīn, Fīrūz Shāh III ravages Kāṭhehr. Khargū takes refuge in the mountains of Kumaun.—EHI. iv, 14.

Chinnabhaṭṭa, author of a commentary on Keśavamiśra's *Turka-bhāshā*, flourished under Harihara II of Vijayanagara.—BR. 1882-3, p. 26.

V. Sam. 1436. Munisundara born. Died V. Sam. 1503 = A.D. 1447. Author of the *Upadeśaratnākara*, etc.—IA. xi, 256. PR. iv, Ind. xcvii.

- 1382 H. 784. Fīrūz Shāh III builds the fortress of Fīrūzpūr near Budaun.—EHI. iv, 14.
- 1383 H. 785. Ghiyāşu-d-Dîn Pīr 'Alī of Hirāt put to death by Tīmūr.—EHI. iv, 216.
 - Ś. 1305 for 1307. Ālampūṇḍi copper-plate of Virūpāksha who calls himself a son of Harihara II of Vijayanagara by his wife Mallādevī; and claims to have conquered for his father the Tuṇḍīra, Choļa, and Pāṇḍya kings and the Simhalas.—EI. iii, 224.
- 1384 S. 1306. Death of Vidyānidhitīrtha, eleventh High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882-3, 204.
- Nep. Sam. 505-515. Jayastithimalla of the 3rd Thākurī dynasty of Nepāl, son of Aśokamalla: married Rājalladevī. Made laws for castes and families, built temples, and dedicated many images.

 —Bendall, BSM. xiii. IA. vii, 91; ix, 184; xiii, 414. Wright's Hist. of Nepāl, 182 ff.
 - S. 1307. Ganganāu copper-plate of Narachandra of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.
 - S. 1307. Vijayanagara inscription of Iruga, or Irugapa, a Jaina general of Harihara II of Vijayanagara, and author of the *Nānārtha-ratnamālā*.—ASSI. iii, 156.

Dinakaramiśra, son of Dharmāngada, writes the Subodhinī Raghuvamśaţīkā and the Śiśupālavadhaţīkā.—AC. 252. Raghuvamśa, Bom. Sans. Series, pref. 5.

V. Sam. 1442. Sanghatilakasūri of the Rudrapallīyagachchha writes a commentary on the Samyaktvasaptajīkā of an unknown author.—PR. i, 53, 92.

H. 789. Hostilities break out between Prince Muhammad Khān, son of Fīrūz Shāh III, and the wazīr Khān-i-Jahān the younger, owing to the latter's usurpation of power in the State. Being defeated by the prince in Rajab (July), Khān-i-Jahān flees to Mewāt, and Fīrūz in Sha'bān appoints Muhammad his co-regent with the title Nāṣiru-d-Dīn. Khān-i-Jahān, falling later into the hands of Malik Ya'qūb Sikandar Khān, is put to death.—EHI, iv, 15.

S. 1309. Mallana-Udaiyar living at Honnavura (Honavar) and ruling the principality of Hayve as feudatory of Harihara II of Vijayanagara.—EI. iii, 117.

1388

H. 790. The slaves of Fīrūz Shāh III stir up strife between him and Prince Muḥammad. Some skirmishing takes place, and the latter being defeated, retires to Sirmūr. 'The Sultan appoints Prince Tughlaq Shāh, son of the deceased Fath Khān, his heir, and invests him with the government. Death of Fīrūz, 18th Ram. (20th September), when Tughlaq Shāh succeeds with the title of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn. In the month of Shauwāl an army under Malik Fīrūz 'Alī and Bahādur Nāhir enters the hills of Sirmūr in pursuit of Prince Muḥammad Khān, but being unsuccessful it retreats and the prince retires to Nagarkot.—EHI. iv, 18.

H. 790. Birth of Shaikh Burhān, surnamed Qutbu-l-'Ālim, a Bukhārī Sayyid. He settled in Gujarāt, and eventually founded a religious establishment at Batok. He died probably in H. 856 = A.D. 1452.—BG. 128.

1389

H. 791. Owing to the misgovernment of Tughlaq Shāh II, a party of the amīrs and slaves of the late Sultan, headed by the deputy wazīr, Rukn Chand, conspire to raise Abū-Bakr Shāh, another grandson (son of Zafar Khān) of Fīrūz III, to the throne. Tughlaq Shāh attempting to escape, is killed 21st Safar (19th February), when Abū-Bakr succeeds. Rukn Chand, conspiring against Abū Bakr, is slain. A revolt having meanwhile occurred at Sāmāna, resulting in the death of the governor Sultān Shāh, Prince Muḥammad Khān marches thither, and proclaims himself king 6th Rabī II (4th April), after which he proceeds to Delhī. Having unsuccessfully attacked Abū-Bakr 2nd Jumāda I (30th April) at Fīrūzābād, and again at Kandali in Sha bān, he retires to Jalesar and on the 19th Ram. (11th September) instigates a general massacre of the slaves of the late Sultan Fīrūz throughout the different districts and cities.—EHI. iv, 20 ff.

(H. 790-799 on coins.) Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn A'zam Shāh of Bengal succeeds his father, Sikandar I: till A.D. 1396.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xii, xiy, xliii.

1390

H. 792. Abū-Bakr having defeated Prince Humāyūn Khān, son of Muḥammad ibn Fīrūz, at Panipat, in Muḥarram (January), marches in Jumāda' I to Jalesar. During his absence Muḥammad Shāh enters Delhī, but on Abū-Bakr's return he escapes to Jalesar. In Ramazān (August) some of the inhabitants of Delhī open negotiations with Muḥammad who, on the flight of Abū-Bakr, returns and reascends the throne 19th Ram. (31st August). In Muḥarram, H. 793 (December), Abū-Bakr attacks the royal forces at Mahindwārī, but being defeated he surrenders and is imprisoned at Mīraṭh.—EHI. iv, 23 ff.

1391

H.793. A revolt having broken out in Gujarāt under Farḥatu-l-Mulk Rāstī Khān, Muḥammad Shāh III appoints Zafar Khān, son of Wajiu-l-Mulk, to suppress it 2nd Rabī' II (9th March).—BG. 58, 73.

H. 793, 19th Z11-hijjah (17th November). Birth of Ahmad, afterwards Ahmad I of Gujarāt.—BG. 125.

Ś. 1313. Banavāsi copper-plate of Harihara II of Vijayanagara, in which mention is made of the capture of Goa from the Muḥammadans by Mādhavānka (Mādhavāchārya).—JBRAS, iv. 107 ff.

1392

H. 794. Harsing (Narsingh), Rāja of Etāwah, and other Hindu Zamindars rebel, but are defeated by Islām Khān and Muḥammad Shāh III. The latter destroys the fort of Etāwah. In this same year he builds the fortress of Muḥammadābād at Jalesar. In Rajab (May-June) Islām Khān, being falsely accused of desiring to stir up rebellion in Multān, is put to death, and the Khwājah-i-Jahān who had intrigued against him is made wazīr.—EHI. iv, 26. BF. i, 475.

H. 794, 7th Safar (4th January). Zafar Khān defeats and slays Farhatu-l-Mulk of Gujarāt at Kāmbhū, near Nahrwāla, and founds the village of Jītpūr on the site of the victory.—BG. 75.

Nep. Sam. 512 on MS. Ratnajyotirmalla reigning in Nepāl: perhaps a petty chiefṭain.—Bendall, BSM. xiii.

1393

H. 795. Sarvādharan, Jīt Singh, Rāthor, Bīr Bahān, Mukaddam of Bhānugāon, and Abhai Chand, Mukaddam of Chandū, revolt.

Muqarrabu-l-Mulk advancing against them induces them to submit, and afterwards treacherously murders all but Sarvādharan who escapes to Etāwah. In Shauwāl (August) Muḥammad Shāh III ravages Mewāt. Bahādur Nāhir having plundered several villages in the vicinity of Delhī, the Sultan proceeds to Kūtila and defeats him, whereupon he flees to Jhar.—EHI. iv, 27. BF. i, 475, 476.

1394

H. 796. Shaikha Khān, the Gakk'har, having seized Lahor, Prince Humāyūn is sent against him. The prince prepares to start, but is prevented by his father's death, on the 17th Rabī' I (20th January). Accession of Humāyūn two days later as Sikandar Shāh I. He dies forty-five days later, and is succeeded by his brother Nāṣirud-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh II. According to numismatic evidence Sikandar's accession took place in H. 795 = A.D. 1393. See Appendix.—EHI. iv, 27, 28. PK. 311, note.

H. 796. Maḥmūd Shāh II, leaving Delhī in charge of Muqarrab Khān, departs in Sha'bān (June) with Sa'dat Khān ('Abdu-r-Rashīd Sultānī) for Gwaliar. The Sultan, discovering a plot against his own life, seizes the ringleaders, with the exception of Mallu Khān, who escapes and joins Muqarrab Khān at Delhī, where he is subsequently put in charge of the fortress of Sīrī with the title of Iqbāl Khān. Sa'dat Khān, with the Sultan, besieges Delhī. In Muḥarram 797 (November) Maḥmūd Shāh takes refuge in Delhī, and Muqarrab, making a sortie, is defeated by Sa'dat Khān. The latter, not being strong enough to take the city, retreats to Fīrūzābād.—EHI. iv, 30.

H. 796. Malik Sarwar, Khwājah-i-Jahān, appointed governor of Kanauj, Oudh, Karra, and Jaunpūr, with the title of Maliku-s-Sharq, assumes independence and founds the Sharqī dynasty of Jaunpūr.—EHI. iv, 29. BOD. 221.

H. 796. Zafar Khān of Gujarāt subdues Idar and plans the destruction of Somnāth, but news reaching him of the invasion of Sultānpūr and Nandarbār by Malik Rāja of Khandesh he abandons the design and proceeds against the latter, who retreats.—BG. 76.

The Mirāt-i-Sikandarī calls the ruler of Khandesh Malik Naṣīr alias Rāja 'Ādil Khān, but Firishtah's account makes him out to be Malik Rāja, father of Naṣīr Farūqī, and says he invaded Gujarāt, relying on the promised assistance of Dilāwar Khān of Mālava.—BG. 76. BF. iv, 5.

H. 796. Särang Khan, appointed to Dibalpur and sent to

suppress Shaikha Khān, takes possession of Dībālpūr in Sha'bān (June). He defeats Shaikha Khān near Lahor in Zī'l-qa'dah (September), and appoints his own brother Malik Khandū governor with the title 'Ādil Khān.—EHI. iv, 29.

1395

H. 797, Rabi' I. Sa'dat Khān sets up a rival king at Fīrūzābād in the person of Nasrat Shāh, grandson (son of Fath Khān) of Fīrūz Shāh III, but shortly afterwards, finding his position untenable, he takes refuge in Delhī, where he is said to have been slain¹ by Muqarrab Khān.—EHI. iv, 31.

H. 797. Zafar Khān of Gujarāt captures Jharand and destroys the temple of Somnāth.—BG. 76.

H. 798. Khizr Khān, governor of Multān, besieged and captured by Sārang Khān. He flies to Bīyāna and eventually joins Tīmūr when the latter invades Delhī.—PK. 326. EHI. iv, 32.

V. Sam. 1451. Abhayadevasūri, a contemporary of Guņākarasūri, composes a Tijayapakuttastotra.—PR., Ind. vii.

1396

H. 799. Zafar Khān of Gujarāt assumes independence as Muzaffar Shāh I.—PMD. 312.

1396

(H. 799, (80)4 on coins.) Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥamzah Shāh of Bengal succeeds his father A 'zam Shāh: till A.D. 1406.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xii, xliii.

1397

H. 799. <u>Ghālib Khān</u> having been ousted from Sāmāna in Ram. (June) by Sārang <u>Khān</u>, joins Tātār <u>Khān</u> at Panipat. The latter, reinforced by Sultan Naṣrat <u>Shāh</u>, defeats Sārang <u>Khān</u> at Kūtila 15th Muharram, 800 (8th October), and pursues him as far as Talwandī, when he sends Rāī Kamālu-d-Dīn after him.—EHI. iv, 32.

H. 799. Muzaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt proceeds against the Rāja of Mandū (Mandal-garh Tab. Akbarī) and besieges his fortress.—BG. 77.

H. 800, Rabī' I (November-December). Pīr Muhammad, grandson of Amīr Tīmūr, besieges Uchh.—JBA. lxi, 181. EHI. i, 343; iii, 410; iv, 32.

¹ This could scarcely have been the case, seeing he is represented (EHI. iv, 32) as aiding Tātār \underline{K} bān two years later against Sārang \underline{K} bān.

Sam. 1454. Mokalasimha, first Rāna of Mevād of the younger branch, said to have supplanted his brother Chonda and to have usurped the throne.—PK. 356. IA. iv, 349. See A.D. 1428.

Asargaon copper-plate of Bharata Chandra of the S. 1319. Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 49.

20th April, H. 799, 21st Rajab. Death of Mahmud I or Muḥammad Shāh II, Bahmanī of Kulbarga. His son Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn succeeds him, but is blinded and imprisoned by Lalchin, a Turkish slave, who places his younger brother, Shamsu-d-Din, on the throne 17th Ram. (14th June). Shamsu-d-Dīn, after little more than a five months' reign, is deposed and succeeded by Tāju-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh, 23rd Safar, H. 800 (15th November), who reigns till H. 825 = A.D. 1422. Coin dates of Firuz H. 804-823.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 146, Int. lxvi. BF. ii, 352 ff.

Igbāl Khān allies himself with Nasrat Shāh in H. 800. Shauwal (June), but shortly afterwards attacks him. Shāh escapes and joins Tātār Khān. Iqbāl Khān captures Fīrūzābād, slays Mugarrab Khān, and takes possession of Mahmūd Shāh II. In Zī'l-qa'dah he marches to Panipat against Tātār Khān. The latter, hearing of his approach, marches on Delhī, but is unable to take it, and hearing of the fall of Panipat, which Iqbal had captured in three days, he escapes to Gujarat, whereupon Iqbal returns to Delhi.—EHI. iv. 33-4.

Sārang Khān sends Tāju-d-Dīn to relieve Malik 'Alī in Uchh, upon which Pir Muhammad raises the siege, and marching against Tāju-d-Dīn, defeats him on the Biyās. The latter retreats to Multan, which the Mughals invest. After a six months' siege it surrenders in Ram. (May-June).-EHI. iv, 32-3.

H. 800. Timūr having appointed 'Umar, son of Prince Mirzā Shāh, his viceroy in Samarqand, starts to invade Hindustan. subdues the territory of Kator (lying between the mountains of Kābul and the confines of Kashmir) in Ram. (May).—EHI. iii, 400 ff.

On the 8th Muharram, H. 801 (20th September), Timur encamps on the Indus, and having received ambassadors from various rulers, amongst others from Sikandar Shāh of Kashmir, he crosses the river on the 12th Muharram. Shihābu-d-Dīn, described as the ruler of an island in the Jhilam, having entrenched himself, is besieged by the Mughals. He escapes towards Uchh, but is pursued and defeated by Shaikh Nūru-d-Dīn. Eventually he drowns himself. Timur reaches the confluence of the Jhilam and the Chenab 21st

1398

Muharram (3rd October); crosses and halts 1st Şafar at Talamba about seventy miles from Multān. After punishing some of the inhabitants for having refused submission to Pīr Muḥammad he leaves Talamba 7th Ṣafar, and proceeds to Jāl, whence he marches against Jasrat Khān, the Gakk'har. After totally routing him, Tīmūr returns to the Biyās 13th Ṣafar.—EHI. iii, 409-16.

He crosses the Biyas 15th Safar and halts at Janjan: marches to Sahwal, which he leaves 21st Safar (Friday, 2nd November), and proceeds to Aswan, thence to Jahwal and Ajodhan: leaves Ajodhan 26th Safar, and pushes on to Bhatnair.—EHI. iii, 419 ff.

H. 801. Tīmūr captures Bhatnair: surrender of the Rāja (Dūl Chain) on Friday, 28th Ṣafar (9th November). Tīmūr destroys the town 1st Rabī' I (11th November). Proceeds 3rd Rabī' I to Ṣarsitī, and from there to Fatḥābād, which he reaches the 6th of the same month. Continues his march to Ahrūnī, and thence on the 8th to Tohāna. Defeats the Jats in the neighbourhood of Tohāna on the following day. Proceeds to the river Khagar and then to Kūtila, where he is joined by Sulṭān Maḥmūd Khān and Prince Rustam. Leaves Kūtila 18th Rabī I and proceeds to Kaithal.—EHI. iii, 424-30.

Timur encamps at Aspandī 22nd Rabī I (2nd December), proceeds the following day to Tughlaqpur and thence to Panipat, which he reaches on the 24th of the same month. Raid on the palace of Jahān-numā 28th Rabī' I. Capture of the fort of Lonī.—EHI. iii, 430 ff.

Tīmūr continues his march to Delhī. Leaves Lonī 3rd Rabī' II (13th December). Encamps at Jahān-numā. Crosses the Jamnā on the 5th and captures Delhī on the 8th Rabī' II (18th December). Escape of Maḥmūd. Delhī sacked on the 16th Rabī' II (26th December).—EHI. iii, 433 ff. BF. i, 490 ff. PMH. iii, 262.

H. 800. Muzaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt and his son Tātār Khān march against Idar and exact tribute. In the same year they crush a revolt in Somnāth. Maḥmūd Shāh II arrives in Gujarāt to enlist Muzaffar's aid in regaining the Delhī throne. On Muzaffar's refusal he applies to Dilāwar Khān of Mālava.—BG. 79.

The Pāṇinīyaśikshāpañjikā composed by Dharaṇīdhara, pupil of Mahādeva.—AC. 268.

1399

H. 801. Tīmūr proceeds on the 22nd Rabī' II (1st January) to Fīrūzābād, thence to Bāghpat, and on the 29th Rabī' II to Mīraṭh, which he captures 1st Jumāda' I (9th January).—EHI. iii, 448 ff.

Amīr Jahān Shāh ordered by Tīmūr to march up the Jamnā 1st Jumāda' I. Tīmūr proceeds to the Ganges, defeats a Hindu force near Tughlaqpūr, another under Mubārak Khān, and a third under Malik Shaikha at Kūtila (Hardwār). Tīmūr starts 6th Jumāda' I (14th January) for Samarqand, marches to the Siwālikh Hills, where he gains a victory on the 10th; continues his march through Miyāpūr, and crosses the Jamnā on the 14th; defeats Ratan Sen (Ratnasimha) in the Siwālikh Hills on the 15th; captures Nagarkot (Kangra).

801 (or 802). Tīmūr proceeds to the conquest of Jammū 16th Jumāda' II (23rd February); gains a victory at Bāīla the day following; Jammū taken on the 21st; crosses the Chenāb on the 24th, arrives in Kashmir on the 26th; continues his homeward march, crosses the Indus 3rd Rajab (11th March), and encamps at Bānū.—EHI. iii, 460-77.

H. 801. Naṣrat Shāh, who had fled into the Do-āb from Iqbāl Khān, advances to Mīrath, and being joined by 'Ādil Khān, captures Delhī in Rajab (March), but is forced to retire to Mewāt before the advance of Iqbāl Khān in Rabī' I, H. 802 (November-December), who takes Delhī and the surrounding territories and subdues Bīyāna and Kāthehr.—EHI. iv, 36-7.

H. 802. Mubārak Shāh, adopted son of Malik Sarwar, Khwājahi-Jahān, succeeds on the latter's death to the kingdom of Jaunpūr.—EHI. iv, 37. BMC., Muhammadan States, 88.

H. 801. Death of Malik Rāja Fārūqī of Khandesh 22nd Sha'bān (29th April). His son Nāṣir Khān Fārūqī succeeds him. —PMD. 315. BOD. 239.

Thursday, 10th July, V. Sam. 1455, S. Sam. 1321. An inscription of Sivasimha, a king of Mithilā, granting the village of Bisapī to the poet Vidyāpati, author of the Purushaparīkshā, written under Sivasimha's father, Devasimha; and of the Durgābhaktitaranginī and the Dānavākyāvalī, written under Sivasimha's cousin, King Narasimha, the latter work being composed at the request of his queen Dhīramati; author also of the Vivāda-āra, the Gayāpattana, etc. Ayodhyā Prasāda gives Sivasimha the initial date of A.D. 1446, assigning him a three years' reign, while to his father Devasimha he gives one of 61 years (A.D. 1385-1446).—Grierson, IA. xiv, 182 ff.; xix, 1. BR. 1883-4, 52.

1400

December, H. 803, Jumāda' I. Iqbāl Khān again marches to Hindustan, and is joined by Shams Khān, governor of Bīyāna and

by Bahādur Nāhir. He gains a victory at the village of Patiala on the Ganges, his opponents being, according to Firishtah, the Rāja of Bilgram and some zamīndārs of the district.—BF. i, 499. EHI. iv, 37-8.

V. Sam. 1456. Sādhuratna writes the Yatijītakalpavritti.—Weber, Catal. ii. 1210.

1401

23rd February, H. 803, 9th Rajab. Khār Khān defeats Taghī Khān, son-in-law of Ghālib Khān governor of Sāmāna, at Ajodhan. Taghī Khān flees, and is subsequently killed by Ghālib Khān.—EHI, iv, 38.

H. 803 (803-843 on coins). Shamsu-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, succeeds his father Mubārak Shāh at Jaunpūr.—BMC., Muhammadan States, Int. xlix.

H. 804. Maḥmūd Shāh returns to Delhī and joins Iqbāl Khān in an expedition against Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī of Jaunpūr. Maḥmūd deserts to the side of Ibrāhīm, but being ignored by the latter, he retires to Kanauj. Iqbāl Khān returns to Delhī and Ibrāhīm to Jaunpūr.—EHI. iv, 38-9. PK. 315.

H. 804. Dilāwar Khān, Ghūrī, governor of Mālava, assumes independence, and founds the Ghūrī dynasty of Mālava: till H. 808 = A.D. 1405.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 114, Int. lii.

V. Sam. 1457. Ratnasekharasūri born. Died V. Sam. 1517 = = A.D. 1461. Wrote the Śrāddhapratikramanavritti (V. Sam. 1496). —BR. 1883-4, 156. IA. xi, 256. PR. iv, Ind. cii.

1402

December, H. 805, Jumāda' I. Iqbāl Khān marches against Gwaliar, which had been wrested from the Muḥammadans during Tīmūr's invasion by Nar Singh (Narasimha). Narasimha's son having succeeded him, defends the fort successfully against Iqbāl, who returns, after plundering the country, to Delhī.—EHI. iv, 39.

Friday, 10th February, V. Sam. 1458, stone inscription from Rāypur; and V. Sam. 1470, wrongly for 1471 (Saturday, 19th January, 1415), on Temple inscription from Khalāri, Rāypur. Haribrahmadeva, of the Kalachuri branch of the Haihaya family, son and successor of Rāmadeva the son of Simhana.—CASR. xvii, 77. EI. ii, 228, or IA. xxii, 83.

1403

H. 806. Tātār Khān deposes and imprisons his father Zafar Khān of Gujarāt and assumes sovereignty as Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh. He raises an army to march against Delhī,

but is poisoned on the way thither by his uncle Shams Khān. Submission of the army to Zafar Khān (Tārīkh-i-Mubārak Shāhī).
—EHI. iv, 39. BG. 81.

1404

H. 807. Iqbāl Khān besieges Etāwah where the Rāja of Sirinagar or Bilgram and the Rājas of Gwaliar and Jālhār (Jhalawar?) had entrenched themselves. After a four months' siege they pay tribute and make peace.—EI. iv, 39. BF. i, 501.

1405

April, H. 807, Shauwāl. Iqbāl Khān leaving Etāwah besieges Maḥmūd Shāh II in Kanauj, but failing to take the city he returns to Delhī.—EI. iv, 40.

July, H. 808, Muḥarram. Iqbāl Khān marches against Bahrām Khān of Sāmāna who flees to the mountains, whither Iqbāl follows him. Shaikh 'Alamu-d-Dīn having effected a reconciliation between the two, Iqbāl marches to Multān. The Tārīkh-i-Mubārak Shāhī represents him as putting Bahrām to death on the way. At Ajodhan he is met by Khizr Khān, governor of Multān. A battle takes place between them on the 19th Jumāda' I (12th November), in which Iqbāl is defeated and slain. Restoration of Maḥmūd to the throne of Delhī in Jumāda' II.—EHI. iv, 40, 41.

20th February, H. 807, 19th Sha'bān. News of the death of Tīmūr reaches Gujarāt.—BG. 83.

H. 808. Muzaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt prepares to march on Delhī in support of Maḥmūd Shāh II, but desists on hearing of the death of Iqbāl Khān.—BG. 83.

H. 808. Hūshang (Alp Khān), Ghūrī of Mālava, succeeds his father Dilāwar Khān: till H. 838 = A.D. 1434.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 114, Int. liii.

V. Sam. 1461. Jinavardhanasūri succeeds Jinarāja as High Priest of the Kharataragachchha: till V. Sam. 1475.—BR. 1882-3, p. 25.

1406

October, H. 809, Jumāda' I. Maḥmūd Shāh II sends Daulat Khān Lūdī against Sāmāna where, according to the Tārīkh-i-Mubārak Shāhī, he defeated Bairām Khān, the successor of Bahrām, on the 11th Rajab of this same year, though Firishtah says the year following. Khiẓr Khān of Multān, hearing of Bairām's defeat, marched against Daulat Khān who fled across the Jamnā, his amīrs and maliks deserting him to join Khiẓr Khān. Maḥmūd returns meanwhile to Kanauj, where he is attacked by Ibrāhīm

Shāh Sharqī of Jaunpūr, and forced to retreat to Delhī. Ibrāhīm besieges Kanauj which surrenders after a four months' siege.—EHI. iv, 41. BF. i, 502.

Ś. 1328. Vīrapratāpa, Bukka II of Vijayanagara, son and suc cessor of Harihara II.—ASSI. iii, 80, No. 55 (Temple inscription at Veppambaṭṭa near Velūr, Ś. 1328), Ekāmranātha temple inscription (Kāñchī) of same date quoted EI. iii, 36, n. 3.

H. 809. Death of Shaikh 'Abdu-llah Shattarī in Mālava.—BOD. 9.

H. 809. The Jami' Masjid of Kanauj built by Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, by rearrangement of a Jaina temple.—JBA. xxxiv, pt. 1, 210; xlii, pt. 1, 163.

1406 H. 809. Shamsu-d-Dîn, Ilyās Shāhī, of Bengal succeeds his father Ḥamzah; till A.D. 1409.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xliii.

October, H. 810, Jumāda' I. Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, hearing that Maḥmūd Shāh had been deserted by his troops on retreating from Kanauj, marches on Delhī. On reaching the Jamnā he learns that Muzaffar Shāh, of Gujarāt, having defeated Hūshang Ghūrī of Mālava (Alp Khān), is marching on Jaunpūr. He accordingly proceeds thither to defend it.—EHI. iv, 41. BF. i, 502.

H. 810. Muzaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt conquers Mālava. Alp Khān besieged in Dhārā, surrenders and is taken captive by Muzaffar who places Nasrat Khān on the throne.—BG. 84.

H. 810. Meng-tsau-mwun, king of Arakan, flees to Bengal, where he witnesses the war between Rāja Kans and Jaunpūr. He was ultimately restored to his throne with the help of Bengal troops, and became tributary to Bengal.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 234.

H. 810. 'Abdu-llah of Kulbarga writes the Fars-nama. — BOD. 7.

H. 810. Fīrūz Shāh. Bahmanī, builds an Observatory near Daulatābād.—BF. ii, 388.

April, H. 810, Zī'l-qa'dah. Mahmūd Shāh II marches against Baran and defeats and slays the governor on the part of Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī,¹ after which he marches to Sambhal against Tātār

 1 Firishtah calls him Malik Mîr Zīa; the $T\bar{a}ri\underline{h}$ -i-Mubārak Shāhī, Marhabā Khān.

1405

1408

Khān who evacuates the fort and retires to Kanauj. Maḥmūd returns to Delhī, and in Rajab of the year 811 (November-December) marches against Kiwām Khān, governor of Hisār Fīrūzah, on the part of Khizr Khān. Kiwām Khān making proposals of peace, Maḥmūd withdraws towards Delhī—EHI. iv, 42. BF. i, 503.

H. 811. Khizr Khān advances by way of Rohtak to Delhī and besieges it, but is eventually compelled by scarcity of food to withdraw to Fathpūr.—EHI. iv, 43. BF. i, 503.

Ś. 1330 to 1334. Devarāya I of Vijayanagara, son of Harihara II, and brother and successor of Bukka II: married Hemāmbikā.—EI. iii, 36. For list of inscriptions see JBRAS. xii, 341.

V. Sam. 1464. Lakshmīsāgarasūri born.—IA. xi, 256a.

H. 812. Bairām Khān deserts Khizr Khān, but while proceeding to join Daulat Khān he is overtaken by Khizr Khān and submitting to him is pardoned.—EHI. iv, 43.

H. 812 (812-16 on coins). Rāja Kāns, Zamīndār of Bhatūriah, dethrones and kills Shamsu-d-Dīn, Ilyās Shāhī, and places Shihābu-d-Dīn Bāyazīd on the throne of Bengal. Bāyazīd reigns until H. 817.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xii, xvi, xliii.

1410 H. 813. Khizr Khān besieges Idrīs Khān in the fort of Rohtak. The latter surrenders after a six months' siege and Khizr Khān returns to Fathpūr.—EHI. iv, 43.

V. Sain. 1467, inscription from Suhaniya of Bilangadeva, Tomara prince of Gwaliar.—JBA. xxxi, 404, 422 ff. CASR. ii, 401.

1411 H. 814. Khār Khān, after plundering several towns in Mevād, proceeds a second time to Delhī, and besieges Maḥmūd in the fort of Sīrī. Through the defection of Ikhtiyār Khān he gains possession of the fort of Fīrūzābād, and so becomes master of the fiefs of the Do-āb and of the neighbourhood of the capital.—EHI. iv, 44. BF. i, 504.

January 10th, H. 813, Ram. 14th. Muzaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt abdicates in favour of his grandson Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Aḥmad I. Death of Muzaffar five months and sixteen days later, therefore in Safar 814 (Tārīkh i-Alfī).—BG. 87.

H. 814. Maudūd, son of Fīrūz Khān, governor of Baroda, and others rebel against Ahmad I of Gujarāt, but submit and are pardoned.

Later on they conspire with Ran Mal, Rāja of Idar, and entrench themselves in the fort of Morāsah. They are besieged by Ahmad and forced to capitulate 5th Jumāda' I (25th August). Maudūd and the Rāja of Idar escape.—BG. 89, 93-5.

Nep. Sam. 532, 533, MS. and inscription. Jyotirmalla, or Jaya-jyotirmalla, of the 3rd Thākurī dynasty of Nepāl, and son of Jayastithimalla. Mentioned in MSS. dated A.D. 1396 and 1400 as reigning in conjunction with his brothers (Yayadharmamalla and Kīrtimalla).—Bendall, BSM. xiii, and JRAS., N.S., xx, 551. IA. ix, 183.

1412 April, H. 815, Muharram. Khizr Khān proceeds by Panipat to Fīrūzpūr.—EHI. iv, 44.

October, H. 815, Rajab. Death of Sultan Maḥmūd II of Delhī. The nobles elect Daulat Khān Lūdī as their leader, but he does not assume royalty: rules till H. 817=A.D. 1414. Mubārak Khān and Idrīs Khān desert Khizr Khān and join Daulat Khān Lūdī.— EHI. iv, 44. BMC., Sultāns of Delhī, 4. PK. 325.

April, H. 816, Muḥarram. Daulat Khān Lūdī proceeds to Kāṭhehr, where he is joined by Harsingh (Harsimha) and other rājas who acknowledge his supremacy. Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, besieges Kalpi, and Daulat Khān, unable to relieve it, marches to Delhī. Khiẓr Khān leaves Delhī in Jumāda' I (August) with his forces, and besieges Rohtak.—EHI. iv, 45. BF. i, 505. PK. 325.

H. 816. 'Usmān Aḥmad Sarkhejī, Sher Malik, and others invite Hūshang of Mālava to attack Gujarāt. Aḥmad I sends 'Imādu-l-Mulk Khāsah-Khel to attack Hūshang, who retreats without fighting.—BG. 95-7.

Ś. 1(33)5 and 1338. Vīra-Vijaya, Vijayabhūpāla, son and successor of Devarāya I of Vijayanagara: married Nārāyanāmbikā.—
 MJLS. 1881, 249 ff. (Vandavāśi copper-plate of Ś. 1338). MCCM.,
 March, 1892. See EI. iii, 36.

1414 February, H. 816, Zī'l-hijjah. Khizr Khān proceeds to Delhī and posts himself in front of the gate of Sīrī.

28th May, H. 817, 8th Rabī' I. Daulat Khān Lūdī surrenders after a four months' siege and Khizr Khān establishes himself at Delhī as the first of the Sayyid line of Sultans: reigns till H. 824 = A.D. 1421,—BMC., Sultāns of Delhī, 4 and Int. xxxvi. EHI. iv. 45.

H. 817. Khizr Khān sends his wazīr Maliku-s-Sharq Tāju-l-Mulk to Kāṭhehr which he reduces. Muhābat Khān, governor of Budaun, tenders his allegiance. The wazīr continues his march, and having taken Jalesar marches to Etāwah which he subdues.—BF. i, 508. EHI. iv, 47-8.

H. 817. Jalālu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh, son of Rāja Kāns, succeeds Bāyazīd Shāh as king of Bengal: till H. 835, A.D. 1431.

—BMC., Muhammadan States, pp. 5, 31, Int. xii, xliii.

H. 817. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt marches against Girnār; defeats Rāja Kenghān (Khangāra V) and captures his fort.—BG. 98.

H. 818. Khizr Khān appoints his son Maliku-s-Sharq Malik Mubārak governor of Fīrūzpūr and Sirhind with Malik Sadhū Nādira as his deputy.—EHI. iv, 48.

July, H. 818, Jumāda' I. Ahmad I of Gujarāt destroys the temple of Sidhpūr.—BG. 98.

1.415 The poet Baka flourished under Zainu-l-'Abidīn of Kashmir (A.D. 1417).—Sbhv. 61-2.

H. 819. Khizr Khān sends Maliku-s-Sharq Tāju-l-Mulk with an army to Bīyāna and Gwaliar. He plunders Gwaliar and, after exacting tribute from Harasimha of Kāthehr, returns to Delhī. EHI. iv, 48.

July, H. 819, Jumāda' I (817, Firishtah). Malik Sadhū Nādira, deputy governor of Sirhind, slain by Turkī adherents of the late Bairām Khān who seize Sirhind. Khiẓr Khān sends Malik Dā'ūd and Zīrak Khān against them. Dā'ūd, after pursuing them into the mountains, is eventually forced to return without subduing them.—EHI. iv, 48. BF. i, 509.

H. 819. Ahmad I of Gujarāt besieges Nāgaur, but on the approach of Khizr Khān of Delhī he raises the siege and returns to Ahmadābād. He then marches against Nāsir Khān of Khandesh who had invaded Sultānpūr and Nandarbār. Nāsir Khān retreats to Asīr, and Ahmad reduces the hill fort of Batnol (Tambol). He then proceeds to Morāsah against Hūshang of Mālava, who at the instigation of the zamīndārs had invaded Gujarāt in his absence. He arrives at Morāsah 16th Rajab (9th September), but Hūshang flees without fighting.—BG. 99, n. 100-1. EHI. iv. 49. BF. i, 509 ft.

Zīrak Khān, governor of Sāmāna, suppresses the rebellion of Tughan Rais, who with other Turk-bachas had murdered Sadhū, the deputy governor of Sirhind in the previous year.-EHI. iv, 49.

H. 820. The fortifications of the city of Ahmadabad said to have been finished in this year. The building of the city was apparently begun in H. 813.-BG. 90.

S. 1339, epoch year of Dāmodara's Aryabhatatulya Karanagrantha, a work based on the astronomical data given by Arvabhata.-BR. 1882-3, 28.

Shaikh Māli writes a history of the Yusufzai in Pushto, the earliest known work in that language.—JRAS, 1885, p. 389.

H. 821. Maliku-s-Sharq, Tāju-l-Mulk sent by Khizr Khān 1418 to suppress a revolt of Harasimha of Käthehr, defeats the latter, and pursues him to the mountains of Kumaun. After ravaging Etāwah, Tāju-l-Mulk returns in Rabī' II (May) to Delhī.—EHI. iv, 49, 50. BF. i, 510.

December, H. 821, Zī'l-qa'dah. Ahmad I of Gujarāt besieges Chāmpānīr, but is bought off by the Rāja.

H. 822. Khizr Khan marches against Kathehr. After scouring 1419 Kol and the jungles of the Rahib and of Sambhal, he proceeds in Zī'l-qa'dah (November-December) towards Budaun.—EHI. iv. 50.

17th March, H. 822, 19th Safar. Ahmad I of Gujarat marches to Sonkherah, and after capturing it proceeds to Mandu. arriving at Dhārā, Hūshang of Mālava sues for peace. Ahmad grants it, and withdraws through Champanir, which he lays waste, to Ahmadābād, where he arrives in Rabī' II.—BG. 104-5.

H. 822. The Persian Dictionary called the Adabu-l-Fuzala. written by Badr Muhammad of Delhi, and dedicated to Qadr Khan ibn Dilāwār Khān.—BOD. 93.

H. 822. Khizr Khān invests Budaun in Zī'l-hijjah (December, 1419, or January, 1420). Six months later, in consequence of a conspiracy formed against him by Kiwam Khan and Ikhtiyar Khān, he raises the siege and repairs to Delhī. On his way thither he captures Kiwam Khan and Ikhtiyar Khan, and puts them to death, 20th Jumāda' I, H. 823 (2nd June).—EHI. iv, 50, 51.

H. 823. A rebellion breaks out, headed by an impostor who calls himself Sarang Khan. Malik Sultan Shah Ludi of Sirhind, being deputed by Khizr Khan to suppress him, starts in Rajab with

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his own forces for Sirhind, where in Sha'bān he defeats and puts to flight the pretender who is joined by Khwājah 'Alī Indarābī, while Zīrak Khān, governor of Sāmāna, and Tughān, chief of the Turk-bachas of Jālandhara, join Sultān Shāh. The latter, reinforced by Malik Khairu-d-Dīn Khānī in Ramazān (September), pursues the pretender into the mountains; but he escapes, and Sultān Shāh is forced to retreat. Sārang Khān was eventually captured by Tughān, chief of the Turk-bachas, who put him to death. It was apparently during this year that Malik Tāju-l-Mulk marched to Etāwah, subduing Baran and Kol on his way. After collecting tribute from the Rājas of Etāwah and Kāthehr, he plundered and laid waste the district of Chandawār, and returned to Delhī. + EHI. iv, 51 ff. BF. i, 511.

H. 823. Ahmad I of Gujarat establishes order in the kingdom, erecting forts and military posts in various quarters.—BG. 105.

1420

The Assamese, under Chu-dangpha, conquer North-Eastern Bengal as far as the Karataya.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 235.

1421

12th January, H. 824, 7th Muḥarram. Death of Tāju-l-Mulk, wazīr of Khizr Khān. His son Maliku-s-Sharq Sikandar succeeds him as wazīr.

Khizr Khān captures and destroys Kūtila, after which he invests Gwaliar, and having overrun the country and levied contributions, he takes tribute from Etāwah and returns to Delhī. Dies 17th Jumāda' I (20th May), and is succeeded two days later by his son Mubārak Shāh II.—EHI. iv, 53.

H. 824. Jasrat, the Gakk'har, having defeated and captured Sultān 'Alī of Kashmir, proceeds, on hearing of Khiẓr Khān's death, to Talwandī where he attacks Kamālu-d-Dīn. After plundering the country between Ludhiāna and Rūpar, he proceeds to Jālandhara and takes Zīrak Khān prisoner 2nd Jumāda' II (June 4th). On the 20th of the same month he marches to Sirhind where he besieges Sultān Shāh Lūdī. Mubārak Shāh II marching to the aid of the latter, Jasrat raises the siege 27th Rajab (28th July) and retreats to Ludhiāna. The royal army pursues him as far as Jammū, the Rāja of which—Bhīma—guides Mubārak Shāh to the chief stronghold' of the Gakk'hars. The latter destroys it and returns to Lahor.—EHI. iv, 54 ff. JBÅ. xl, pt. 1, 80.

¹ Called variously "Tekhar," "Thankar," "Talhar," "Bīsal." See EHI. iv, n. 2.

H. 824. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt leads his army towards Chāmpūnīr and from thence to Sonkherah.—BG. 105.

1422

January, H. 825, Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh II begins the restoration of Lahor.

Jumāda' II. Jasrat, the Gakk'har, advances to Lahor, but is repulsed on the 11th of the month (2nd June). He attacks the fort again, but is again defeated. Retreats to Kālānor where he engages in desultory hostilities with Rāja Bhīma of Jammū. Ultimately he flees before the united forces of Sikandar Tuhfah and Malik Mahmūd Hasan. The latter, after defeating a body of Gakk'hars on the confines of Jammū, returns to Lahor. Maliku-s-Sharq Mahmūd Hasan appointed to Jālandhara and Malik Sikandar, the wazīr, placed in charge of Lahor, and his office given to Maliku-s-Sharq Sarwar.—EHI. iv, 56 ff.

February-March, H. 825, Rabī' I. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt invests Maheśvar and captures it in the absence of Sultan Hūshang of Mālava. He invests Mandū 12th Rabī II (5th April), but retires at the end of seven weeks to Ujjain. After the rainy season he renews the siege of Mandū, but Hūshang having in the meantime entered the fort, defends it so vigorously that Aḥmad retires to Sārangpūr. In response to a message from Hūshang, Aḥmad agrees to leave the country. The former, however, treacherously attacks him by night, 12th Muharram, 826 (26th December), but is repulsed and retires to Sārangpūr.—BG. 106 ff.

H. 825. Fīrūz Shāh, Bahmanī, invades Vijayanagara, but is unsuccessful, and appeals to Gujarāt for help. Aḥmad sends an army to his aid. In Shauwāl (September) of the same year Fīrūz Shāh abdicates in favour of his brother Aḥmad Shāh, and dies himself ten days later, upon which his brother sends the army back to Gujarāt.—BG. 114. BF. ii, 389 ff. BMC., Muhammadan States, 146, 149.

1423

H. 826. Mubārak Shāh II, after levying contributions in the territory of Kāthehr, and waging war upon the Rāthors, subdues the Rāja of Etāwah and returns Jumāda' II (May) to Delhī. Confers the office of 'Āriz-i-Mamālik on Malik Mahmūd Hasan.

Death of Malik 'Alēu-l-Mulk, Amīr of Multān.

Rāja Bhīma of Jammū defeated and slain by Jasrat, the Gakk'har, in Jumāda' I (April). Jasrat attacks Dībālpūr and Lahor, but retreats before the advance of Malik Sikandar.

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Shaikh 'Alī, according to Firishtah one of the nobles of Mirza Shāh Rukh, then established at Kābul, advances from Kābul to attack Bhakkar and Siwastān. Mubārak Shāh appoints Malik Mahmud Hasan governor of Multān and sends him against him.— EHI. iv, 58, 59.

March-April, H. 826, Rabī' II. Ahmad I of Gujarāt defeats Hūshang of Mālava and returns 4th Jumāda' II (15th May) to Ahmadābād.—BG. 110.

1424

H. 827. Hūshang of Mālava having attacked the Rāja of Gwaliar, Mubārak Shāh proceeds against him. On arriving at Bīyāna he is opposed by Auhad Khān who eventually submits. Mubārak Shāh continues his march to Gwaliar. His troops plunder Hūshang's army and take some of his men prisoners. Hūshang sues for peace, which Mubārak grants on condition that he leaves the country and sends tribute to Delhī. Mubārak Shāh returns in Rajab (June) to the capital.—EHI. iv, 60.

November-December, H. 828, Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh II starts for Kāṭhehr. After receiving tribute from Rāja Harasimha he crosses the Ganges and proceeds to the hills of Kumaun. He then marches homewards by the banks of the Rahib, but, owing to the presence of famine, gives up his intention of marching on Kanauj. A rebellion breaks out in Mevāḍ and the Sultan, marching thither, ravages the district. Unable to cope with the inhabitants who had fled to their mountain stronghold, Mubārak Shāh returns to Delhī.—EHI. iv, 61.

S. 1346-1371. Devarāya II, Abhinava-Devarāya or Vīra-Devarāya of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Vīra-Vijaya.—EI. iii, 35 (Satyamangalam copper-plate, Ś. 1346). ASSI. iii, 79, No. 54 (Iśvara temple inscription at Tellūr near Velūr, Ś. 1353); ib. 82, No. 56 (Virinchipuram temple inscription, Ś. 1347 exp.); ib. 109, Nos. 79, 80 (Ammaiappesvara temple inscriptions, Padavedu, Ś. 1356 and 1357); ib. 110, No. 81 (Somanātheśvara temple inscription, Ś. 1371); ib. 160, No. 153 (Jaina temple inscription from Vijayanagara, Ś. 1349).

The Jam'i Masjid of Ahmadābād finished.—BG. 92.

1425

H. 829. Mubārak Shāh II starts for Mevād, and attacks Jallū and Kaddū, grandsons of Bahādur Nāhir, who had fortified themselves in Andwar. The Sultan destroys the fort, and pursues them to Alwar where they eventually surrender.—EI. iv, 61.

H. 829. Ahmad I of Gujarāt marches against Īdar, drives the Rāja into the hill country, and lays waste his territory.—BG. 110, 111.

12th November, H. 830, 11th Muharram. Mubārak Shāh II reduces Mevād, after which he marches to Bīyāna.—EI. iv, 62.

1427

February, H. 830, Rabī' II. Muḥammad Khān of Bīyāna surrenders to Mubārak Shāh II who appoints Mukbil Khān to the fief, and bestows Sīkrī (Fatehpur Sikri) on Malik Khairud-Dīn Tuhfah. Mubārak returns to Delhī in Jumāda' I, when he confers Hisār Fīrūzah on Maḥmūd Hasan and Multān on Malik Rajab Nādira.—EI. iv, 62.

H. 831. Muḥammad Khān, son of Auhad Khān, taking advantage of the absence of Mukbil Khān seizes Bīyāna, and Malik Khairu-d-Dīn, unable to defend it, surrenders. Mubārak Shāh appoints Malik Mubāriz to Bīyāna and sends him against Muḥammad Khān. The latter escaping from Bīyāna, joins Ibrāhīm Shāh Sharqī. Mubārak starts in person for Bīyāna, but is withheld by news that Ibrāhīm was then marching on Kalpi. He sends Maliku-s-Sharq Maḥmūd Ḥasan against Mukhtass Khān, Ibrāhīm's brother, who had entered Etāwah. The latter, hearing of his approach, retreats and joins his brother while Maḥmūd Ḥasan joins the royal army.

H. 830. Ahmad I of Gujarāt founds the city of Ahmadnagar on the Hātmatī.—BG. 111.

The Reddi dynasty of Kondavidu overthrown by the Muham-madans.—ASSI. ii, 187.

V. Sam. 1484. The Mitrachatushkakathā composed by Munisundara, the disciple of Devasundara and Jñānasāgara. The Sahaeranāmasmriti is by the same author.—BR. 1883-4, p. 155.

1428

H. 831. Ibrāhīm Shāh retreats before Mubārak to Rāprī in Jumāda' I (February-March). They fight near Chandāwar 17th Jumāda' II (April 3rd). Ibrāhīm returns to Jaunpūr. The Sultān marches to Bīyāna and besieges Muḥammad Khān. Capitulation of the latter in Rajab. Mubārak appoints Malik Maḥmūd Ḥasan governor of Bīyāna and returns to Delhī 15th Sha'bān (30th May).

Kaddū of Mevād seized by Mubārak Shāh in Shauwāl (July) and afterwards put to death.

Sarwaru-l-Mulk, sent to Mevād against Jalūl Khān and other chiefs, captures the fort of Alwar.

а D. 1428

Malik Sikandar Tuhfah having been defeated near Kālānor by Jasrat, the Gakk'har, defeats the latter at Kangra, after which he returns to Lahor.—EHI. iv, 62-7.

H. 831. Pūnjā, Rāja of Īdar, pursued by a party of foragers belonging to the army of Gujarāt, whom he had attacked, falls over a precipice and is killed.—BG. 111.

13th November, H. 832, 4th Safar. Ahmad I of Gujarāt marches against Idar; flight of Bīr Rāī. Ahmad garrisons the place and returns to Ahmadābād.—BG. 112, note.

Nep. Sam. 549-574 on MSS. and 573 on inscription. Yakshamalla, of the 3rd Thākurī dynasty of Nepāl, son and successor of Jyotirmalla. Said to have died N.S. 592-A.D. 1472. Left three sons, the eldest and youngest of whom founded two separate dynasties at Bhatgāon and Kāṭmāṇḍu, while the second, Raṇamala, held Banepā. — Bendall, BSM. xiii. IA. vii, 91; ix, 184; xiii, 414. Wright, Hist. of Nepāl, 189.

V. Sam. 1485, Udepur inscription. Mokalasimha or Mokalji of Mevād, son and successor of Lakshasimha. Represented as having supplanted his brother Chonda in A.D. 1398.—BI. 96.

Citadel of Ahmadābād Bīdar founded .- ASWI. iii, 42.

1429

H. 832. Mubārak Shāh II makes a progress through Mevād.
Death of Malik Rajab Nādira, amīr of Multān. Maliku-s-Sharq
reappointed to the fief with the title of 'Imādu-l-Mulk.

H. 833. Mubārak Shāh subdues Gwaliar, after which he defeats the Rāja of Hathkānt.—EHI. iv, 67 ff.

1430

H. 833. Mubārak Shāh takes Rāprī and returns in Rajab (March-April) to Delhī.

Death of Sayyid Sālim, one of the nobles of the late Khizr Khān, and governor of Sirhind. Pūlād, a Turk-bacha and one of his slaves, rebels in Shauwāl (June) and fortifies himself in Sirhind. Mubārak Shāh II proceeds thither and summons 'Imādu-l-Mulk (Maḥmūd Ḥasan) from Multān. Arrival of the latter in Zī'l-ḥijjah. He negotiates with Pūlād, but unsuccessfully. The Sultan orders him in Safar 834 (October-November) to return to Multān and proceeds himself to Delhī, leaving Islām Khān, Kamāl Khān, and Rāī Fīrūz Mayīn to carry on the siege.—EHI. iv, 68-70.

H. 833. Muḥammad Khān, son of Aḥmad I of Gujarāt, defeats the combined forces of Kānhā, Rāja of Jhalawar, and Sultan Aḥmād Bahmanī near Daulatābād.—BG. 115, 116.

L.K. 5. Samsārachandra of Koţ Kangra succeeds his father Karmachandra, according to the Kangra Jvālāmukhī praśasti.— EI. i. 191.

1431

January, H. 834, Jumāda' I. Shaikh 'Alī Beg, governor of Kābul under Shāh Rukh Mirzā, relieves Pūlād at Tabarhindah and returns through Jālandhara to Lahor. He proceeds to Talwāra, but retreats before the advance of 'Imādu-l-Mulk. The latter proceeds 24th Sha'bān (7th May) to Multān and sends Shāh Lūdī against Shaikh 'Alī, who had in the meantime advanced thither. Defeat and death of Shāh Lūdī and occupation of Khairābād near Multān by Shaikh 'Alī 3rd Ram. (15th May). 'Alī Beg, advancing on Multān on the 25th of the same month and again on the 27th, is on both occasions successfully repulsed by 'Imādu-l-Mulk. The latter, reinforced by Mubārak Shāh II, eventually defeats Shaikh 'Alī, who flees to Kābul (3rd Zī'l-qa-dah, 13th July).—EHI. iv, 70, 71.

H. 835. Malik Khairu-d-Dīn Khānī appointed to Multān in place of 'Imādu-l-Mulk (Maliku-s-Sharq Maḥmūd Ḥasan).—EHI. iv, 72.

H. 835. Jasrat, the Gakk'har, defeats and takes prisoner Malik Sikandar Tuḥfah near Jālandhara, after which he lays siege to Lahor.—1b. 73.

Shaikh 'Alī meanwhile attacks the frontiers of Multān and on the 17th Rabī' I, H. 835 (23rd November), he takes and destroys the fort of Talamba.

H. 834. Khalf Hasan, Maliku-t-Tajjār, seizes the island of Mahāīm (Bombay) on behalf of Ahmad Shāh Bahmanī. Zafar Khān, son of Ahmad I of Gujarāt, sent by his father against him, defeats him near Thāṇā and recaptures Mahāīm.—BG. 116-118.

H. 835 (836 on coin). Shamsu-d-Dīn Aḥmad Shāh, of the house of Rāja Kāns, succeeds his father Muhammad Shāh as king of Bengal: till A.D. 1442.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, and Int. xii, xliii.

Ś. 1353. Rāyamukuṭa writes the *Padachandrikā*, a commentary on the *Amarakośa*.—BR. 1883-4; 61.

1432

H. 835. Rāī Fīrūz defeated and slain by Pūlād, Turk-bacha. Malik Sarwar sent by Mubāruk Shāh II against him.

Khān-i-'Azam Naṣrat Khān appointed to Lahor in place of Maliku-s-Sharq, Shamsu-l-Mulk.

Maliku-s-Sharq 'Imādu-l-Mulk sent in Rajab (March) to punish the rebels in Bīyāna and Gwaliar.

Jasrat, the Gakk'har, attacks Naṣrat Khān in $Z\bar{i}$ 'l-ḥijjah (August) at Lahor, but is defeated.

September, H. 836, Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh II marching from Delhī to Sāmāna is recalled to the capital by the illness of his mother, Makhdūma-i-Jahān, who dies a few days after his arrival. On rejoining his army he sends Malik Sarwar to besiege Pūlād in the fort of Tabarhindah. At the same time he takes Lahor and Jālandhara from Naṣrat Khān and gives them to Malik Allah-dād, who no sooner reaches Jālandhara than he is attacked and defeated by Jasrat, the Gakk'har.

Mubārak Shāh proceeds, Rabī' I (October-November), to Mevād, and prepares to attack Jalāl Khān in the fort of Andarū (Andwar?). The latter retreats to Kūtila. The Sultan devastates Mevād; submission of Jalāl Khān.—EHI. iv, 73-5.

H. 835. Aḥmad Shāh, Bahmanī, in revenge for his defeat of the previous year, ravages Baglānah, near Sūrat. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt leaves Chāmpānīr for Nūdot and joins Prince Muḥammad Khān at Nandarbār. The Bahmanī king, hearing of his approach, retreats to Kulbarga, leaving an army on the frontier. The King of Gujarāt returns to Ahmadābād. On his way he hears that Aḥmad had attacked Tambol. He proceeds against him and, after an engagement, the Bahmanī king retreats, leaving the Gujarātīs in possession of the fort.—BG. 118-9.

H. 836. The citadel and fort of Ahmadābād Bīdar completed.—BOD. 44. ASWI. iii, 42. See A.D. 1428.

H. 835. Shaikh Āzuri (Jalālu-d-Dīn Ḥamzah of Khurāsān) visits the Dekkan in the reign of Aḥmad Shāh I, Buhmanī. Author of the Jawāhiru-l-Asrār, etc.—BOD. 57, 90.

1433

H. 836. Mubārak Shāh II sends Malik Kamālu-l-Mulk to coerce the rebels in Gwaliar and Etāwah and returns himself to Delhī in Jumāda' I (January). News reaching him in the following month of the capture of Lahor by Shaikh 'Alī, he proceeds against him, being joined by 'Imādu-l-Mulk Maḥmūd Ḥasan and other chiefs. He advances to the Rāvi and Shaikh 'Alī retreats. The royal forces march to Shor, which surrenders in Ram. (April) after a month's siege.

Surrender of Lahor to Maliku-s-Sharq Sikandar Tuhfah in Shauwal (May). The latter had shortly before received the fiefs

of Dībālpūr and Jālandhara from the Sultān with the title of Shamsu-l-Mulk, but these were subsequently taken from him and given to 'Imādu-l-Mulk.

The Sultan transfers the office of Dīwān-i-Ashraf from Sarwaru-l-Mulk to Kamālu-l-Mulk, thereby rousing the hostility of the former.

17th Rabī' I, 1st November, H. 837. Mubārak Shāh founds the city of Mubārakābād or Mubārakpūr. News reaching him of the fall of Tabarhindah and death of Pūlād, he sets out to restore order in that district.—EHI. iv, 75-9. BF. i, 527 ff. PK. 332.

March, H. 836, Rajab. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt sets out on a campaign against Mevād, Nāgaur, and Kolīwārah. Reaching Sidhpūr he lays waste towns and villages in all directions and proceeds to Dūngarpūr, the Rāja of which (Ganeśa) submits. Subsequently Aḥmad invades the Rāṭhor country and receives the submission of the Rāṭhor chiefs of Bīndī and Nowlāt (Firishtah).—BG. 120-1.

H. 836 or 837. Mirkhond Mīr Khāwand or Muḥammad ibn Khāwand Shāh ibn Maḥmūd, the Persian historian, born. Author of the *Rauzatu-s-Ṣafā*. Died 2nd Zī'l-qa'dah, H. 903 = 22nd June, 1498.—BOD. 216. EHI. iv, 127.

January, H. 837, Jumāda' II. Mubārak Shāh II proceeds with an army against Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaunpūr and Alp Khān Hūshang of Mālava, who had broken into hostilities over Kalpi. He reaches Mubārakābād, where he is murdered 9th Rajab (19th February) at the instigation of his wazīr Sarwaru-l-Mulk. The latter places Mubārak's nephew, Muḥammad Shāh IV, on the throne, and the following day puts to death Malik Su, Amīr of Koh, and imprisons Malik Makhdūm, Malik Mukbil, Malik Kanauj, and Malik Bīrā. Rānū, slave of Sidhī Pāl, sent by Sarwaru-l-Mulk to take possession of Bīyāna, is defeated and slain by Yūsuf Khān Auhadī in Sha'bān (March-April).

Malik Allah-dād Kālā (or Kākā), Amīr of Sambhal, Āhār Miyān of Budaun, 'Alī Gujarātī, and Amīr Kambal Turk-bacha form a league against Sarwaru-l-Mulk, who in Ram. (April) sends Kamālu-d-Dīn and Khān-i-'Azam Sayyid Khān against them. Kamālu-d-Dīn being secretly hostile to Sarwaru-l-Mulk is joined by Allah-dād and the other amīrs, and together they march on Delhī. They besiege the fort of Sīrī, which holds out for three months.

July, Zī'l-ḥijjah. Death of Zīrak Khān, Amīr of Sāmāna. His fief conferred on his eldest son Muḥammad Khān.

1434

14th August, H. 838, 8th Muharram. Sarwaru-l-Mulk intending to assassinate Muhammad Shāh IV, is himself slain, and Kamālu-d-Dīn, at the invitation of Muḥammad, enters the city. The Sultan appoints him wazīr; bestows the fiefs of Amroha and Budaun on Malik Jīman, with the title of Ghāzīu-l-Mulk; confers the fief of Hisār Fīrūzah, with the title of Iqbāl Khān, on Malik Khūnrāj Mubārak Khānī; and makes Maliku-s-Sharq Hājī Shudanī governor of the capital. He then sets out for Multān, reaching Mubārakābād, on his way thither, in Rabī' II (November).—EHI. iv, 79-84. BF. i. 532 ff. PK. 334 ff.

H. 838. Muhammad Ghaznī Khān, Ghūrī, of Mālava, succeeds his father Hūshang: till A.D. 1436.—BMC., Muhammadan States, p. 114, Int. liii. BF. iv. 189 ff.

V. Sam. 1490. The Panchadandatapachattrabandha composed by Rāmachandra.—Weber, Catal. ii, 166.

Ś. 1356. The astronomer Gangādhara flourished.—Ganaka/a-ranginī, ed. Sudhākara. The Pandit, N.S., xiv, p. 170.

1435

February, H. 838, Rajab. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Aḥmad Shāh II, Bahmani of Kulbarga, succeeds his father Aḥmad I: till H. 862 = A.D. 1458. —BMC., Muhammadan States, 146, Int. lxvi. PK. 345. BF. ii, 417.

V. Sam. 1491. Śīlaratnasūri, pupil of Jayakīrti, writes a commentary on Merutunga's Meghadūta, at Anhilvād.—PR. iv, Ind. cxx.

1436

H. 840. Muḥammad Shāh IV sends an army against Jasrat, the Gakk'har, and ravages his country.—EH1. iv, 85.

16th May, H. 839, 29th Shauwāl. Muḥammad Ghaznī Khān, of Mālava, murdered by his wazīr, Maḥmūd Khaljī, who succeeds him as first of the Khaljī dynasty of Mālava. Flight of Prince Ma'sūd Khān of Mālava to Gujarāt.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 114. Int. lxvi. BF. iv. 193 ff.

V. Sam. 1492. Jinamaṇḍanasūri completes the Kumārapālacharita, a life of Kumārapāla of Gujarāt.—BR. 1883-4, 17. IA. vi, 180.

1437

H. 841. Aḥmad Shāh I of Gujarāt besieges Maḥmūd Khalji of Mālava in Mandū. His son Muḥammad Khān gains possession of Sārangpūr. 'Umar Khān, son of Hūshang Shāh, raises a revolt in Chanderī.—BG. 123.

21st September, H. 841, 20th Rabī' I. Death of Nāṣir Khān of Khandesh. His son Mīrān 'Ādil Khān I succeeds him: til H. 844=A.D. 1441.—PMD. 315.

- H. 842. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava leaving Mandū marches to Sārangpūr; defeats Malik Hājī of Gujarāt. 'Umar Khān, marching from Chanderī, is defeated and slain by Mahmūd at Sārangpūr. A pestilence, possibly cholera, breaks out in Ahmad Shāh's army and compels him to return to Gujarāt.—BG. 123-5.
- H. 842. Restoration of the Ilyās Shāhī dynasty in Bengal by Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I. The date hitherto accepted for this event is H. 846, but Dr. Hoernle has discovered a coin of Maḥmūd bearing the date H. 842 which proves that H. 846 is too late for his initial date. His reign may have begun even earlier, since native historians say it lasted twenty-seven or thirty-two years.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 269; lxii, pt. 1, 232 ff. BMC., Muhammadan States, p. 6.
- ·V. Sam. 1494, 1496, Nāgadā and Rāṇapura inscriptions. Kumbha-karṇa of Mevāḍ son and successor of Mokalji.—BI. 112, 113.

Mandana, an architect and author of the Rājavallabhamandana and the Vāstumandana, flourished under Kumbha.—BR. 1882-3, 37.

- H. 842. Death of Shaikh Ruknu-d-Dīn, according to the Mirāt-i-Aḥmadī, which mentions him as one of the holy men buried at Nahrwālah (Aṇhilvāḍ), and says he was fifth in descent from Shaikh Farīd Ganj-i-Shakar.—BG. 126 and note.
- V. Sam. 1494. Jinakīrti, pupil of Somasundara, composes the commentary on his Namaskārastava. Author also of the Dānakalpadruma, the Śrīpālagopālakathā, and the Dhanyaśālicharitra (composed probably V. Sam. 1497).—PR. iv, Ind. xxxiii.
- S. 1360. Makaranda (Marakanda?), the astronomer, flourished.
 Ganakataranginī, ed. Sudhākara, The Pandit, n.s., xiv, 172.
- H: 844. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava marches against Delhī. Buhlūl Lūdī sent against him by Muḥammad Shāh IV. A battle takes place, after which Muhammad makes proposals of peace. Maḥmūd Khaljī, hearing that Aḥmad Gujarātī was marching on Mandū, accepts these and returns home.—EHI. iv, 85.
 - H. 844 (844-63 on coins and inscriptions). Maḥmūd Shāh, Sharqī, succeeds his father Ibrāhīm Shāh as king of Jaunpūr.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 88, 95 ff., Int. xlix ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 305 ff.
 - Ś. 1362, 1383. Dadāgāon copper-plates of Kalyāṇachandra, probably a member of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.

V. Sam. 1497, 1510, inscriptions from Suhaniya, Gwaliar. Dungarendradeva, Tomara of Gwaliar.-JBA. xxxi, 404, 422 ff. CASR. ii, 400. JBA. viii, 693 ff.

1441

H. 845. Buhlūl Lūdī appointed to Dībālpūr and Lahor by Muhammad Shah IV and sent against Jasrat, the Gakk har. latter makes peace with Buhlul, who, aspiring to the throne, marches against Delhi, which he besieges though unsuccessfully.-EI. iv. 85-6.

H. 845. Mahmud Khan of Malava, intending to march against Chitor, turns aside and proceeds to Kalpi against Nāṣir Khān, who had assumed independence. Nāsir Khān submits, and Mahmūd continuing his march, reduces a strong fort belonging to Kumbhakarna of Mevad, after which he proceeds to Chitor.—BF. iv, 207 ff. 30th April, H. 844, 8th Zī'l-hijjah. Murder of Mīrān 'Ādil

Khān I, of Khandesh, at Burhānpūr. His son Mīrān Mubārak Khān I succeeds him: till A.D. 1457.—BF. iv, 296.

1442

12th August, H. 846, 4th Rabī' II. Ahmad Shāh I of Gujarāt dies, and is succeeded by his son Muhammad Karīm Shāh: till A.D. 1451.—BG. 125. BMC., Muhammadan States, 132, Int. lviii, lxi.

S. 1364. Death of Raghunathatirtha, twelfth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882-3, 204.

1443

H. 847. Muhammad Shāh IV of Delhī dies, and is succeeded by his son 'Alau-d-Din ibn Muhammad 'Alim Shah: till A.D. 1451. -BMC., Sultans of Delhi, 4, 96. PK. 336. EHI. iv, 86.

26th April, H. 846, 25th Zī'l-hijjah. Kumbhakarna of Mevād attacks Mahmud Shah of Malava and, according to Firishtah, is defeated with great loss. According to Thomas, Kumbha won a great victory over the combined armies of Mālava and Gujarāt in A.D. 1440, in honour of which he erected his pillar of victory at Chitor.-BF. iv, 210. PK. 354.

H. 847. Shaikh Yūsuf establishes himself as king in Multan. -BOD. 422-3.

H. 847. Devarāya II of Vijayanagara invades the Bahmanī kingdom. He besieges Mūdkul and plunders the country as far as Sagur and Bījāpūr. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ahmad Shāh, Bahmanī, marches Several engagements take place and Devaraya, at against him. first successful, is eventually forced to conclude a treaty with the

Bahmani king, by the terms of which he agrees to pay him an annual tribute.—BF. ii, 432 ff.

April, H. 846, Zī'l-ḥijjah. 'Abdu-r-Razzāq arrives at Vijaya-nagara on an embassy to Devarāya II from Sultān Shāh Rukh of Samarqand. He remains until 5th December (12th Sha'bān, 847).—EHI. iv, 95, etc. IA. xx, 301. ASSI. iii, 161.

V. Sam. 1500, inscription in the reign of Guhila Sārangaji at Mahowa.—BI. 162.

1445 H. 849. Qutbu-d-Dīn Mahmūd Langāh deposes and succeeds Shaikh Yūsuf as king of Multān.—BOD. 321.

H. 849. Muḥammad Karīm of Gujarāt subdues Idar and Bāgar. Birth of his son Fath Khān, afterwards Maḥmūd Baiqarah, on the 20th Ramazān (20th December).—BG. 129.

H. 849. 'Abdu-l-'Azīz writes and dedicates to Aḥmad Shāh II, Bahmanī, the Tārīkh-i-Ḥusainī, containing the life of the famous Sadru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Ḥusainī Gesū-Darāz who is buried at Kulbarga.—BOD. 3.

1446 H. 850. 'Alīm Shāh of Delhī sets out for Sāmāna, but hearing that Maḥmūd Shāh of Jaunpūr was marching to Delhī he returns to the capital.—EHI. iv, 86. BF. i, 540.

H. 850. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I, Ilyās Shāhī of Bengal, removes his capital to Gaur. Later on, owing to the unhealthy site of the latter, Tāṇḍah is made the capital.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 213.

7th January, H. 849, 8th Shauwāl. Death of Shaikh Ahmad Khattu of Gujarāt. His Memoir, the Malfūzat Shaikh Ahmad Maghrabi, was written by Muhammad Ansār.—BOD. 41, 261. BG. 90.

1447 H. 851. Buhlūl Lūdī invades Delhī a second time, but again unsuccessfully.—BF. i, 541. PK. 338.

H. 852. Sultan 'Alīm Shāh removes his capital to Budaun against the advice of his ministers. He disgraces his wazīr Hamīd Khān who conspires with Buhlūl Lūdī for the Sultan's deposition.—EHI. iv, 87.

V. Sam. 1505. Chāchikadeva, of the Bhaṭṭi dynasty of Jesalmir, reigning. A Kharatarapaṭṭāvalī in the temple at Jesalmir is dated in this year during his reign.—BR. 1883-4, 152.

S. 1370. Jonarāja of Kashmir writes his commentary on the Kirātārjunīya, in the reign of Zainu-l-'Abidīn of Kashmir. Author also of commentaries on the Prithvīrājavijaya and Śrīkanthacharita and of a Rājataranginī, written in continuation of Kalhana's and brought down to A.D. 1412.

Śrīvara, a pupil of Jonarāja and author of the Kathākautuka, the Jainataranginī, and of a Subhāshitāvali, belongs to the same period. He continued the Rājataranginī of his master, bringing it down to the year A.D. 1477.—BR. 1883-4, 54. Sbhv. 43. AC. 107, 674. BKR. 61.

V. Sam. 1504. Somachandra, pupil of Ratnasekhara (q.v., A.D. 1401), writes the *Kathāmahodadhi*.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxxiv.

H. 853. Muḥammad Karīm of Gujarāt besieges Chāmpānīr.

Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava marches to the relief of the Rāja (Gaṅgadāsa). Muḥammad Karīm raises the siege and retreats towards Ahmadābād.—BG. 130. IA. i, 1 ff.

A Mughal invasion of Orissa said to have occurred in this year.

—JBA. lii, pt. 1, 233.

V. Sam. 1506. Jayachandrasūri, a pupil of Somasundara, writes the *Pratikramaņavidhi*.—PR. iv, Ind. xxx. Weber, *Catal*. ii, No. 1955.

V. Sam. 1506. Rāmachandrāchārya composes the Kundamanda-palakshana.—Weber, Catal. i, pp. 319, 320. AC. 513.

V. Sam. 1507. Junāgadh inscription of Mandalika V, Chūdāsama of Girnar.—AS. Reps., No. 2, p. 14.

1450 Maulānā 'Alī flourished. Author of the Ma'āsir Mahmūdī, dedicated to Sultān Mahmūd Shāh Khaljī of Mālava.—BOD. 248.
Rāmachandra, author of the Prakriyākaumudī and the Kālanirnayadīpikā, flourished.—BR. 1883-4, 59, 60.

1451 19th April, H. 855, 17th Rabī' I. Buhlūl Lūdī deposes and succeeds 'Alīm Shāh of Delhī as first of the Pathān or Afghan line of Sultans: till H. 894=A.D. 1489.—BMC., Sultāns of Delhī, 4, and Int. xxxvi. PK. 357.

H. 855. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava invades Gujarāt. Muḥammad Karīm attempting to flee is poisoned 10th Muḥarram (12th February). His son Qutb Shāh or Qutbu-d-Dīn succeeds him on the 11th of the same month, and in Ṣafar (March) of the same year defeats Maḥmūd Khaljī at Kāpaḍvaṇaj.—BG. 133-146. BF. iv. 36. IA. viii, 183.

- V. Sam. 1508. The scribe Lumpāka founds the Lumpākamata sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883-4, 145.
- 1453 H. 857. Mahmūd Khaljī of Mālava sets out to attack Nāgaur, but retreats.—BG. 148.
 - Ś. 1375, 1387. Mallikārjuna of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Devarāya II.—IA. xxi, 321 ff. MGO. 1892, 544, 13.

The Turks conquer Constantinople; and by the expulsion of the Genoese from Pera, the Venetians enjoy the whole trade with the East: Constantinople being no longer a mart for produce, nor open to the countries of the West.—Gleig, History of the British Empire in India.

- 1455
- S. 1377. Ganganāū copper-plate of Narachandra of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.
- Ś. 1377. Tanjāvūr temple inscription of Tirumalaideva, possibly to be identified with Timma, the founder of the Second Dynasty of Vijayanagara.—ASSI. iv, 117. MGO. 1892, 13 (inscription of Ś. 1385).
- S. 1377, copper-plate of Gāṇadeva of Kondavīdu, son of Guhidevapātra and grandson of Chandradeva. Possibly a descendant of Kapila Gajapati of Orissa, though Hultzsch inclines to make the latter his contemporary.—IA. xx, 390.
- 1456
- H. 860. Kumbhakarna having attacked Nāgaur, Qutbu-d-Dīn of Gujarāt invades Mevād and defeats Kumbha at Kumbhālmīr. He invests the fort, and Kumbha eventually submitting, Qutbu-d-Dīn returns to his capital. Malik Sha'bān 'Imādu-l-Mulk having been sent meanwhile to recover the fort of Ābū in the interest of the Rāja of Sirohi, is defeated with great loss and forced to retreat.—BG. 149. BF. iv, 40.
- H. 860. Death at Sahāranpūr of Is-ḥāq Maulānā, a learned Musalmān. He was a native of Uchh and a pupil of his uncle Sayyid Ṣadru-d-Dīn Rājū Qattāl.—BOD. 181:
- H. 860. Death of Shaikh Fīrūz. He wrote a poem on the war between Buhlūl Lūdī of Delhī and Husain Sharqī of Jaunpūr, and was the grandīather of Shaikh Rizqu-llah Mushtāqī (q.v., A.D. 1492).—EHI. iv, 585.

Chandupandita, son of Aliga and pupil of Vaidyanatha and Narasiniha, writes the *Naishadhīyadīpaka*, under Sanga, chief of Dholkā.—AC. 177.

H. 861. Qutbu-d-Dīn of Gujarāt and Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava attack Kumbha of Mevād. According to his own statement on the Pillar of Victory the Rānā gained the day and took Maḥmūd prisoner. The *Mirāt-i-Sikandarī*, however, states that Qutbu-d-Dīn first reduced Ābū and then captured Chitor.—BG. 150-1. PK. 354.

H. 861 (861-3 on coins). Muḥammad Shāh, Sharqī, becomes joint king of Jaunpūr with his father Maḥmūd.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 88, 102 ff., Int. xlix ff.

5th June, H. 861, 12th Rajab. Death of Mīrān Mubārak I of Khandesh. His son 'Ādil Khān II succeeds him: till A.D. 1503.—PMD. 315. BF. iv, 297.

The Kāmasamūha composed by Ananta, son of Maṇḍana.—AC. 14. AOC. 218, n. 2.

1458

H. 862. Kumbha of Mevād, having broken the peace of the previous year and invaded Nāgaur, Qutbu-d-Dīn of Gujarāt marches to Sirohi, and thence to Mevād which he ravages. According to the Tab. Akbarī, the Rāja of Sirohi fled at his approach and, after destroying the town, Qutbu-d-Dīn invaded Mevād and besieged Kumbha in Kumbhālmīr. Finding the fort impossible to take, he afterwards raised the siege and marched to Chitor where, after ravaging the neighbouring districts, he returned to Ahmadābād.—BG. 151-2. BF. iv, 43.

H. 862 (863, 865 on coins). 'Alāu-d-Dīn Humāyūn Shāh, Bahmanī, succeeds his father Aḥmad Shāh II: till A.D. 1461.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 146, 153, Int. lxvi. BF. ii, 452.

V. Sam. 1514. Lakshmīnivāsa, son of Śrīranga and pupil of Ratnaprabhasūri, writes his Śishyahitaishinī Meghadūtaṭīkā.—AC. 539. Weber, Catal. ii, 144.

V. Sam. 1514. Hemahamsa, pupil of Ratnasekhara, writes a commentary on Udayaprabhadeva's *Ārambhasiddhi*.—Weber, *Catal*. ii, No. 1741.

1459

H. 863, Rajab. Death of Qutbu-d-Dīn of Gujarāt. His uncle Dā'ūd Shāh succeeds but, after reigning seven days, is deposed and succeeded 1st Sha'bān (3rd June) by Maḥmūd Shāh I, Baiqarah, who reigns till A.D. 1511.—BMC. 132, 135. JBA. 1889, pp. 5, 6. BG. 153. BF. iv, 43.

H. 863. Husain Shāh ibn Mahmūd succeeds his brother Muhammad Shāh of Jaunpūr: till A.D. 1476.—BMC., Muhammadan States, pp. 88, 104 ff.; Int. li, lii. BF. iv, 375.

H. 864 (860-878 on inscriptions and coins). Ruknu-d-Dīn Bārbak Shāh, Ilyās Shāhī, succeeds his father Maḥmūd Shāh I of Bengal: till A.D. 879 —A.D. 1474.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 6, Int. xii, xliii.

1461

28th December, H. 866, 25th Rabī' I. Jām Nizāmu-d-Dīn or Nanda, of the Sammā dynasty of Sindh, succeeds Jām Sañjar. He was contemporary with Sultan Husain Langāh of Multān (A.D. 1469). Towards the end of his reign he defeated an army sent against him by Shāh Beg from Qāndāhār.—EHI. i, 233.

Ś. 1383, Padāgāon copper-plates of Harischandra and Pratāpachandra, members of the Chand dynasty of Kumauu.—ASNI. ii, 48.

September, H. 865, Zī'l-qa'dah. Humāyūn Shāh, Bahmanī, assassinated by his servants. His son Nizām Shāh succeeds: till A.D. 1463.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 146. BF. ii, 464.

1462

H. 866. Maḥmūd Baiqarah marches to the relief of Nigām Shāh, Bahmanī, against Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava. In the meantime Maḥmūd defeats Nigām Shāh near Bīdar, but hearing of Maḥmūd Baiqarah's approach, he retreats to his own country.—BG. 175-7. BF. ii, 468.

1463

H. 867. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava again invades the Dekkan, ravaging the country as far as Daulatābād, but retires on the advance of Maḥmūd Baiqarah to Nandarbār.—BG. 178.

July 30th, H. 867, 13th Zī'l-qa'dah. Death of Nigām Shāh, Bahmanī. His brother Muḥammad Shāh II (or III) succeeds him: till A.D. 1482.—BF. ii, 476. BMC., Muhammadan States, 146.

1464

H. 869. Maḥmūd Baiqarah reduces Bāwar and receives the submission of the Rāja.—BG. 178.

V. Sam. 1520. Birth of Aniruddha, son of Bhāvasarman and author of a commentary on Śatānanda's *Bhāsvatīkaraṇa* (Ś. 1417).

—BR. 1883–4, 82.

1464

Sakalakīrti, author of the *Tattvārthasāradīpaka*, probably flourished, since a pupil of his successor, Bhuvanakīrti, wrote in V. Sam. 1560, and Subhachandra, fourth High Priest of the sect after Sakalakīrti, wrote in V. Sam. 1608 and 1613.—BR. 1883-4, 106.

1465

S. 1387, inscription from Little Kānchī of Mallikārjuna, son and successor of Devarāya II of Vijayanagara.—IA. xxi, 321-2.

- A.D.
- 1465 V. Sam. 1521. Śubaśilagani, pupil of Munisundara and of Lakshmīsāgara, writes the *Panchaśatīprabodhasambandha*. Author also of the *Snātripanchāśikā*.—PR. iv, Ind. exxi.
- H. 871. Maḥmūd Baiqarah besieges Junāgaḍh (Girnar), but does not take the fort.—BG. 181-6.
- 1468 S. 1390. Dadāgāon copper-plate of Sutiraņamalla, Rāja of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.
- 1469 H. 874. Ḥusain Langāh of Multān succeeds his father Qutbu-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Langāh.—BOD. 165.

Nānak, founder of the Sikhs, born at Talwandī near Lahor. He died in A.D. 1538. No trustworthy account of his life exists.— JBA. 1 (1881), p. 72.

- S. 1391. Tyārsāū copper-plate of Bharatachandra of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 49.
- 1470 S. 1392. Virūpāksha I of Vijayanagara, son of Devarāya II and brother and successor of Mallikārjuna.—IA. xx, 321 ff.
- Kshemānkara, a contemporary of Jayachandra or Jayasundara, and perhaps the author of the Jaina version of the Simhasanadvā-trimšikā, flourished.—IA. xi, 256, n. 65.
- 1471 H. 876. Maḥmūd Baiqarah captures the fort of Junagadh (Girnar), and confers on the Rāja Mandalika the title of Khān-i-Jahān. Firishtah represents him as invading Kachh in the same year and reducing the inhabitants to submission.—BG. 193. BF. iv, 57-8.

H. 876. Malik Suhrāb Hot, coming from Kachh Makrān, enters the service of Ḥusain Langāh of Multān, who gives him land on both sides of the Indus nearly corresponding with the present district of Dera Ismail Khan.—JBA. xl, 11.

H. 876. Muḥammad Shāh III, Bahmanī, subdues Orissa.— BF. ii, 487.

- 1472 H. 877. Mahmud Baiqarah invades Sindh a second time and defeats an army of Hindu zamīndārs.—BG. 195.
 - H. 877. The Hindu governors of Belgaum and Bankāpur march to retake the island of Goa at the instigation of the Rāja of Vijayanagara. Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī III proceeds to Belgaum which surrenders after a short siege.—BF. ii, 491 ff.

а D. 1472

Nep. Sam. 592. Jayarāyamalla, eldest son of Yakshamalla of Nepāl, establishes himself, on his father's death, at Bhaṭgāon, his immediate successors being: Suvarṇamalla, Prāṇamalla, Viśvamalla, Trailokyamalla, and Jagajjyotirmalla or Jayajyotirmalla. Ratnamalla, youngest son of Yakshamalla, founds a separate dynasty at Kāṭmaṇḍu. He is said to have defeated in N. Sam. 611=A.D. 1491, the Ṭhākurīs of Navākoṭ and later, with the aid of Sīna, king of Pālpā, the Bhoṭiyas (Tibetans). His immediate successors were: Amaramalla, Sūryamalla, Narendramalla, Mahīndramalla, Sadāśivamalla, and Śivasimhamalla.—IA. xiii, 415.

1473 H. 878. Maḥmūd Baiqarah takes Jagat (Dwarka) and Sankhodar and destroys Bhīma, the Rāja of Jagat.—BG. 195 ff.

S. 1395-1418, Virinchipuram inscriptions. Immadi-Narasimharāya Mahārāyar (of Vijayanagara) reigning. Son of Īśvara.— ASSI. iii, 131, Nos. 115, 116; ib. 132, No. 119.

1474 January-February, H. 878, Ram. Maḥmūd Baiqarah ravages Chāmpānīr.—BG. 200.

H. 879 (879?—885 on coins and inscriptions). Shamsu-d-Dīn Yūsuf Shāh, Ilyās Shāhī, succeeds his father Bārbak as king of Bengal: till A.D. 1481.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 6, Int. xii, xliii.

5th December, H. 880, 6th Sha'bān. Birth of Khalīl Khān, fourth son of Maḥmūd Baiqarah, and his eventual successor as Muzaffar Shāh II. Firishtah gives the date of his birth as 20th Sha'bān, H. 875.—BG. 239. BF. iv, 79.

H. 880 (880-905 on coins). Ghiyās Shāh, Khaljī of Mālava, succeeds his father Maḥmūd Shāh I: till A.D. 1500.—BMC., Muhammadan States, Int. liii.

H. 880. Khondamīr, the historian, born at Hirāt. He was the son of Amīr Khāwand Shāh (Mirkhond) and author of the Khulāsatu-l-Akhbār (H. 904), the Habību-s-siyar, etc. Compelled in H. 933 = A.D. 1526-7 to quit Hirāt, he visited Hindustan with Maulānā Shihābu-d-Dīn and Mirzā Ibrāhīm Qānūnī, arriving at Agra 4th Muharram, H. 935 (18th September, 1528). He remained at Bābar's court and died in H. 942 (A.D. 1535) on an expedition to Mandū on which he had accompanied the Emperor.—BOD. 217.

H. 880. Death of Shaikh Shāh 'Alim of Gujarāt, son of the Sayyid Burhānu-d-Dīn Bukhārī.—BG. 198.

1477

V. Sam. 1533 (or 1531 according to others). Rise of the Veshadhara sect of the Jains (a branch of the Lumpākas) under Bhāṇaka.—BR. 1883-4, 145, 153-4.

1478

H. 883. 'Alāu-d-Dīn ibn Muhammad 'Ālim Shāh, ex-Sultan of Delhī, dies at Budaun whither he had retired on Buhlūl's accession to the throne.—BF. i, 543. PK. 339.

1479

H. 884. Amīr Zū'n-Nūn, governor of Ghūr, Zamīn-i-Dāwar, and Qāndāhār under Sultān Husain Mirzā of Khurāsān, subdues the warlike tribes of Hazāra and Takdarī. Being made absolute ruler of Ghūr and the other provinces by the Sultan, he later on establishes his independence there.—EHI. i, 303.

Ś. 1401-8. Rājaśekhara of Vijayanagara, son of Mallikārjuna.
 —EI. iii, 36.

V. Sam. 1535. Vallabha, the Vaishnava reformer, said to have been born.—BR. 1883-4, 76.

1480

H. 885. Khudāwand Khān forms a plot to place Prince Aḥmad, son of Maḥmūd Baiqarah of Gujarāt, on the throne, but it fails.—BG. 201 ff. For a somewhat different version of the same event, see BF. iv, 62 ff.

11th May, Kollam era 655. Varkkalai inscription of King Mārtānda.—EI. iv, 203.

1481

H. 886. Sikandar Shāh II, Ilyās Shāhī, succeeds his father Yūsuf Shāh of Bengal. Reigns two days and a half, when he is succeeded by his grand-uncle Jalālu-d-Dīn Fath Shāh, who reigns till A.D. 1487 (coin and inscriptional dates H. 886-92).—BMC., Muhammadan States, 6, Int. xii, xliii.

5th April, H. 886, 5th Safar. Mahmūd Gāwān, Maliku-t-Tajjār, Khwājah Jahān, falsely accused of a plot against his master, the Bahmanī Sultan Muhammad Shāh II, is executed by the latter. Mahmūd Gāwān had been wazīr to Nizām Shāh, Bahmanī, and under Muhammad held the office of Wakilu-s-Sulţānat. He was the author of the Rauzatu-l-Inshā and other poems.—BF. ii, 505 ff. BOD. 231. BG. 217.

H. 886. 'Abdu-l-Karīm, Sindhī, flourished. He served under Maḥmūd Gāwān and wrote the Tārīkh-i-Maḥmūd-Shāhī, a history of Maḥmūd Shāh II, Bahmanī.—BOD. 5.

H. 887. A Gujaratī expedition to Chāmpānīr under Malik Sidā having failed, Maḥmud Baiqarah determines in Zī'l-qa'dah to invade the district.—BG. 207.

Birth of Zahīru-d-Dīn Muhammad Bābar, founder of the Mughal Empire in India: died A.D. 1530.—EHI. iv, 219.

22nd March, H. 887, 1st Ṣafar. Death of Muḥammad Shāh II (or III), Bahmanī; his son Maḥmūd Shāh II succeeds him: till A.D. 1518.—BF. ii, 518.

3rd February, Ś. 1403. Jambukeśvara inscription of the chieftain Vālaka-Kāmaya or Akkalarāja, probably a feudatory of one of the later kings of the First Vijayanagara dynasty. Though claiming to be the rightful successor of the Cholas, his real connection with the dynasty is doubtful.—EI. iii, 72.

1483 17th March, H. 888, 7th Şafar. Mahmud Baiqarah invests Chāmpānīr.—BG. 208-210.

Ś. 1405. Virūpāksha II of Vijayanagara, son of Mallikārjuna.
—MGO. 1892, No. 544, p. 13. EI. iii, 36, 72, note.

24th November, H. 889, 5th Zī'l-qa'dah. Maḥmūd Baiqarah captures Chāmpānīr.—BG. 210. ĪA. vi, 4.

V. Sam. 1540. The Hammīrakāvya composed.—JBA. 1886, 24.

1485

H. 890. Maḥmūd Baiqarah puts to death the Rāja of Chāmpānīr. In the same year he founds the city of Muhammadābād on the site of Chāmpānīr.—BG. 211, 212. IA. vi, 4.

H. 890. Fath-Allāh, governor of Berār, assumes independence of the kingdom of Kulbarga.—BOD. 132.

Ś. 1407. Chaitanya, the Vaishnava reformer, born at Nadiya in Bengal. Died A.D. 1527. — BR. 1883-4, 76. JRAS., N.S., xiv, 305.

1487

H. 892. Bārbak murders and succeeds Fath Shāh of Bengal, assuming the title of Shāhzādah. He is slain shortly afterwards and succeeded by Saifu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh II, who reigns till A.D. 1489. Coins of the latter are dated H. 893 and 895.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 6, Int. xiii

H. 892. Bārbak Shāh ibn Buhlūl of Delhī appointed governor of Jaunpūr on its reannexation to the Empire: removed H. 899 = A.D. 1493. Coin dates H. 892 and 898.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 88, 112.

Aḥmad Nizām Shāh Baḥrī, while besieging the fort of Dundrājpūr, receives news of his father's death, when he returns and assumes the titles of the deceased. He subsequently became independent and founded the Nizām Shāhī dynasty of the Dekkan.—BOD. 41.

H. 892. Maḥmūd Baiqarah appoints his son Prince Khalīl Khān (afterwards Muzaffar II) governor of Sorath and Junāgaḍh. — BG. 216.

H. 892. The Rāja of Sirohi plunders a party of Gujaratī merchants. They appeal to Maḥmūd, who proceeding against the Rāja, forces him to give them redress.—BG. 217.

1488

Bikaji or Bhīkaji, son of Jodha, begins to rule at Bikanīr as first of the Bikanīr Rāj. See Appendix.

1489

1st July, H. 894, 2nd Sha'bān. Death of Buhlūl Lūdī of Delhī. His son Sikandar II succeeds him: till A.D. 1517.—BMC., Sultāns of Delhī, 4. EHI, iv, 444.

H. 895. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh II, Ilyās Shāhī, succeeds Fīrūz Shāh, Habshī, as king of Bengal: till H. 896 = A.D. 1490.—BMC., Muhammadan States, p. 6.

V. Sam. 1545. Udepur inscription. Rājamalla of Mevād, son and successor of Kumbhakarna, whom he is said to have succeeded in A.D. 1474.—BI. 117.

1490

H. 895. Yūsuf 'Ādil Shāh founds the 'Ādil Shāhī dynasty of Bījāpūr.—JBA. 1883, 40. PMD. 321.

23rd May, H. 895, 3rd Rajab. Aḥmad Nizām Shāh Baḥri defeats Sultān Maḥmūd Shāh II, Bahmanī, assumes independence, and founds the Nizām Shāhī dynasty of the Dekkan: till A.D. 1508.—BOD. 41.

H. 896. Shamsu-d-Dīn Abū-n-Naṣr Muzaffar Shāh succeeds Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh II in Bengal.—BMC., Muhammadan States, p. 6.

1490

The Hindi poet Kabīr flourished about this date, being contemporary with Sikandar Shāh Lūdī of Delhī.—BOD. 204.

The Oriya poet, Din Krishna Dēs, author of the Rasakallola, probably flourished, being a contemporary of Purushottamadeva of Orissa (said to have reigned A.D. 1478-1503).—IA. i, 215 ff.

A.D 1492

1496

H. 897. Sikandar II of Delhi conquers Bihar and dispossesses Husain Sharqi of Jaunpur.—PK. 365.

H. 897. Qāsim Barīd Shāh rebels against Maḥmūd Shāh II, Bahmanī, and founds the Barīd Shāhī dynasty of the Dekkan: till A.D. 1504.—PMD. 321.

H. 897. Shaikh Rizqu-llah Mushtāqī born: author of the Wākī at-i-Mush-tāqī.—EHI. iv, 534.

H. 899. Bahādur Gīlānī defeated and slain by the troops of Mahmud Bahmanī.—BG. 218-20.

H. 899 (899-925 on coins and inscriptions). 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain Shāh defeats Muzaffar Shāh, Habshī, of Bengal, at Gaur and succeeds him.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 6, Int. p. xiii.

H. 899. Alaf Khān, ruler of Morāsah, having rebelled, Maḥmūd Baiqarah proceeds to Morāsah against him. On the Sultan's approach Alaf Khān flees to Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Khaljī, but is refused shelter. Subsequently Maḥmūd pardons him.—BG. 220.

1494 Srutasāgara, the Jain, flourishes: author of the Tattvārthadīpikā.

—BR. 1883-4, 117.

1495 H. 900. Ahmad Nizām Shāh Bahri founds the city of Ahmadnagar.—BOD. 41-2.

Ś. 1417. Aniruddha, son of Bhāvaśarman, writes a commentary on Śatānanda's Bhāsvatīkaraņa.—BR. 1883-4, p. 82.

Wednesday, 13th January, Laksh. Sam. 376. The Gangā-krityaviveka composed in the reign of Rāmabhadra, son of Hari Nārāyaṇa or Bhairavasimha of Mithilā.—JRAS., N.S., xx, 554.

H. 901. Maḥmūd Baiqarah marches against Idar and Bāgar, and after exacting tribute returns to Delhī. In the same year he pardons Alaf Khān.—BF. iv, 72. BG. 220.

V. Sam. 1553. Padmamandiragani writes his vritti on the Rishimandalaprakarana.—BR. 1883-4, 138.

20th November. The Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, arriving on the 22nd May, 1499, at Calicut on the Malabar Coast and returning by the Cape to Lisbon in September of the same year.—Gleig's History of the British Empire in India. JBRAS. xii, 68. JBA. 1873, 193.

- A.D. 1497
- Ś. 1419. Death of Raghuvaryatīrtha, thirteenth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882-3, 204.
- 1498
- H. 904. Husain Shāh of Bengal having reduced the rājas of the districts as far as Orissa, invades Assam, subduing it as far as Kāmarūpa, Kāmtah, and other districts. The Rāja of the country retreats to the mountains and Husain, leaving his son Prince Dānyāl with a large army to settle the country, returns to Bengal. The following rainy season the Rāja issues from the hills and Dānyāl and his forces are cut to pieces.—JBA. xli, pt. 1, 79, 335; ib. xlii, pt. 1, 240. BMC., Muhammadan States, xxix.
- H. 904. Maḥmūd Baiqarah invades Āsīr to enforce tribute from 'Ādil Khān Fārūqī, who sends tribute.
- 1500 H. 905. Husain Shāh ibn Maḥmūd, king of Jaunpūr, dies in Bengal, whither he had fled in A.D. 1476.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 88. PMD. 309.
 - H. 906 (906-15 on coins). Nāṣir Shāh, Khaljī of Mālava, succeeds his father Ghiyās Shāh.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 114, Int. liii. BG. 221.
 - Ś. 1422, copper-plate from Pāū near Champāvat of Kīrtichandra of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.

13th September. In consequence of Vasco da Gama's success, a Portuguese expedition under Pedro Alvarez Cabral arrives at Calicut; formed the first European factory in India at that place and returned to Lisbon July 1st, 1501, discovering on its homeward voyage the island of St. Helena.—Gleig, Picture of India. Bruce's Annals of the East India Company.

- 1502
- August, H. 908, Şafar. Mahmūd Khān, Langāh, succeeds his grandfather Husain Langāh as king of Multān.—BOD. 231.

V. Sain. 1559. Hari Vans Hit Ji, founder of the Rādhā Vallabhis, born. Author of the Hindi poem *Chaurāsi Pada* and the *Rādhā Sudhā Nidhi* in Sanskrit.—JBA. 1878, pp. 98, 102.

- 1503
- H. 909. Sikandar II of Delhī fixes his residence at Agra, which henceforth supersedes Delhī as the capital of the Empire.—PK. 365.

6th September, H. 909, 14th Rabr I. 'Ādil Khān of Khandesh dies, and is succeeded by his brother Dā'ūd Khān: till H. 916=A.D. 1510.—PMD. 315.

Alphonso de Albuquerque erects the first European fortress in India at Cochin, and re-establishes the factory at Calicut. He settled a trade at Kulam and a factory at St. Thomé.

1504

H. 910. Amīr Barīd I succeeds his father Qāsim I as ruler of Bīdar: till H. 945=A.D. 1538.—PMD. 321.

H. 910. 'Alāu-d-Dīn, 'Imād Shāhī, succeeds his father Fatḥ-Allāh of Berār.—PMD. 320.

Naroji of Bikanīr succeeds his uncle Bhīkhaji; but dying the same year is in turn succeeded by his brother Lankharañji.

1505

6th July, H. 911, 3rd Şafar. A terrible earthquake occurs at Agra.—EHI. iv, 465.

H. 911. Death of Sayyid Muḥammad, Jaunpūrī, a son of Mīr Sayyid Khān of Jaunpūr. He claimed to be the Imām Mahdī or "Restorer of Islām." His disciples still exist in India under the name of Ghair-Mahdvis.—BG. 240.

1506

H. 912. Dilshād, wazīr of Jām Nanda of Sindh, conquers Uchh. —EHI. i, 275.

H. 912. Death of 'Abdu-l-Ghafūr of Lahor, pupil of 'Abdu-r-Raḥman Jāmī.—BOD. 3.

Alphonso de Albuquerque, the founder of the Portuguese Eastern Empire, now commences a career on a larger scale, with a squadron of sixteen ships, having troops on board. He defeated the Zamorin of Calicut, formed a settlement at Goa, which he fortified, sailed to the Straits of Malacca, and took the place of that name in February, 1510, reduced the Molucca and Banda islands, at that time the gardens of the East for cloves, nutmegs, etc., and at last, in 1514, finally reduced Ormus, the chief seat of Persian commerce. In twelve years he raised the Portuguese Empire in India to the greatest height it has ever attained; all the principal emporia from the Cape to the China frontier, an extent of 12,000 miles of coast, being in his possession.

1507

H. 913. Sikandar II of Delhī, aided by Jalāl Khān, governor of Kalpi, invests the fort of Narwar.—EHI. iv, 466-7.

May, H. 913, Muḥarram. Muḥammad Khān Shaibānī Uzbak invades Khurāsān. Amīr Zū-n-Nūn marches against him in support of Sultan Badī'u-z-Zamān Mirzā, but is defeated and slain, his son Shāh Beg Arghūn succeeding him as ruler of Qāndāhār.—EHI. i, 304.

H. 913. Malik Ayaz, governor of Dīū, defeats the Portuguese at Chaul.—BG. 222.

V. Sain 1564. Rise of the Katuka sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883-4, 154.

1508

H. 914. 'Ālim Khān, claimant for the throne of Khandesh, appeals for aid to Maḥmūd Baiqarah. The latter proceeds in Rajab (October) to Nandarbār, spending the month of Ramazān at Sambalī on the Narmadā.—BG. 222-3.

H. 914. Burhān I Nizām Shāhī of Ahmadnagar succeeds his father Ahmad Nizām Shāh I: till H. 961=A.D. 1554.—PMD. 320.

Ś. 1430-1449. Krishnarāya of the Second Vijayanagara dynasty, reigning, son of Nrisimha, and brother and successor of Vīra-Nrisimha or Vīra-Narasimha.—EI. i, 361 (Hampe inscription of Ś. 1430). BR. 1883-4, 55. JBRAS. xii, 343.

1509

H. 915. Shāh 'Ismā'īl Ṣafwī having defeated and slain Shaibānī Khān (Shāhī Beg Uzbak), takes Khurāsān. Warash Khān marches upon Kara.—EHI. i, 306.

Sangrāmasimha I (Singram Singh) of Mevād succeeds his father Rājamalla.—PK. 356.

1510

H. 916. Sikandar II of Delhī acknowledges the independence of Gujarāt.—BG. 226.

6th August, H. 916, 1st Jumāda' I. Dā'ūd Khān of Khandesh dies and is succeeded by 'Ādil Khān III.—PMD. 315. BF. iv, 302 ff.

H. 916. Mahmūd II, Khaljī of Mālava, succeeds his father Nāsir Shāh: till H. 937 = A.D. 1530.—PMD. 311.

H. 916. Ismā'īl 'Ādil Shāh of Bījāpūr succeeds his father Yūsuf 'Ādil Shāh: till H. 941 = A.D. 1534.—PMD. 321.

1511

H. 917. Shāh Beg Arghūn, in alarm at the threatened invasion of Shāh 'Ismā'īl, Warash Khān, and Bābar, prepares to seize Sīwī. He subsequently takes the fort, and appointing Mirzā 'Īsā Tarkhān governor, returns to Qāndāhār.—EHI. i, 306.

March, H. 916, Zī'l-ḥijjah. Maḥmūd Baiqarah visits Maulānā Mu'inu-d-Dīn Kazerūnī and Maulānā Tāju-d-Dīn Sīwī at Pattan (Anhilvād).—BG. 226.

23rd November, H. 917, 2nd Ram. Mahmūd Shāh I Baiqarah, of Gujarāt, dies and is succeeded by his son Muzaffar Shāh II: till H. 932 = A.D. 1526.—PMD. 313. BG. 227.

a.d. 1511

- Ś. 1433, 1434, 1441, 1455, copper-plates from Champavat of Vishnuchandra of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.
- H. 917. Birth of Abū-l-Fath Shaikh Kamāl, Qāzī of Bilgrām under Akbar. He died in H. 1001 = A.D. 1592.—BOD. 23.
- V. Sam. 1568. The Nāgapurīya branch of the Lumpāka sect of the Jains formed by Rūparshi of the Mālasāvada Gotra. His followers took the name of Nāgapurīya to distinguish them from those of a rival Rūparshi of the Indra Gotra.—BR. 1883-4, 154.
- 1512 15th January, H. 917, 25th Shauwāl. Muzaffar II of Gujarāt receives an embassy from Ismā'īl Shāh of 'Irāq. Founds the city of Daulatābād, and in Shauwāl 918 (December) invades Mālava, but turns aside to assist 'Ainu-l-Mulk, governor of Nahrwālah, against Bhīmarāja of Idar.—BG. 244, 248.
 - H. 918. Sultān Qulī assumes independence of the Bahmanī kingdom and founds the Qutb Shāhī dynasty of Golkonda.—PMD. 321.
- H. 919. Muzaffar II of Gujarāt ravages Idar and, after making peace with the Rāja, continues his march to Mālava.—BG. 250.
 - H. 919. The emperor Bābar marches on Qāndāhār, but negotiates a peace with Shāh Beg Arghūn and returns to Kābul. Shāh Beg prepares to retreat to Sindh.—EHI. i, 307.
 - V. Sam. 1570. Rise of the Bijamata sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883-4, 154.
- H. 920. Death of Bhīmarāja of Īdar. His son Bihār Mal succeeds him, but is deposed by his cousin Rāja Mal, aided by Rānā Sāngha of Chitor. Muzaffar II of Gujarāt sends Nizāmu-l-Mulk, governor of Ahmadnagar, against Rāja Mal.—BG. 252.
 - 24th December, H. 920, 7th Zī'l-qa'dah. Shāh Beg Arghūn sends a force from Sīwī to Sindh which takes the villages of Kākān and Bāghbān.—EHI. i, 307.
- H. 921. Bābar again besieges Qāndāhār, but, his army being weakened by fever, he again makes peace and returns to Kābul.—EHI. i, 308.
 - H. 921. Bihār Mal reinstated in Idar.-BG. 253.
 - Ś. 1437. Kondavidu captured by Salva-Timma, minister of Krishnaraya of Vijayanagara.—MGO., 14th August, 1893, p. 53.
 - V. Sain. 1572. Rise of the Pāśachandra sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883-4, 155.

H. 922. Bābar besieges Qāndāhār a third time. Shāh Beg sues for peace through Shaikh Abū Sayyid Purānī and agrees to surrender Qāndāhār in the following year to the officers of the emperor. Bābar returns to Kābul.—EHI. i, 308.

1517

H. 923. Shāh Beg surrenders Qāndāhār to the Emperor Bābar in accordance with the treaty of the previous year.—EHI. i, 308.

21st November, H. 923, 7th Zī'l-qa'dah. Death of Sikandar II, Lūdī. His son Ibrāhīm II succeeds him: till A.D. 1526.—EHI. iv, 471. BMC. 4, 104, Int. xxxvi. PK. 375.

H. 923. Naṣratu-l-Mulk sent by Muzaffar II of Gujarāt against Rāja Mal of Īdar instead of Nizāmu-l-Mulk. Rāja Mal attacks Īdar and slays the governor Zahīru-l-Mulk. Naṣratu-l-Mulk attacks Bījanagar.—BG. 253.

18th November, 4th Zī'-l-qa'dah. Muzaffar II of Gujarāt proceeds to Mandū which he reaches and invests on the 23rd of the month.—BG. 256.

H. 923. Mahmūd II of Mālava flees to Gujarāt.—BG. 256.

H. 923. Death of 'Abdu-llah Maulānā of Delhī, author of the Sharh Mīzāni-l-Mantiq.—BOD. 7.

The Portuguese take possession of Point de Galle and Colombo.

1518

H. 924. Muzaffar II of Gujarāt captures Mandū.—BG. 258.

H. 924. Death of Man Singh, Raja of Gwaliar.—BOD. 242.

H. 924. Shāh Beg Arghūn prepares for the conquest of Sindh.
-EHI. i, 308.

H. 924. Birth of Ḥandāl Mirzā, son of Bābar and brother of Humāyūn.—BOD. 154.

H. 924. Death of Mahmūd Shāh II, Bahmanī. His minister Amīr Barīd places Mahmūd's son Ahmad Shāh III on the throne. He reigns until H. 927 = A.D. 1521.—PMD. 318.

Albuquerque recalled. The decline of the Portuguese Empire may be dated from this event.

1519

H. 925. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Naṣrat Shāh ibn Ḥusain succeeds 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain as king of Bengal: till H. 939 = A.D. 1532.—PMD. 308.

H. 925. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava defeats and slays Bhīm Karan at Gāgrūn. The Rānā of Chitor proceeds against Maḥmūd and takes him prisoner, but afterwards releases him.—BG. 263.

1520

26th December, H. 927, 15th Muḥarram. Shāh Beg Arghūn marches on Thatta where he defeats and slays Daryā Khān, the

adopted son of Jām Nanda. Jām Fīrūz flees, but submitting later, is pardoned, and has conferred on him the government of the helf of Sindh. Shāh Beg then takes Sīstān and proceeds to Bhakkar.—EHI. i, 309-11.

September, H. 926, Shauwāl. Muzaffar II of Gujarāt proceeds against the Rānā of Chitor; encamps at Harsīl Muḥarram, H. 927 (December); appoints Malik Āyaz to the command. He and Kiwāmu-l-Mulk proceed to Dhamolah and defeat the Rānā.—BG. 271-3.

H. 926. Mīrān Muḥammad Shāh I of Khandesh succeeds 'Ādil Khān III.—PMD. 315.

H. 927. Malik Äyaz and Kiwāmu-l-Mulk besiege Mandasor on behalf of Muzaffar II of Gujarāt.—BG. 273.

H. 927. Death of Ahmad Shāh III, Bahmanī. Amīr Barīd raises his brother 'Alāu-d-Dīn Shāh to the throne: he reigns until H. 929=A.D. 1523.—PMD. 318. BMC., Muhammadan States, 146.

H. 928. Shāh Beg Arghūn leaving Pāyinda Muḥammad Tarkhān in charge of Bhakkar, invades Gujarāt. Falling ill on the way he dies 23rd Sha'bān (18th July) and is succeeded by his eldest son Shāh Ḥusain. Shāh Beg's death being hailed with joy by the people of Thatta, Ḥusain sends an army thither which completely defeats Jām Fīrūz who flees to Gujarāt.—EHI. i, 311, 502.

H. 929. Amīr Barīd deposes 'Alāu-d-Dīn Shāh, Bahmanī, and places his brother Walī-Allāh Shāh on the throne. He reigns till H. 932 = A.D. 1525.—Refs. A.D. 1521.

H. 929. Muzaffar II of Gujarāt proceeds against Chitor.—BG. 275.

1524 H. 930. Muzaffar II of Gujarāt rebuilds and refortifies Morāsah.
—BG. 276.

1524 H. 930. 'Alim Khān Lūdī seeks refuge in Gujarāt.—BG. 276.

H. 931. Bābar Shāh entrusts Ḥusain Arghūn, governor of Thatta, with the affairs of Multān. The latter proceeds against Maḥmūd Khān, who dies before his arrival, and is succeeded by his son Husain Langāh II.—BOD. 165.

Shāh Ḥusain Arghūn invades Multān and captures H. 931. Mahmud Langah, while marching against him, is assassinated, his son Husain Langah II succeeding him. A temporary peace is arranged by the Shaikh Bahāu-d-Dīn, but in the following year Shah Husain takes Multan after a fifteen months' siege.-EHI. i, 314 ff.

H. 931. Prince Bahādur Khān, son of Muzaffar II of Gujarāt, visits Dungārpūr, Chitor, Mevād, and Delhī.

H. 932. Amīr Barīd poisons Walī-Allāh Shāh and places his nephew Kalīm-Allāh Shāh on the throne, the last of the Bahmanīs of Kulbarga.

H. 931. Death of Shaikh Jīū of Gujarāt.—BG. 305, note.

19th April, H. 932, 7th Rajab. Bābar defeats and slays 1526 Ibrāhīm II of Delhī at Panipat and founds the Mughal Empire in Hindustan.—PMD. 322. PK. 376.

H. 932. Multan taken after a fifteen months' siege by Husain Arghūn of Thatta, acting under Bābar.—BOD. 165.

March, H. 932, Jumada' II. Death of Muzaffar Shah II of Gujarāt. His son Sikandar Shāh succeeds him, but is assassinated in Sha'ban, when his youngest brother Nasir Khan ascends the throne as Mahmud Shah II. He is in turn deposed and succeeded 14th Zī'l-qa'dah (22nd August) of the same year by his elder brother Bahadur Shah, who reigns till H. 943.—BG. 281, 3 7, 318, 334.

Jaytsiji of Bikanīr succeeds his father Lankaranji.

V. Sam. 1582, S. 1449. Harishena writes the Jagatsundariyogamālā.—PR. i, 52, 91.

An English merchant, Robert Thorne, long resident in Spain, 1527 asserts the practicability of a north-west passage to India. His attempt and six others in the succeeding reigns failed.

V. Sam. 1585. Nemidatta writes the Śripālacharita: author 1528 also of the Sudarsanacharita.—BR. 1883-4, 117.

H. 936. Daryā succeeds his father 'Alāu-d-Dīn as independent 1529 ruler of Berar.-PMD. 320.

H. 936. Fazlu-llah Khān, an amīr at the court of Bābar, builde a mosque at Delhi.—BOD, 134.

A.D. 1529	Krishnadeva of Vijayanagara endows the statue of Narasimha. —ASSI. ii, 249.
1530	26th December, H. 937, 6th Jumāda' I. The Emperor Bābar dies and is succeeded by his eldest son Humāyūn.—BOD. 92.
	H. 937. Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt annexes Mālava. V. Sam. 1587. Batnasimha of Meyād, successor of Sangtāma-

simha.—BI. 134.

Bakshu a singer at the court of Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt,

Bakshu a singer at the court of Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt, flourished —BOD 101.

The Portuguese driven by the natives from Ternate.

Years of reign. ed. Jacobi, 62-4, 70. Parisishtaparvan, according to the MAURTAB Chandragupta Bindusara Samprati Asoka Years of reign. 54 ed. Oldenberg, v. according to the Dipavamsa, MAURYAS Chandagutta Bindusāra Asoka 8 Теага оf геідп. 37 according to the Mahāvainsa: TM. v, p. 21. MAURYAR Chandagutta Bindusāra Asoka Years of reign. Asokavardhana Bhāgavata. S'atadhanyan 137 yrs. Somasarman Suyaéas 2 Daéaratha S'alisüka Vārisāra Sangata 22 ထတည 87 Tears of reign. 54 THE MAURYA DYNASTY ACCORDING TO THE PURANAS. Chandragupta Bandhupālita Devadharman Brahmända 137 yrs. S'atadhanus Brihadratha Vishņu Purāņa, Wilson's trans. ed. Hall, vol. iv, p. 186 ff. Nandasāra Harsha Sammati S'āliśūka Asoka Kulāla 36 Years of reign. Chandragupta S'atadhanvan Brihadratha 137 yrs. Matsya. Dasaratha Asoka 24 · 36 œ œ ١~ 80 -2 Years of reign. 25 Desavarman or Chandragupta Bandhupālita Vāyu. 137 yrs. Bhadrasāra Indrapalita Brihadaéva S'atadhara Kusala (Kunūla Aśoka Years of reign. Duration of Dynasty 137 yrs. Vishni Purana. Aśokavardhana Chandragupta 9. S'atadhanvan 8. Somasarman 10. Brihadratha 4. (Suyasas or (Suparsea Dasaratha 2. Bindusāra 7. S'alisuka 6. Sangata

2 JBA. vi. 677.

The mme of Dusaratha, in an ancient character similar to that of Diyadsi's inscriptions, has been found in an inscription at Gaya amongst Buddlist remains: JBA. vi, 677. See Tables, n.c. 215.

THE S'AIS'UNĂGA DYNASTY ACCORDING TO THE PURĂŅAS.

according to the Parisishtaparran of Hemachandra,

ed. by Jacobi.

toire du Bouddhisme, p. 358 according to the
Asoka avadāna:
Burnouf, Introd. à l'his-

TM. ii, iv, v, pp. 10, 16, 21. S'AISUNĀGAS according to the Mahāvainsa:

SAISUNAGAS

S'AISUNAGAS

Wilson's trans. ed. Hall, vol. iv, p. 180 ff. Vishnu Purāņa,

region to suss Y 4 Udāyin 60 yrs. nfter Mahāvīra's Nanda succeeds 9 Nandas Sreņika Udayin Kūņika Years of reign. Udāyin Udayibhadra Muṇḍa Tulakuchi Mahamandala Prasenajit Nænda Kakavarnin Ajātasatru Bimbisara Sahalin 22 33 8 rgier to erseY 282 Anuruddhaka Udayibhaddaka Nagadāsaka S'usunaga Kālāšoka (his sons) The Nandas Ajātašatru Bimbisāra Munda Tears of reign Bhāgarata. Kshetrajña Mahannndi 360 yrs. Vidhisāra Dharbaka Ajaya 40 43 28 rgier to eres Y 35 23 42 32 Kshemadharman Nandivardhana Viddhisāra (?) Brahmanda. Kshattraujas 362 yrs. Mahanandin A.jātuśatru Dasaka Udāsin 36 58 33 40 Years of reign. 40 36 38 70 **4**3 Udibhi, Udasin, or Kshemadharman Kshemajit Kshemarchis Kshemarit Nandivardhana Bindusena Vindlyasena Matsya. 360 yrs. Udambhin Mahanandin Ajātasatru 6 Kākavarņa S'isunaga Vamisaka 42 43 \$ 40 55 33 Tears of reign. Udayin or Udayas Kshemadharman Kshemavarman likely Darsaha Harshaka, more Nandivardhana S'ākavarņa S'akavarna or 362 yrs. Kshattraujas Mahanandin Ajātasatru² Vāyu. Bimbisāra Sisunaga ngier to eresY (Kshemadharman Kshemakarman Duration of Dynasty 9. Nandivardhana Vishņu Purāņa. 5. Vidmisāra (17idhisāra or 4. Kshattraujas 8. (Udayāšva or Udayaņa 10. Mahanandin Vidisāra) Kākavarņa Ajūtašatru 362 yrs. 7. Darbhaka S'iśunaga

The different Purapas agree fairly well as to the aggregate years of the Suisunaga Dynasty, but the detailed dates disagree in almost every case with these totals.

In some MSS. of the Vayu Purana the Order is: Ajatasatru, Kshattraujas, Bimbisara.

Founded Kusumapura or Pataliputra and made it his residence, according to the Vāyu P. and the Suttapitaka.

The Mateya P. inserts before Ajatasatru a Kanvayana (?), 9 yrs., and Bhumimitra or Bhumiputra, 14 yrs.

APPENDIX.

DYNASTIC LISTS.

The object of the Dynastic Lists contained in this Appendix is to supplement the Chronology by supplying links necessarily omitted there, and to give what recent research has made imperative—a revised list of Indian dynastics. The arrangement chosen is as brief as possible. The dates given are as a general rule to be found in the Tables and serve thus as an index to these. All merely approximate dates arrived at by calculation are avoided.

The Rājas of Assam. 1—PUT. 273. Indrayansa Dynasty.

A.D.	
1230 ?	Chu-kapha, became independent and spread conquests.
1268	Chu-toupha, son, defeated the Raja of Kachar.
1281	Chu-benpha.
1293	Chu-kangpha.
1332	Chu-khampha; valley invaded by Muḥammad Shāh, 1337.
1364-9	Interregnum of five years when the ministers installed
1369	Chu-taopha, a relation.
1372	Chu-khāmethepa, a tyrant, killed by his miniaters.
1405-14	Interregnum of nine years.
1414	Chu-dangpha.
1425	Chu-jāngpha, his son.
1440	Chu-phūkpha, his son.
1458	Chu-singpha, his son.
1485	Chu-hangpha, his son.
1491	Chu-simpha, a tyrant, put to death.
1497	Interregnum, Husain Shah's invasion, 1498.
1506	Chu-humpha, a brother, various conquests.
1549	Chu-klunpha, his son, built Gurgram.
1563	Chu-khrunpha.
1615	Chu-chainpha, introduced reforms; protected Dharmanarain.
1640	Chu-rūmpha, a tyrant, dethroned.
1643	Chu-chinpha.2
	-

¹ Given in the Appendix only.

A.D.

² A.S. 1570, A.D. 1648.—Svarganārāyan, also called Pratāpasimha, the Hindu name of Chusingpha (Jenkins); he was of the Dehingia family, who took the name of Narain; the other branch, Toughonent, took the title of Siniha.—JP.

A.D.	
1647	Kuku-raikhoya Gohani, dethroned for his brother.
1665 P	Chukum or Jayadhvajasiniha, adopted Hindu faith; defeated Aurangzīb's general?
16211	Chakradhvaja (or Brija) Simha; built fort of Gohāti.
1665	Kodayadityasiniha.
1677	Parbattia Kunria.
1681	Lorarāja, for some reigns confusion prevailed until
1683 ¹	Gadādharasimha; his son Kana set aside.
1689-1713 1	
1715-21 ¹	S'ivasimha, established Hindu festivals.
1723-26 1	Phulesvari, his wife, acquires sovereign rule.
1729-30 ¹	Pramathesvaridevī acquires sovereign rule.
1732-36 1	Ambikādevī acquires sovereign rule.
1738-431	Sarveśvaridevī acquires sovereign rule.
1744 1	Pramathasimha, made equitable land settlement.
1751 1	Rajesvarasimha, embellished Rangpur, allied with Manipur.
17711	Lakshmīsimha Narendra, younger son, raised and deposed by minister.
1779 1	Gaurināthasimha, his son.
17921	Bharatasithha Mahāmāri, conquers Rangpūr.
17931	Sarvānandasimha, usurps power at Baingmara.
1796 ¹	Bharatasimha attempts to regain power, but is killed.
	Qaurinathasimha, restored by British; died at Jorhat.
1808 ¹	Kamalesvarasimha or Kinnaram, not crowned.
	Rāja Chandrakantasimha Narendra, fled to Ava.
	Purandharasimha, great - grandson of Rājeśvarasimha, expelled by Burmese, and
	Chandrakanta restored, but deposed again, and
	Yogeévarasimha, raised by Assamese wife of an Ava monarch under Menghi Maha Theluah, the Burmese general and real governor.
1824	Burmese expelled by the English.

List of the Bana Kings, from the Udayendiram Plates of Vijayabahu Vikramāditya II.—EI. iii, 75. IA. xv, 172 ff.

A.D.

Jayanandivarman.

Vijayāditya I, son of 1.

Malladeva, son of 2.

Bāṇavidhyādhara, son of 3, married a granddaughter of the Ganga king S'ivamahārāja, who reigned between A.D. 1000 and 1016.

Prabhumerudeva, son of 4. (5)(6) Vikramāditya I, son of 5.

Vijayaditya II, or Pugalvippavar-Ganda, son of 6. Vijayabahu Vikramaditya II, son of 7. (7)

1 These dates are confirmed by coins in Marsden's Numismata Orientalia and others in Captain Jenkins' collection.

² The Udayendiram plates are undated, but may be assigned to about the middle

of the twelfth century A.D.

The Bikanīr Rāj, a scion of Jodhpūr.

```
A.D.
1488
             Bikaji Bhīkhaji, son of Jodha.
1504
             Naroji, nephew of 1.
        (3)
1504
             Lankarañji, brother of 2.
1526
             Jaytsiji, son of 3.
1545
             Kalyanasimha, son of 4.
        (6)
(7)
1573
             Rāyasimha, son of 5.
1611
             Dalpatsimha, son of 6.
1613
        (8)
(9)
             Surasimha, brother of 7.
1631
             Karnsimha, son of 8.
1669
       (10)
             Anupasimha, son of 9.
1698
       (11)
             Sarupsimha, son of 10.
       (12)
1700
             Sajjansimha, brother of 11.
1735
       (13)
             Jorāwarsimha, son of 12.
1746
       (14)
             Gajasimha, cousin of 13.
1787
       (15)
             Rājasimha, son of 13, poisoned in 13 days by
1787
             Suratsimha, regent, who usurped the throne.
       (16)
1828
      (17)
            Ratnasimha, son of 16.
1851
       (18)
             Sardarsimha, son of 17.
1872
       (19)
             Mahārāja Dungasiniha, descendant of Jorāwarsiniha.
      (20)
1887
             Mahārāja Gangasimha.
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The Chahamanas or Chohans of Ajmīr.—VOJ. vii, 191. EI. ii, 116 ff.

```
A.D.
              Sāmantarāja.
         (2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9)
              Jayarāja, son of 1.
              Vigraharāja I, son of 2.
              Chandraraja I, son of 3.
              Gopendrarāja, son of 3.
              Durlabha I, son of 4.
              Chandrarāja II, son of 6.
              Govaka or Guvaka, son of 7.
              Chandana, son of 8.
        (ìo)
              Vākpati I, son of 9.
 950
        (11)
              Simharāja, son of 10.
       (12)
 974
              Vigraharāja II, son of 11.
              Durlabha II, son of 11.
       (13)
        (14)
              Govinda, son of 13.
       (15)
              Vākpati II, son of 14.
       (16)
1030
              Vīryarāma, son of 15.
              Durlabha III, son of 16.
1085
       (17)
              Vigraharāja III, son of 16.
       (18)
       (19)
              Prithvīrāja I, son of 18.
1130
       (20)
             Ajayarāja or Salhana, son of 19.
1150
       (21)
              Arnoraja, son of 20, not of Prithvīraja I, as in the Tables.
        (22)
              Vigraharāja IV, son of 21.
1166
       (23)
             Prithivibhata, son of an unnamed son of 21.
              Someśvara, son of 21 by Kanchanadevi of Gujarat.
        (24)
       (25)
             Prithvīrāja II, son of 24.
1170
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Chūhamānas or Chohans of Nadole, from the Inscription of Alhanadeva. JBRAS. xix, 34.

A.D. 968

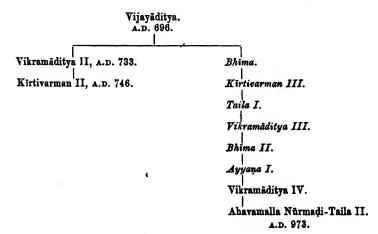
- (1) S'rī Lakshmana.
- Sohiya or Lohiya, son of 1.
- Baliraja, son of 2.
- Vigrahapāla, son of 1.
- Mahendra, son of 4.
- Anahila, son of 5.
- Bālaprasāda, son of 6.
- Jendraraja, son of 6.
- (9) Prithivipala, son of 7.
- (10) Jojjalla, son of 7.
- (11) Asaraja, son of 7.
- (12) Alhanadeva, son of 11.

The Early and Western Chalukyas of Badami.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 336. BD. 61.

A.D.

- Jayasimha:
- Ranaraga, son of 1. Pulikesin I, son of 2. 525
- 550
- 567 Kirtivarman I, son of 3.
- 597 Mangalisa, son of 3.
- Vilayaditya, Western Chalukya, son of 4. Vikramaditya I, Western Chalukya, son of 6. Vinayaditya, Western Chalukya, son of 7. Vijayaditya, Western Chalukya, son of 8. 609
- 655
- (8) 680
- (9) 696
- 733 10)
- Vikramāditya II, Western Chālukya, son of 9. Kīrtivarman II, Western Chālukya, son of 10. 747 (11)

Traditional connection between the Chālukyas of Bādāmi and Kalyāna.



The Western Chalukyas of Kalyana.—FKD., Rom. Gaz., 428. A.D. 973 (1)Ahavamalla Nürmadi-Taila II. (2)997 Satyāśraya, son of 1. 1009 Vikramaditya V, grandson of 1. 1018 (4) Jayasimha II, grandson of 1. 1040 (5) Somesvara I, son of 4. (6) (7) (8) (9) 1069 Someśvara II, son of 5. Vikramāditya VI, son of 5. Someśvara III, son of 7. 107B 1127 1138 Jagadekamalla II, son of 8. 1150 (10)Nurmadi-Taila III, son of 8. 1183 (11)Someśvara IV, son of 10. Chālukyas of Gujarāt.—EI. iii, 2. First Branch. A.D. Jayasimharāja. (1)Buddhavarmarāja, son of 1. ìδί 643 Vijayavarmarāja, son of 2. Second Branch (doubtful). Dharāśraya Jayasitiihavarman, son of Kīrtivarman I. (1) (2) Jayasraya, Nagavardhana, son of 1. Third Branch. (1) Dharāśraya Jayasimhavarman, son of Pulikeśin II. 671 (2) (3) 671 S'īlāditya S'ryāśraya, son of 1. 731 Yuddhamalla Jayaéraya Mangalaraja Vinayaditya, son of 1. 739 (4) Janāśraya Pulikeśin, son of 1. The Eastern Chālukyas.—IA. xx, 12. A.D. 615 Vishņuvardhana I, brother of Pulikesin II. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) 633 Jayasimha I, son of 1. 663 Indra-Bhattaraka, brother of 2. 663 Vishnuvardhana II, son of 3. 672 Mangi-Yuvaraja, son of 4. 696 Jayasimha II, son of 5. 709 Kokkili, brother of 6. 709 Vishnuvardhana III, brother of 7. (9)Vijayāditya I, Bhaţţāraka, son of 8. 746 (10) 764 Vishnuvardhana IV, son of 9. (11) 799 Vijavaditya II, son of 10. 843 (12)Vishnuvardhana V, son of 11. (13) 844 Vijayāditya III, son of 12. Chālukya-Bhīma I, son of the Yuvarāja Vikramāditya I, a younger brother (14)888 of No. 13. 918 (15)Vijayāditya IV, son of 14.

(16)

Amma I, son of 15.

A.D. Vijayāditya V, son of 16. 925 (17)Tādapa, son of Yuddhamalla I, younger brother of Vikramāditya I 925 (18)(Yuvarāja). Vikramāditya II, brother of 15. 925 (19) 926 (20)Bhīma III, brother of 17. (21) 927 Yuddhamalla II, son of 18. (22) 934 Chālukya-Bhīma II, brother of 16. (23)945 Amma II, son of 22. (24) Dānarņava, brother of 23. 970 Unexplained interval; according to the records of 27, but in reality of about 30 years. 1003 (25)S'aktivarman, son of 24. (26) 1015 Vimalāditya, brother of 25. (27) Rājarāja I, son of 26. 1022 1070 (28)Kulottunga Chodadeva, son of 27; see under Chola kings. (29) 1108 Vikrama Choda, son of 28; see under Chola kings. 1127 (30)Kulottunga Chodadeva II, son of 29; see under Chola kings.

The Eastern Chalukyas of Pithapuram: a line of Princes descended from the Eastern Chālukya Beta or Vijayāditya I.—EI. iv, 229.

A.D.

Beta, Kanthika-Beta or Vijayaditya I. Satyāśraya, Uttama-Chālukya, son of 1.

(2) (3) Vijayāditya II, son of 2.

(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) Vimalāditya, son of 2. Vikramāditya, son of 2.

Vishnuvardhana I, son of 2.

Mallapa I, son of 2.

Kama, son of 2.

Rājamārtanda, son of 2. (10) Vishnuvardhana II, son of 3.

(11) Mallapa 11, son of 3.

(12)Samideva, son of 3.

1158 (13) Vijayaditya III, son of 11, coronation date, Saturday, 11th January, 1158.

1202 (14)Malla, Mallapa III, or Vishnuvardhana III, son of 13.

Chālukva Feudatories of the Rāshtrakātas, as given in Pampa's Bhārata. BR. 1883-4. JRAS., N.S., xiv, 19.

A.D.

Yuddhamalla.

Arikeśarin, son of 1.

Narasimha, son of 2.

Dugdhamalla, son of 3. (5)Baddiga, son of 4.

Yuddhamalla II, son of 5.

Narasimha II, son of 6. Arikeśarin II, son of 7.

The Chand Dynasty of Kumaun, from a list compiled by Rudradatta Pant of Almora.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 500. ASNI. ii, 48, 49.

```
A.D.
12611
             Thohar Chand.
1276
             Kalyan Chand.
1297
             Triloki Chand.
1304
             Damara Chand.
1322
             Dharma Chand.
1345
             Abhāya Chand.
13671
             Garur Gyan (Jñana) Chand, inscr. dates S'. 1289, 1320, 1334, 1341, 1356.
1420
             Harihar Chand.
1421
             Udhyān Chand.
1422
             Atma Chand.
1423
             Hari Chand.
1424
             Vikrama Chand.
1438
             Bharati Chand, inscr. date S'. 1391 = A.D. 1469.
1462
             Ratana Chand.
1488
             Kīrati Chand, inscr. date S'. 1422 = A.D. 1500.
1504
             Partab Chand.
1518
             Tāra Chand.
1534
             Manik Chand.
1543
             Kāli Kalyān Chand.
1552
             Puni or Puran Chand.
1556
             Bhīkhma or Bhīshma Chand.
1561
             Balo Kalyan Chand.
1569
            Rudra Chand, inscr. date S'. 1519.
1597
             Lakshmi Chand.
1621
             Dhalip Chand.
1624
            Bijaya Chand.
1625
             Trimal Chand.
1638
             Baz Bahādur Chand, inscr. dates S'. 1566, 1586.
1678
             Udyot Chand, inser. dates S'. 1609. 1613.
1698
             Gyan Chand.
             Jagat Chand.
1708
1720
             Debi Chand.
1726
             Ajīt Chand.
1730
            Kalyān Chand, inscr. date S'. 1655.
1748
            Dip Chand.
1777
            Mohan Chand.
             Pradhaman Chand.
1779
            Mohan Chand restored.
1786
1788
            Sib Singh (Chand).
            Mahendra Singh (Chand).
1788-90
1790
            Kumaun conquered by the Ghorkhalis; extinction of the Chands.
```

The Chandellas.—CASR. ii, 451. JBA. I. (Hist. of Bundelkhand by N. A. Smith), p. 7 ff.

Nānika.
 Vākpati.

(3) Vijaya.

900 (5) Harsha, son of 4.

262		THE CHRONOLOGI OF INDIA.
A.D.		
925	(6) (7)	Yasovarman, son of 5.
955	(7)	Dhanga, son of 6.
1000	(8)	Ganda, son of 7.
1025 10 3 7	(9) (10)	Vidhyādharadeva, son of 8.
1050	(11)	Vijayapāladeva. Devavarmadeva, son of 10.
1098	(12)	Kīrtivarmadeva, brother of 11.
1100	(13)	Sallakshanavarmadeva, son of 12.
1117	(14)	Jayavarmadeva or Kirtivarman II, son of 13.
•	(15)	Prithivīvarmadeva.
1129	(16)	Madanavarmadeva, son of 15.
1167	(17)	Paramardideva, son of 16.
1213	(18)	Trailokyavarmadeva, son of 17.
1261	(19)	Viravarman, son of 18.
1289	(20)	Bhojavarman, son of 19.
		Chāpotkaṭa or Chāvaḍā Dynasty of Aṇhilvāḍ.
		BR. 1883-4, pp. 10, 150.
A.D.	111	Vanazāja
746 806	(1) (2)	Vanarāja.
841	(3)	Yogarāja, son of.l. Kshemarāja.
867	(4)	Bhūyada.
895	(5)	Vîrasimha.
920	(6)	Ratnāditya.
935	(7)	Sāmautasimha.
		The Chaulukyas of Anhilvād.—IA. vi, 213.
A.D. 941	(1)	Mūlarāja I, son of King Rāji of Kalyāņa.
996	$\langle \hat{\mathbf{z}} \rangle$	Chāmuṇḍarāja, son of 1.
1009	(3)	Vallabharāja, son of 2.
1009	(4)	Durlabharaja, son of 2.
1022	(5)	Bhīmadeva I, grandson of 2, son of Nāgadeva.
1063	(6)	Bhīmadeva I, grandson of 2, son of Nāgadeva. Karņadeva I, son of 5.
1093	(7)	Jayasimha Siddharāja, son of 6.
1143	(8)	Kumārapāla, great-grandson of 5.
1172	(9)	Ajayapāla, nephew of 8.
1176	(10)	Mularaja II, son of 9.
1178	(11)	Bhimadeva II, son of 9.
1242	(12)	Tribhuvanapāla, son of 11.
	C	aulukyas of Anhilvād: Vyāghrapallī or Vāghelā Branch.
	0,	www.yuo of 11,0000u. I gagiorapuote or Vagiora 21 anone
A.D.	(1)	Dhavala, married to Kumārapāla's mother's sister.
	(2)	Arnorāja, son of 1.
	(3)	Lavans prasada, Chief of Pholka, son of 2.
1219	(4)	Vīradhavala, independent Rāṇa of Dholkā.
1235	(5)	Vīsaladeva, son of 4, usurps the throne of Aphilvād, A.D. 1243.
1261	(6)	
1274	(7)	
1296	(8)	
	1-7	•

Chola Kings.—ASSI. iii, 112, and MGO. as quoted below.

A.D.

(1)Vijayālaya of the Sūryavamša.

Aditya I.

(2) (3) 900 Parantaka I, Viranarayana, Madirai-konda Ko-Parakesariyarman, son

940 Rājāditya, eldest son of 3.

Gandaraditya, son of 2.

Ariñjaya, son of 2.

(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) Parantaka II, or Rajendra, son of 6.

Aditya II or Karikāla, son of 7. Madhurantaka I, son of 5.

985 (10)Rājarāja, the Great, Rājāsraya or Rājakesarivarman, son of 7.

1002 (11) Parakesarivarman, Rajendra-Chola I, son of 10.

Rājakesarivarman, Jayankonda-Chola, son of 11, according to the (12)Kalingattu-Parani. Reigned at least 32 years. Among his enemies were the Pandya kings Manabharana, Vira-Kerala, and Sundara-Pāṇḍya; the Western Chālukya Ahavamalla (Someśvara I, A.D. 1040-69); Vikrama-Pāṇḍya, who had undertaken an expedition against Vikramabāhu of Čeylon; and the Singhalese kings Vīra-S'ilamega and S'rivallabha-Madanaraja.-MGO., 6th Aug., 1892, No. 544, 9.

(13) Parakesarivarman Rājendradeva, probably identical with the Rājendra of the Solar race whose daughter Madhurantaki married Kulottunga I (Chellur Grant). Contemporary with Vira-S'ilamega of Ceylon and Ahavamalla Somesvara I. Inscriptions dated between 3rd and 9th years.—MGO., 6th Aug., 1892, No. 544, 9; ib., 14th Aug., 1893.

No. 642, 56. IA. xxiii, 296.
(14) Rājakesarivarman Vīra-Rājendradeva I. Contemporary Āhavamalla Someśvara I, each claiming to have defeated the other. Claims to have defeated the Dandanayakas Chamundaraya and Kesava and the Pandya king Vira-Kesarin. A daughter of Vīra-Rājendra married Vikramaditya VI, Western Chalukya, who, on her father's death, was instrumental in placing her brother Parakesarivarman Adhirājendradeva on the Chola throne.-MGO., 6th Aug., 1892, No. 544, 9.

Parakesarivarman, Adhirājendradeva.

Rājendra-Chola II, Rājakesarivarman, or Kulottunga Chodadeva I; see 1070 (16)under Eastern Chālukyas.

(17) Vikrama Choda or Parakesarivarman. 1108 or 1111

Kulottunga Chodadeva II, see under Eastern Chālukyas. 1127 (18)

1215 Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadeva II.

Tribhuvanachakravartin Rajendra Choladeva III.

1250 Kanda-Gopāladeva.

The Chūdāsamā Princes of Girnar (Junāgadh).1—ASWI. ii, 164.

MS. dates Probable Samvat. date A.D.

> 904? Rā Dyās or Dyāchh, third in descent from Rā Gāriyo, the grandson of Ra Chudachand, and first of the Chudasamas of Junagadh. Ra Dyas was defeated and slain by the King of Pattan, S. 874 (? 917 A.D.).

¹ Given in the Appendix only.

MS. dates	Probable	
Samvat.	date A.D.	
894	937 ?	Navaghana or Naughan, his son, reared by Devait Bodar, the Ahīr; during a severe famine he invaded Sindh and defeated "Hamir," the Sumrā prince.
916	959 ?	Khangāra, his son, defeated "Graharipu the Ahīr" of Vanthali, and was killed at Bagasarā by the Anhilvād Rāja (possibly by Mūlarāja, A.D. 941).
952	968?	Mūlarāja, son of Khangāra (perhaps of Anhilvād).
1009	9929	Navaghana II, his son, "ruled for 38 (18") years."
1047	011?	Mandalika, son of Navaghana, joined Bhimadeva of Gujarat in pursuit of Mahmud of Ghaznī, S. 1080, H. 414.
1095	1038	Hamīradeva, son of Mandalika, 13 years.
1108	1051	Vijayapāla, son of Hamīradeva.
1162	1085 ?	Navaghana III, subdued the Rāja of Umetā.
	1107?	Khangāra II, slain by Jayasimha Siddharāja of Anhilvād (omitted by Amarji).
1184	1127	Mandalika II, 11 years.
1195	1138	Alansimha, 14 years.
1209	1152	Ganesa, 5 years.
1214	1157	Navaghana or Naughan IV, 9 years.
1224	1167	Khangara III, 46 years.
1270	1213	Mandalika III, son of Khangāra III (mentioned in a Girnar inscription), 22 years.
	<i>1235</i> ?	Navaghana or Naughan V.
1302	1245	Mahīpāladeva (Rā Kavāt), 34 years, built a temple at Somnāth Pattan.
1336	1279	Khangāra IV, his son, repaired the temple of Somnāth, conquered Dīū, etc. Shams Khān took Junāgadh.
1390	1333	Jayasimhadeya, son of Khangara IV, 113 years.
1402	1345	Mugatsimha or Mokalasimha, 14 years.
1416	1359	Melagadeva or Megaladeva.
1421	1371	Mahīpāladeva II or Madhupat.
1439	1376	Mandalika IV (son of Mahīpāladeva).
1450	1393	Jayasimhadeva II (apparently the Rāja of Jehrend or Jiran mentioned by Firishtah as defeated by Muzaffar Khān of Gujarāt in A.D. 1411).
1469	1412	Khangara V, war with Ahmad Shah.
1489	1432	Mandalika V; ¹ Junagadh inscription, V. Sam. 1507; subdued by Mahmud Baigarah in A.D. 1471.

After their subjugation by the Ahmadābād kings the Chūdāsamās seem to have been preserved as tributary jāgīrdārs for another century. The list of these princes stands thus:—

A.D.	m
1472	Bhapat, cousin of Mandalika V, 32 years.
1503	Khangara VI, son of Bhapat, 22 years.
1524	Naughana VI, son of Khangara, 25 years.
1551	S'rī Simha, 35 years, Gujarāt subdued by Akbar.
1585	Khangāra VII, till about 1609.

Gaharwars or Rathors of Kanauj.

A.D.		
	(1)	Yaśovigraha.
	(1) (2) (3)	Mahichandra or Mahitala, son of 1.
1097	(3)	Chandradeva, son of 2.
1109	(4)	Madanapāla, son of 3.
1115	(5)	Govindachandra, son of 4.
1143	(6)	Rājyapāladeva, son of 5.

Vijayachandra, son of 5. 1168 (8) 1170 Jayachchandra, son of 7.

The Gakk'hars or Khokars.

A few only of these are given in the Tables.

```
A.D
 983
        (1)
             Zain Khān or Kābul Shāh.
        (2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
             Gakk'har Shah.
1005
1031
             Baj Khān.
1065
             Mahpal Khan.
1101
             Mu'azzam Khān.
        (6)
(7)
1135
             Ashī Khān.
1152
             Rajar Khan.
        (8)
1186
             Sipehr Khan ..
        (9)
1199
             Surkah Khan.
       (10)
             Fida'i Kluin.
1206
             Mang Khān.
Lahar Khān.
1220
       (11)
1267
       (12)
             Lakk'han Khān.
1330
       (13)
1341
       (14)
             Haidar Khan.
1365
             Kad Khan.
       (15)
             Shaikha Khan.
1380
       (16)
1399
       (17)
             Jasrat Khān.
1446
       (18)
             Malik Gullu.
1447
       (19)
             Sikandar Khān.
1466
       (20)
             Fīrūz Khān.
       (21)
             Malik Bir.
1472
             Malik Pilū.
1493
       (22)
             Tātār Khān.
1523
       (23)
       (24)
             Malik Hatī.
1524
1530
       (25)
             Sultan Sarang.
1542
       (26)
             Sultan Adam.
       (27)
             Kamāl Khān.
1562
       (28)
1581
             Mubarak Khan.
       (29)
1599
             Ajmīr Khān.
       (30)
1618
             Jalal Khan.
1653
       (31)
             Akbar Qulī Khān.
1676
       (32)
             Murad Quli Khan.
1681
        33)
             Allah Quli Khan.
1705
       (34)
             Dūlū Dilāwar Khān.
1726
       (35)
             Mu'azzam Khān.
1730
       (36)
             Muqarrab Khan.
1761
       (37 and 38) Nādir 'Alī Khān and Sa'du-līah Khān.
                   Manşûr 'Alī Khān and Shadman Khau.
       (39 and 40)
1817
1837
       (41)
             Hayatu-llah Khan.
1865
       (42)
            Karamdad Khan.
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A Comparative List of the Later Gingas of Kalinga from the Vizagapatam Grants of Anantavarman dated S. 1003, 1040, 1057.—IA. xviii, 165 ff.

												_					
LIST PROM NAPAGEM	FLATES OF VAJEA- HASTA, EI. iv, 186.			Π.	44 years.	•	; m			°	Ш		: :	: 2	14.		
ST FROM	LATES O. LASTA, E.			Same as I and III.			:	:	2		III and III.	:	: :	: 2	son of 14.		
				Same as	2		:	:	2		:	: :	: :	: 2	: 2		
LIST FROM GRANT I LIST FROM GRANT III.	·()e				4 years.	•									÷		1П.
OK G	(5 . 1057).			E I	4	:	:	:				: :			e e	•	I and
T FR	2			Same as I.	2	:	:			2	:	: : : :	: =	2	•		Same as I and II.
Lıs				Ø	of 7,	•	ဆ	. 0	60	&					ž.		San
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RAN				mava	Ξ̈́	ž	I, 80	2	, ,	, 80	ant I			_	es.	~	ant I
ox G	6001			nahā	hasta	40 years.	ıma	3 years.	1110	year adity	s years. ne as Gra	2	. ^	•	•	•	as Gr
E A	<u>ė</u>			(7) Guņamahārņava	ajra	4	'unda	'g	200	oo inay	3 years. Same as Grant II.	:	: 2	2	2	2	Same as Grant II.
Lıs				3	<u>@</u>		(10) Gundama I, son of 8,	3 years.	7	30 years. (12) Vinayāditya, son of 8,	0 0						Ø
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	ens.			2 2	: 2		: :	:	2	•		6 months.	ars.	•	•	_	
	years 40 ve	, , , ,	15	27	15	•	2 ~			က	35	9 E	3 years.	61	် ဇ္က	· •	
	d 36 raed		: =	2 2	: 2		: :		2	:	:	: :		=	•	•	
040).	eigne reig									_					_	_	
LIST FROM GRANT II (S'. 1040).	five sons, of whom quered Kalinga and reigned 36 years. brother of Kāmārnaya, reigned 40 years.	•															
ı	f who	64 to	* *	* 60	-	•	- 1-	7	•	2	1	13	23	23	9 !	17	18
TWY	Kall	Bon of	: 2	2 2	: 2	4	son or		2	•	=	: 2	•	=	2	2	:
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FRO	had fi	٠	. <u>.</u> =	ĵ			90 51	۵	•		٠.	. ~		rpave			- A A
List	mha I ava I va.	178 I 18,	ta II	78 II	ъ,		nkus a I,	. LA	3	tya,	ta IV	iva V	ı,	ama	ta ,	٠,	angade Sarde
	Virasimha had five sons, of whom Kamärnava I conquered Kalinga and reigned 36 years. Dänärnava. brother of Kamärnava, reigned 40 ves	Кататрата II, Варатрата	Vajrahasta I	gunārņava I Gunārņava I	Jitankusa	-	idani Manu	n in		nyādi	Vajrahasta IV,	Катаграта V,	Gundama II,	4 iq.	Vajrahasta V,	araje	Anantavarman- Thedagangadeva,
	Kār Dār	Kar					(y) Kangalankusa, grandson or (10) Gundama I, son of	VI Kamamaya IV	1	(12) Vinayāditya,	Vaj		Çni	Ma	- E	ES.	Che
	28	© ₹	(O)	ee	<u>@</u>	3	<u> </u>	Ξ	:	(12)	3	Ē	3	9		200	(a)
	,														1038	0101	1018 (19) Anantavarman- Chedagangadev

Guhila Princes of Mevād, from the Mount Ābū Inscription of Samarasimha, IA. xvi, 345. See also JBA. lv, 19 ff. BI. 67-143; Tod's Annuls of Rajasthan, i. 243.

A.D.

735 Bappa or Bappaka.

Guhila, son of 1.

Bhoja, son of 2.

- (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) S'īla.
- Kālabhoja, son of 4.

Bhartribhata.

Simha or Aghasimha, son of 6.

Mahāyika, son of 7.

Shummana or Khumana.

(10) 953 Allata, son of 9.

972 (11) Naravahana, son of 10.

(12) S'aktikumāra.

(13) S'uchivarman, son of 12.

(14)Naravarman.

- (15)Kīrtivarman.
- (16) Vairata or Hamsapāla.

(17) Vairisimha.

- Vijayasimha, married S'yamaladevī, daughter of Udayāditya of Mālava, (18)by whom he had a daughter, Alhanadevi, married to Gayakarna of Chedi.
- (19)Arisimha.

(20) Choda, son of 19.

(21) Vikramasimha, son of 20.

(22)Kshemasimha. Sāmantasimha, son of 22, identified with the Sāmantasimha described (23) in an Abu inscription of Tejahpāla and Somesvara (V. Sam. 1287)

as being defeated by Prahladana, lord of Abu.

(24)Kumārasimha. (25) Mathanasimha.

(26) Padmasimha.

Jaitrasimha, said to have eradicated Nadula (probably Nadul or Nadole), (27) defeated a Turushka army, and engaged in battle with the Sindhuka army.

Tejahsimha. 1267 (28)

ì29) 1278 Samarasimha, son of 28.

Ratnasimha. (30)

- (31) S'rī Jayasimha. (32) Lakshmasimha.
- (33) Ajavasimha.
- (34) Arisimha.
- (35)Hammīra.
- Khetsimha Kshetrasimha. (36)

(37) Lakshasimha.

Mokala, said to have supplanted his brother Chonda in A.D. 1398. 1428 (38)

(39) 1438 Kumbha, son of 38.

Udaya, murdered his father Kumbha; killed by lightning. (40)

(41) 1489 Rājamalla.

(42) Sangrāmasimha Singram Singh I, sen of Rājamalla. 1509

(43)1527 Ratnasimha, son of Singram.

1532 (44)Vikramāditya, son of Siugram. 1535-7 (45) Anarchy; Banbir, bastard brother of V, acknowledged by some of the Rajputs.

Udayasimha II, son of Singram.

A.D.

1537

1572

(46)

(7) (8) (9)

(10)

(11)

Adityasena, son of 7.

Jivitagupta II, son of 10.

Devagupta, son of 8, md. Kamaladevi.

Vishnugupta, son of 9, md. Ijjadevī,

672

```
(47)
             Pratāpa, son of Udaya.
1597
       (48)
             Amra, son of Pratapa.
       (49)
             Karņa, son of Amra.
1620
       (50)
1628
             Jagatsimha, son of Karņa.
1652
       (51)
             Rajasimha, son of Jagatsimha.
       52)
             Jayasimha, son of Rajasimha.
1680
       (53)
1699
             Amra II, son of Jayasimha.
1711
       (54)
             Sangramasimha II, son of Amra II.
1734
       (55)
             Jagatsimha, son of Sangrāmasimha II.
       (56)
1752
             Pratapa II, son of Jagatsimha.
       (57)
1754
             Rajasimha II, son of Pratapa II.
       (58)
             Arsi Rāṇa, son of Rājasimha II.
1761
1773
       (59)
             Hamīra, son of Arsi Rāņa.
1778
       (60)
             Bhīmasimha, brother of Hamīra.
       (61)
1828
             Javansimha, son of Bhīmasimha.
1838
       (62)
             Sirdarsimha, son of Javansimha.
1842
       (63)
             Sarupsimha, son of Sirdarsimha.
1861
       (64)
             Sambhusimha, son of Sarupsimha.
1874
             Sajjansimha, son of Sambhusimha.
      (65)
       The Gupta Dynasty.—CI. iii, Introd. 17. JRAS. 1893, 82.
A.D.
 290
             Gupta or S'rigupta.
        \binom{2}{2}
(3)
 305
             Ghatotkacha, son of 1.
             Chandragupta I, son of 2.
 319
        (4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
             Kācha or Kacha, son of 3.
             Samudragupta, son of 3.
Chandragupta II, son of 5.
 350
 401
 415
             Kumāragupta I, son of 6.
             Skandagupta, son of 7.
 455
480
        (9)
             Sthiragupta or Puragupta, son of 7, md. Vatsadevi.
 490
       (10)
             Narasimhagupta, son of 9.
 520
      (11)
            Kumāragupta II, son of 10.
 484
       (12)
             Budhagupta reigning in Eastern Mālava.
            Bhanugupta, his son and successor, possibly allied to the above dynasty.
510
      (13)
Guptas of Magadha.—CI. iii, 200-220.
                                                 JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100.
A.D.
       (1)
(2)
(3)
            Krishnagupta.
            Harshagupta, son of 1, contemp. Adityavarman, Maukhari.
            Jivitagupta I, son of 2.
       (4)
            Kumaragupta, son of 3.
        (5)
            Dāmodaragupta, son of 4.
            Mahasenagupta, son of 5; said to have conquered Susthitavarman,
```

brother-in-law of Adityavardhana of Thanesar.

Madhavagupta, son of 6, contemp. Harshavardhana: md. S'rīmatīdevī.

The Gurjaras of Bharoch.—IA, xvii, 191. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 313.

A.D.

Dadda I.

Jayabhaţa.I, Vītarāga.

- 478 Dadda II, Prasantaraga I, son of Jayabhata I.
- Dadda III. 580
 - Jayabhata II, Vitaraga II, son of 1.
- (3) 629 Dadda IV, Prasantaraga II, son of 2.
 - Jayabhata III, son of 3.
 - Dadda V, Bāhusahāya, son of 4.
- 704 Jayabhata IV, son of 5.

Fleet, who considers the plates upon which the above list is partly based as spurious. gives the following table of the Gurjaras:—

Á.D.

- Dadda I.
- 2 Vītarāga-Jayabhata I, son of 1.
- 3) 629 Prasantaraga-Dadda II, son of 2.
 - Jayabhaṭa II, son of 3. Bāhusahāya-Dadda III, son of 4.
- 706 Jayabhata III, son of 5.

The Guttas of Guttal.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 579.

A.D.

- Māgutta or Mahāgutta.
- Gutta I, son of 1.
- 1115 Malla or Mallideva, son of 2.
- Vīra-Vikramāditya I, son of 3.
- 5 1181 Joma, Jomma, or Joyideva I, son of 4. 6 Gutta II, son of 4.
- 1182 Ähavāditya, Vīra-Vikramāditya II, son of 6.
- (8) Jovideva or Joyideva II, son of 7. 1238
 - Vikramāditya III, son of 7.
- (10) 1262 Gutta III, son of 9.
- - Hiriyadeva, son of 9. 111)
 - (12)Joyideva III, son of 9.

The Hoysalus of Dvarasamudra or Dorasamudra.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 493.

A.D. 1048

- Vinayāditya.
- (2) (3) Ereyanga, son of 1.
- 1103 Ballala 1, son of 2,
- (4) 1117 Tribhuvanamalla Vishnuvardhana, son of 2.
- (5) (6) 1159 Tribhuvanamalla Narasimha I, son of 4.
- 1173 Tribhuvanamalla Vīra-Ballāļa II, son of 5.
- 1224 Narasimha II, son of 6.
- 1234 (8) Vira-Someśvara, son of 7.
- (9) 1254 Vira-Narasimha III, son of 8.
- 1292 (10)Vīra-Ballāļa III, son of 9.

Jūdejā or Jhādejā Princes of Kachh.1-See ASWI. ii, 196 ff.

A.D.

1250

Lākhā Ghurārā, Guḍārā, or Dhoḍārā of the Sammā tribe, rules as Jām of Nagar Thatta in Sindh. Of his eight sons, the eldest, Jām Unad or 'Umar, succeeded his father, but was afterwards put to death by his brothers Moḍa or Muḍa and Manāi, who, fleeing with Sāndha and Phula to Kachh, defeated the Chāvaḍās of Pātgaḍh and the Vāghelās of Kanthkot and established themselves there as rulers.

1270

Jām Muḍa slays his maternal uncle Wāgam Chāvaḍā and establishes himself at Gunthari.

1295 Sāra, son and successor of Muda. 1300 Phula, son and successor of Sāra.

1320 Lākhā Phulāni, see Tables.

Purā or Puvarā Gahāni, nephew and successor of Lākhā Phulāni. Killed after a short reign by the Yakshas. His widow Rājī invites Lākhā Jām to Kachh.

1350 Lākhā Jām, see Tables.

Rata Rāyadhan, son and successor of Lākhā. He had four sons, of whom the third, Gajan, ruled at Bārā near Therā in the west of Kachh; his son Hālā gave to his son Rāyadhan (A.D. 1450) and descendants the name of Hālā. With the Jām of Navanagar they now possess Hālar in Kāṭhiāvāḍ. Rāyadhan's eldest son, Dedā or Dādar, ruled at Kanthkot.

1385 Athoji, second son of Rata Rāyadhan, ruling at Ajāpur to the north of Bhuj.

1405 Gāhoji or Godaji, son of Atho.

1430 Vehanji, son of Gaho.

1450 Mulvaji or Madvaji, son of Vehan.

1470 Kānyoji, son of Mulva. 1490 Āmarji, son of Kānyoji.

1510 Amarji, son of Amarji.

Jām Hamirji, son of Bhīmji, murdered in 1537 by Jām Rāval Hālā, who was afterwards driven out of Kachh and founded Navanagar or Jāmnagar in Kāṭhiāvāḍ.

Jesalmīr Maharāwals.1

Devarāj. Munda. Vachuji. Dusaj.

A.D.

Vijayarāij.

Bhojadeva, killed by his uncle.

1156 Jaisalji. 1168 Salivahan.

1200 Kailan, elder brother, repelled the Khān of Baloch.

1219 Chachikdeva.

1250 Karan.

1270 Lakharsena, insane, replaced by his son

1275 Punpal, dethroned by nobles.

1276 Jaitsi, recalled from Gujarat, defended the fort eight years.

1293 Mulrāj III.

1306 Gharsi. Kehar.

1 Given in the Appendix only.

A.D. Lakshman. Bersi. Chachuji. Davedas. Jaitsi. Karansi. Lankarú. Baladeva. Hararāi. Bhīma. Manohardas. Kāmachandra. Sabalsimha. Amrasimha. 1702 Jeswant. Buddhasimha. Tejahsimha. 1722 Akhayasimha.

Kachchhapaghāṭa Princes, from the Dubkund Inscription of Vikramasimha. EI. ii, 234.

A.D.

1762 1819

1846

1864

(1) Yuvarāja.

Mulraja.

Bairīsāl.

Gajasimha.

Rafijitsimha.

(2) Arjuna, son of 1. Said to have slain Rājyapāla of Kanauj (?) in the interests of the Chandella Vidyādhara.

(3) Abhimanyu, son of 2; contemp. Bhoja of Mālava.

(4) Vijayapāla, son of 3.

1088 (5) Vikramasimha, son of 4; see Tables.

Kachchhapaghāţa Princes, from Mahīpāla's Sāsbāhu Inscription. IA. xv, 35.

▲.D.

(1) Lakshmana.

977 (2) Vajradāman, son of 1.

(3) Mangalarāja.

(4) Kīrtīrāja.
 (5) Mūladeva or Bhuvanapāla, son of 4.

(6) Devapāla, son of 5.(7) Padmapāla, son of 6.

1093 (8) Mahīpāla.

The Kadambas of Goa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 565.

A.D.

(1) Gühalla.

1007 (2) Chatta or Shashthadeva I, son of 1.

1052 (3) Jayakeśin I, son of 2.

(4) Vijayāditya I, son of 3.

```
A.D.
 1119
               Jayakes'in II, son of 4.
         (6)
               S'ivachitta Permadi, son of 5.
1147
         (7)
              Vishnuchitta Vijayaditya II, son of 5. Jayakes'in III, son of 7.
1147
1187
         (8)
               Tribhuvanamalla, son of 8.
        (10)
               Chattaya, S'ivachitta Shāshthadeva II, son of 9.
1246
              The Kūdambas of Hāngal.—FKD., Bom. Gas., 559.
 A.D.
               Mayūravarman I.
               Krishnavarman.
               Nāgavarman I.
               Vishnuvarman.
               Mrigavarman.
               Satyavarman.
               Vijayavarman.
              Jayavarman I.
               Någavarman II.
              S'antivarman I.
              Kīrtivarman I.
              Adityavarman.
              Chatta, Chattaya, or Chattuga.
Jayavarman II, or Jayasimha. son of 1.
Kirtivarman II, grandson of 2.
S'antivarman II, son of 2.
         (3)
1068
1075
1099
              Taila or Tailapa II, son of 4.
1131
              Mayūravarman II, son of 5.
1132
              Mallikārjuna, son of 5.
1147
         (8)
              Tailama, son of 5.
1181
              Kāmadeva, son of 8.
The Mahārānakas of Kakaredī, from the Rewa Copper-plates of Kumārapāla
                           and Hariraja.-IA. xvii, 235.
A.D.
              Dhāhilla.
              Durjaya, son of 1.
              Shojavarman, son of 2.
              Jayavarman, son of 3.
        (5)
              Vatsarāja, son of 4.
         (6)
1175
              Kīrtivarman, son of 5.
              Salashanavarman, son of 5.
         (8)
              (V)āha(ḍa)varman, son of 7.
              Hariraja, son of 7; see Tables.
1241
         (9)
             Kumārapāla, son of 9.
1239
       (10)
     The Kākatīyas of Orangal.—NO. iii, pt. 2, 84. ASSI. ii, 172 ff.
A.D.
              Betmarāja, Tribhuvanamalla.
         (1)
         (2)
1150
              Prodaraja, son of 1.
1163
         (3)
              Rudra or Prataparudradeva, son of 2.
        (4)
(5)
             Mahādeva.
1231
              Ganapati, son of 4.
        (6)
1257
              Rudramadevi, wife or daughter of 5.
```

Prataparudradeva II, grandson of 6.

Krishna (Vîrabhadra in Sir W. Elliot's list, NO. loc. cit.).

1294

1325

(8)

The Kalachuris of Chedi.—CASR. ix, 112. EI. ii, 304.

A.D. (1)Kakavarna.

(2)Sankaragana.

(3) 580 Buddharāja, son of 2.

(4) 875 Kokkalla I.

900 (5) Mugdhatunga Prasiddhadhavala, son of 4.

Bālaharsha, son of 5.

(6) (7) 9:25 Keyüravarsha Yuvarājadeva I, son of 5.

(8) 950 Lakshmaņarāja, son of 7.

(9) 970 S'ankaraganadeva, son of 8. (10) 975 Yuvarājadeva II, son of 8.

(11) 1000 Kokkalladeva II. son of 10.

1038 (12)Gängeyadeva-Vikramāditya, son of 11.

1042 (13)Karnadeva, son of 12.

1122 (14)Yasahkarnadeva, son of 13.

1151 (15)Gayakarnadeva, son of 14. 1155 (16)Narasimhadeva, son of 15.

1177 (17)Jayasimhadeva, son of 15.

1180 (18)Vijayasimhadeva, son of 17.

The Kalachuris or Kalachuryas of Kalyana.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 471.

A.D.

(1) Jogama.

(2) (3) 1128 Permādi, son of 1.

1155 Tribhuvanamalla-Bijjala, son of 2.

(4) 1168 Someśvara or Sovideva, son of 3. 1178

(5) Niśśańkamalla Sańkama, son of 3. (6) 1180 Vīranārāyaņa-Ahavamalla, son of 3.

(7) 1183 Singhana, son of 3.

Kalachuri Rulers of Ratnapura.—EI. i, 46.

A.D.

Kalingarāja, claims descent from Kokkalla of Chedi, being called in one (1) place his son, in another the descendant of one of his sons. Said to have settled at Tummāņa in Dakshinakośala.

Kamala, son of 1, described as lord of Tummana.

(3) Ratnarāja Ratnadeva I or Ratneśa, son of 2, founded Ratnapura, married Nonalla, daughter of Vajjūka, prince of the Komomandla.

Prithvideva I or Prithvisa, son of 3, married Rajalla.

1114 (5) Jājalladeva I, son of 4.

(6) Ratnadeva II, son of 5, claims to have defeated Chodaganga of Kalinga.

1145 (7)Prithvideva II, son of 6.

(8) Jājalladeva II, son of 7. 1168 1181 Ratnadeva III, son of 8.

1190(?) (10) Prithvideva III, son of 9.

The Kings of Kashmir, from Kalhana's Rajatarangini. Karkota or Naga Dynasty of Kashmir.

A.D.

Durlabhavardhana, Prajñāditya.

Durlabhaka, Pratāpāditya.

713 Chandrapida.

Tārāpīda.

1127

1128

726 (5) Lalitaditya I. (6) Kuvalayapida. (7) Lalitaditya II. (8) Prithivyapida I. (9) Sangramapida II. (10)Jayāpīda. (11) 813 Ajitāpīda. 850 (12)Anangāpīda. 853 (13)Utpalapida.

```
The Utpala Dynasty of Kashmir.
A.D.
855
       (1)
            Avantivarman.
883
        (2)
            S'ankarayarman.
        (3)
            Gopālavarman.
902
       (4)
(5)
904
            Sankata.
904
            Sugandhā, mother of 3.
       (6)
            Partha.
906
        (7)
921
            Nirjitavarman, father of 6.
        (8)
923
            Chakravarman.
933
             S'uravarman.
 934
             S'uravarman dethroned, Partha restored.
 935
             Pärtha again dethroned, Chakravarman restored.
 936
      (10) S'ambhuvardhana usurps the throne.
 936
             Chakravarman regains the throne.
 937
             Unmattavanti.
       (11)
      (12)
             S'uravarman II, last of the Utpala Dynasty.
 939
 939
        (1)
             Yasaskaradeva.
        (2)
(3)
(4)
 948
             Sangramadeva, son of 1.
 949
             Parvagupta.
 950
             Kshemagupta, son of 3, married Didda.
        (5)
 958
             Abhimanyu, son of 4.
        (6)
 972
             Nandigupta, son of 5.
        (7)
 972
             Tribhuvana, grandson of Didda.
        (8)
 975
             Bhīmagupta, grandson of Diddā.
 980
        (9)
             Didda.
       (10)
1003
             Sangrāmarāja, adopted son of Diddā.
1028
       (11)
             Harirāja, son of 10.
       (12)
1028
             Anantadeva, son of 10.
1063
             Anantadeva abdicates in favour of Kalasa,
1081
       (13)
             Kalaśa's actual reign begins on his father's death.
1089
       (14)
             Utkarsha, son of 13.
       (15)
1089
             Harshadeva, son of 13.
1101
             Uchchala, first of the younger branch of the Lohara family.
1111
             Radda, king for one night, succeeded by Salhana, a step-brother of Uchchala.
1112
             Sussala, brother of 1.
1120
             Bhikshachara.
```

Jayasimha, son of Sussala, crowned during his father's lifetime.

Javasimha succeeds his father.

List of the Tāka Princes of Kāshṭhā or Kādhā on the Jamnā, north of Delhī. from the Madanavinodanighantu and Viśveśvarabhatta's Madanaparijūta: see BR. 1883-4, p. 47.

A.D.

(1)Ratnapāla.

(2) (3) Bharahapāla, son of 1.

Harischandra, son of 2.

Sādhāraņa, son of 3. (5)

Sahajapāla, son of 4. 1375 (6) Madanapala, brother of 5.

The Rājānakas of Kīragrāma from the Baijnāth Prasasti.—m EI.~i.~101.

A.D.

(1) Kanda.

Buddha, son of 1.

Vigraha, son of 2.

Brahman, son of 3. Dombaka, son of 4.

Bhuvana, son of 5.

Kalhana, son of 6.

Bilhana, married to Lakshanikā or Lakshanā, daughter of Hridayachandra of Trigarta.

(9)Rāma, son of 8.

Lakshmana, or Lakshmanachandra, son of 8, married Mayatalla. (10)

The Chiefs of Konamandala, from the Pithapuram Inscription of Mallideva and Manma-Satya II.-EI. iv, 85.

A.D.

(1) Mummadi-Bhīma I, tributary to Kulottunga-Choda I.

Venna, son of 1.

Rājapareņdu I, son of 1.

Mummadi-Bhima II, son of 3.

1128 Rajendra-Choda I, Vikrama-Rudra, son of 3.

(4) (5) (6) 1135Satya I, Satyāśraya or Kona-Satyaraja, son of 3.

Beta, son of 5. Mallideva, son of 5. An inscription dated S'. 1077 probably refers to this king.

(9) Manma-Choda II, son of 7.

(ì0) Sūrya, son of 7.

(11)Lokabhūpālaka or Lokamahīpāla, son of 4.

(12)Rajaparendu II, son of 6.

1153 (13)Bhima III, son of 6. (14)Vallabha, son of 12.

Manma Satya II or Manma-Satti, son of 14. 1195 (15)

(16)Mahipalarendu, son of 14.

A.D. 1262 S'. 118(4)-1222. Kona-Ganapatidevamahārāja.

S'. 1240. Kona-Bhima-Vallabharaja. 1318 Probably successors to the above chiefs.

The Western Kshatrapas.-JRAS. 1890, 642 ff.

A.D.		
119	(1)	Nahapāna.
126	(2)	Chashtana.
	(3)	Jayadaman, son of 2.
150	(4)	Rudradāman, son of 3.
	(5)	Dāmazada, son of 4.
178	(6)	Jīvadāman, son of 5.
180	(7)	Rudrasimha I, son of 4.
200	(8)	Rudrasena I, son of 7.
222	(9)	Sanghadaman, son of 7.
222	(loj	Prithivisena, son of 8.
226	(11)	Dāmasena, son of 7.
232	(12)	Dāmajadaśrī I, son of 8.
236	(13)	Vīradāman, son of 11.
238	(14)	Yasodāman I, son of 11.
238	(15)	Vijayasena, son of 11.
250	(16)	Īśvaradatta.
254	(17)	Dāmajadasrī II, son of 11.
258	(18)	Rudrasena II, son of 13.
276	(19)	Viśvasimha, son of 18.
278	(20)	Bhartridaman, son of 18.
	(21)	Simhasena, son of 18.
294	(22)	Viśvasena, son of 20.
309	(23)	Rudrasimha II, son of Svāmī Jīvadāman.
318	(24)	Yasodaman II, son of 23.
	(25)	Simhasena, sister's son of Rudrasimha.
348	(26)	Şvāmī Rudrasena, son of Svāmī Rudradāman.
388	(27)	Rudrasimha, son of Satyasimha.

The Lichehhavis of Eastern Nepūl.—CI. iii, App. iv, 189.

A.D. 635		S'ivadeva I.
654		Dhruvadeva.
	(1) (2) (3)	Vrishadeva, preceded by 11 unnamed ancestors and Jayadeva I. S'ankaradeva, son of 1. Dharmadeva, son of 2.
705	(4)	Mānadeva, son of 3.
733	(5)	Mahideva, son of 4.
754	(6)	Vasantasena, son of 5.

Kings of Mahodaya or Kanauj.—EI. i, 170.

A.D.	/1\	Bhoja, son of Rāmabhadra or Rāmadeva of Kana	
862	(1)	Bhoja, son of Kamadhadra of Kamadeva of Kana	u].
903	(2)		•
917	(3)	Mahīpāla or Kshitipāla, son of 2.	
0.49	741	Doventile	

The Rajas of Maisur.1—ASSI. ii, 194.

A.D.		
1399	(1)	Vijaya.
1423	(2)	Hīre Bettāda Chāma Rāja, son of 1.
1458	(3)	Timma Rāja, son of 2.
1478	(4)	Ārberal Chāma Rāja, son of 3.
1513	(5)	Bettāda Chāma Rāja, son of 4.
1552	(6)	Appana Timma, son of 5.
1571	(7)	Hîre Chama Raja, son of 5.
1576	(8)	Bettāda Udaiyār, relationship not stated, called a cousin of Hīre Chāma
	• •	Rāja.
1578	(9)	Rāja Udaiyār, brother of 8.
1617	(ioi)	Chama Raia I. grandson of 9.

Immadi Raja, son of 9.

(iii) 1637

(12) 1638 Kanthīrava Narasa Rāja, son of 8. 1659 (13) Kempa Deva Raja, grandson of 7. Chikka Deva, great-grandson of 7. Kanthīrava Rāja (Mūkarusu), son of 14. (14) 1672 1704 (15)

(16) 1714 Dodda Krishna Raja, son of 15.

1731 (17) Chama Raja.

1873

Jeswantsimha.

The Raos of Marvad or Jodhpur.1

A.D.	
1212	Sivaji
	Ashtama.
	Duhar or Dhaula, Rai.
	Rayapāla.
	Kanhal.
	Jalhansi.
	Chada.
	Thīda.
	Salkha.
	Viramdeva.
1381	Chonda.
1408	Rinmal.
1427	Rao Jodha.
1489	Rao Suja or Surajmal.
1516	Rao Ganga.
1532	Rao Maldeo, invaded by Akbar in A.D. 1551.
1584	Udayasimha: the Rathors acknowledge the supremacy of the Mughal
	emperors, marriage alliance with Akbar.
1595	Surasimha, called Siwai Rāja, a general in Mughal armies.
1620	Rūja Gajasimha, slain in Gujarāt.
1638	Jeswantsimha, died in Kābul.
1680	Ajitasimha, posthumous son of Jeswant. Rathor conflict at Delhi,
	4th July, 1679 (7th S'ravana, V. Sam. 1716); 30 years' war against
	the Empire. Murdered by his son.
1725	Abhayasimha; entitled Mahārāja Rāješvar, 1728.
1750	Rāmasimha, son of Abhaya, defeated by his uncle.
1751	Bakhtsimha, poisoned 1752 (V. Sam. 1809).
1752	Vijayasiniha, disputed possession with Ramasiniha.
1792	Bhimasinha, usurps throne on his grandfather's death, by defeat of
	Zālim Sinh.
1803	Mānasiniha, feud for Krishņā Kumārī, the Udepur princess.
1843	Takhtsiniha, brought from Ahmadnagar.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

¹ Given in the Appendix only.

The Princes of Nalapura (Narwar), from the Narwar Inscription of Ganapati.—IA. xxii, 81. PK. 67 ff. CASR. ii. 314 ff.

A.D. 1224

[Malayavarmadeva.1]

1247

Chahadadeva. Nrivarman, son of 1.

3 1255 Asaladeva, son of 2.

Gopāla, son of 3.

1292 (5)Ganapati, son of 4.

The Nikumbhas of Khandesh: a line of Chieftains the later members of which were feudatories of the Yadavas of Devagiri.—IA. viii, 39. El. i, 339.

A.L.

Krishnarāja I.

(2) Govana I, son of 1.

Govindaraja, son of 2. Govana 11, son of 3.

Krishnaraja II, son of 4, possibly the Kannaradeva whose name is inscribed on the Kailasa temple at Elura.—ASWI., Reps., Elura Inscriptions, p. 97.

(6) (7) 1153 Indraraja, son of 5.

1166 Govana III, son of 6. 1207 (8)Soïdeva, son of 7.

(9) Hemādideva, son of 7.

The Pala Dynasty of Bengal.—IA. xxi, 99. CASR. xi, 181, etc.

A.D.

Gopāla I.

840 (2)Dharmapala, son of 1.

Devapala, nephew of 2, but represented as his son in the Mungir copper-(3) plate, issued by him in the year 33.—CASR. iii, 114, 120. JBA. xvii, 492 (undated inscription from Ghosrawa). IA. xxi, 253.

Vigrahapāla I or Sūrapāla, nephew of 3: married Lajjā, a Haihaya (4)

princess.-IA. xxi, 99. El. ii, 161.

(5) Nārāyanapāla, son of 4: issued the Bhāgalpur plate in the 17th year of his reign.—CASR. iii, 117, and El. ii, 160 (Badāl pillar inscription); ib. 121 (Gayā inscription of 7th year). IA. xv, 304 (Bhagalpur plate).

Rājyapāla, son of 5: married Bhūgyadevī, a daughter of the Rāshtrakūţa (6)

Tunga, possibly Jagattunga.—IA. xxi, 99.

(7) (8) Gopāla II, son of 6.—IA. xxi, 99.

Vigrahapāla II, son of 7.

1026 (9) Mahipala, son of 8.

Nayapāla, son of 9. A Bengal MS. of the Pancharakehā is dated in his (10)14th year and a Gaya inscription in his 15th year.—Bendall, BSM., Int. iii and p. 175. CASR. iii, 123 and pl. xxxvii.

(11)Vigrahapāia III, son of 10.

(12)Ramapala, son of 11.—CASR. iii, 124 (inscriptions from Bihar of the year 2); ib. xi, 169 (Chandi-mau inscription of the year 12).

¹ Not mentioned in the above-named list. Numismatic evidence points to his having been the predecessor of Chahadadeva, though possibly not of the same line.

- (13) Kumārapāla, son of 12, mentioned in the copper-plate of his minister Vaidyadeva, King of Kāmarūpa, issued possibly A.D. 1142.— EI. ii, 347.
 - Mahendrapāla.—CASR. i, 4 (Rām-Gayā inscription of the year 8);
 ib. iii, 123, 124; xi, 181; xv, 154. JBA. xvi, 278 (Gunariya inscription of the year 9); xvii, pt. 1, 234 (inscription of 19th year).

Madanapāla.—CASR. iii, 124 (Bihār Hill inscription of the year 3); ib. 125 (Jajnagar inscription of the year 19); xi, 181; ib. xix, 30 (Baijnāth inscription of the year 9). IA. xiv, 99.

1161

Govindapāla.

Indradyumna, according to tradition the last Pāla king of Bengal.—

CASR. xi, 181.

List of the Pāla-Rāthor Dynasty of Budaun, as given in Lakhaṇapāla's Inscription.—ASNI. ii, 20.

Chandra.

- Vigrahapāladeva, son of 1.
- (3) Bhuvanapāla, son of 2.
- (4) Gopāladeva, son of 3.
- (5) Tribhuvana, son of 4.
- (6) Madanapāla, son of 4.
- (7) Devapala, son of 4.
- (8) Bhīmapāla, son of 7.
- (9) Surapala, son of 8.
- (10) Amritapāla, son of 9.
- (11) Lakhanapala, son of 9.

Genealogy of the Pallavas, according to the Kūram and Kaśākūdi Grants. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 323. ASSI. iii, 144; iv, 342.

A.D.
(1) Simhavishnu, son of an unnamed ancestor.

(2) Mahendravarman I, son of 1.

- 642 (3) Narasimhavarman I, son of 2.
- (4) Mahendravarman II, son of 3. 660 (5) Paramesvaravarman I, son of 4.
- 680 (6) Narasimhavarman II, son of 5.
- 695 (7) Paramesvaravarman II, son of 6.
 - (8) Mahendravarman III, son of 6.

Genealogy of the Pallava, Nandivarman, according to the Kaśakudi Grant. ASSI. iv, 344. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 323.

A.D.

Bhimavarman.

Buddhavarman.

Adityavarman.

Govindavarman.

735 Hiranyavarman.

Nandivarman.

The Paramūras of Mūlava.—EI. i, 224. IA. xix, 345 ff.

A.D. 825 Krishna-Upendra. (2) Vairisimha I, son of 1. Sīyaka I, son of 2. (4)Vakpati I, son of 3. (5)Vairisimha II, Vajratasvāmin, son of 4. (6) (7) 950 Harshadeva, Sīyaka II, son of 5. Vākpati II, Munja, son of 6. 974 (8) 995 Sindhurāja, son of 6. (9) 1010 Bhoja, son of 8. 1055 (10)Javasimha. 1080 (11)Udayāditya. 1085 (12)Lakshmadeva or Lakshmideva, son of 11. 1104 (13)Naravarman, son of 11. 1133 (14)Yasovarman, son of 13. 1138 (15)Jayavarman, son of 14. Ajayavarman, son of 14. (16)1160 (17)Vindhyavarman, son of 16.

The Parivrājaka Mahārājas.—CI. iii, 93-112. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100.

A.D.

1211

(18)

(19)

Devādhya.

(1) (2)Prabhanjana, son of 1.

Subhatavarman.

Arjunavarman, son of 18.

Damodara, son of 2.

475 (4)Hastin, son of 3.

528 (5) Sankshobha, son of 4.

The Rashtrakūtas.—BD. 78. EI. iii, 54.

A. D. Dantivarman. (1)Indra I, son of 1. Govinda I, son of 2. Karka I, son of 3. (5) (6) Indra II, son of 4. Dantidurga, son of 5. Krishna I, son of 4. 754 (7) 760 (8)Govinda II, son of 7. 783 (9) Dhruva Nirupama, son of 7. (10)Govinda III, son of 9. 794 814 (11)Amoghavarsha I, son of 10. (12)Krishna II, Akālavarsha, son of 11. 877 Indra III, grandson of 12. 915 (13)918 (14)Amoghavarsha II, son of 13. 918 (15)Govinda IV, son of 13. Baddiga or Amoghavarsha III, son of 12. 934 (16)940 (17)Krishna III, son of 16.

Khotika, son of 16. 971 (18)(19) Kakkala, Karka II or Amoghavarsha IV, grandson of 16 and nephew of 18. 972

Indra Ratta-Kandarpa, grandson of 17. 982 (d.)

Rāshtrakūţas or Rāthors of Gujarāt.—EI. iii, 54. JBRAS. xvi, 105.

First Branch.

A.D.

- (1) Kakkarāja.
- (2) Dhruvarājadeva, son of 1.
- Govindaraja, son of 2.
- 757 (4) Kakkarāja II, son of 3.

Second Branch.

A.D.

- 807 Indrarāja. (1)
- 812 (2) Karkarāja Suvarnavarsha, son of 1.
- 812 (3)Govindarāja Prabhūtavarsha, son of 1.
- 835 Dhruvarāja Nirupama Dhārāvarsha I, son of 2. (5) 850 Akālavarsha S'ubhatunga, son of 4.
- 867 Dhruvarāja Nirupama Dhārāvarsha II, son of 5.
- 867 (7) ? Dantivarman.

888 (8) ? Krishnarāja Akālavarsha, son of 7.

The Ratta Chieftains of Saundatti.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 551.

First Branch.

A.D.

- Merada. (1)
- (2) Prithvīrāma, son of 1. 875
 - 3) Pittuga, son of 2.
- 980 S'antivarman, son of 3.

Second Branch.

A.D.

- Nanna.
- 980 Kārtavīrya I, son of 1.
 - Davari or Davima, son of 2.
 - Kannakaira I, son of 2.
- 1040 Erega, son of 4.
- (6)Anka, son of 4. 1048
- Sena I, son of 5.
- 1069-76 (8) Kannakaira II, son of 7.
- Kartavirya II, i son of 7. 1069-76 (9)
- Sena II, son of 9. 1096 ? (10)
- Kārtavīrva III, son of 10. 1143 (11)
- 1209 ? (12) Lakshmideva I, son of 11.
- 1199 (13)Kartavirya IV, son of 12.
- Mallikārjuna, son of 12. 1204 (14)
- 1228 (15)Lakshmideva II, son of 13.

¹ The dated inscriptions of Kannakaira II and Kartavirya II belong to the years 1082 As, however, they are stated to have been feudatories of Somesvara II. the Later Chalukya, their joint rule must have begun between A.D. 1069 and 1076, the period of the latter's reign.

The Reddi Chiefs of Kondavīdu. -- ASSI. ii, 187.

A.D.

1328 Poliya (Prole or Prolaya) Vema Reddi, said to have been a son of Donti Alla Reddi.

1339 Ana Vema Reddi.

1369 Aliya Vema Reddi.

1381 Komaragiri Vema Reddi.

1395 Komati Venkā Reddi.

Rācha Venkā Reddi. 1423

1427 Overthrow of the dynasty by the Muhammadans.

Sammās of Sindh.—ASWI. ii, 198. Tārīkh-i-M'asūmī, EHI. i, 223 ff.

Armīl having usurped the throne of the Sumrās in Sindh is slain towards the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century by Unar, a member of the Samma tribe, some of whom had come from Kachh and settled in Sindh. Unar is slain after a short reign by his own subjects.

Jām Jūnā, Sammā, succeeds Unar.

(3) Tamāchi succeeds Jām Jūnā. One MS. of the Tārīkh-i-M'aṣūmī calls him son of Jam Unar.

Malik Khairu-d-Dīn succeeds Tamāchi; was reigning during Muhammad ibn Tughlaq's invasion of Thatta in A.D. 1351.

Jām Bābiniya, son and successor of Malik Khairu-d-Dīn.

Jām Tamāchi II, brother and successor of Bābiniya.

(7) Jām Şālahu-d-Dīn succeeds Tamāchi II.

Jām Tamāchi II, brother and successor of Bābiniya. (8)

1367 1380 (9) Jam Salahu-d-Din succeeds Tamachi II.

(10)Jām Nizāmu-d-Dīn, son and successor of Ṣālaḥu-d-Dīn. Jām 'Alī Sher succeeds Nizāmu-d-Dīn; reigned 7 years.

(11) (12)Jam Karan succeeds 'Alī Sher.

(13)Jam Fath Khan succeeds Karan. (14)Jam Tughlaq, brother and successor of Fath Khan; reigned 28 years.

Jam Sikandar, son and successor of Tughlaq: reigned a year and a half. (15)

Jām Rāyadhan, from Kachh. (16)

Jam Sanjar succeeds Rayadhan; said to have reigned 8 years. (17)

1461 2 (18) Jām Nizāmu-d-Dīn succeeds Sanjar.

1509 (19) Jām Fīrūz, son and successor of Nizāmu-d-Dīn.

The Sena Kings of Bengal, according to Abū-l-Fazl.—PUT. 272.

A.D.

1397

Sukh Sen, i.e. Sukhasena.

Belal Sen, i.e. Ballalasena.

Lakshman Sen Lakshmanasena.

Mādhava Sen.

Kesava Sen.

Nārāyaņa, i.e. Noujeb, last rāja of Abū-l-Fazl's list.

Lakshmana.

Lakshmaniya.

² See Tables.

Given only in the Appendix.

³ The chronology of the Sena kings is at present so unsettled that no treatment of it has been attempted.

List derived from the Deopara Inscription of Vijayasena and the Tarpandight Inscription of Lakshmana.—EI. i, 306. JBA. xliv, 1 ff.; ib. lxv, 6 ff.

A.D.

(1) Sāmantasena.

(2) Hemantasena, son of 1.

(3) Vijayasena, son of 2.

(4) Ballalasena, son of 3.

1119 (5) Lakshmanasena, son of 4; see Tables.

(6) Viśvarupasena (see JBA. lxv, 6 ff.).

Hindu Shāhiya Kings of Kābul.—Sachau, Alberuni's India, ii, 13. JRAS. ix, 177. NC., 3rd ser., vol. ii, 128; ix, 285 ff. IA. xv, 185.

A.D.

Kallar, a Brahman, deposed Laga Türmän, last of the Turkish Shähiyas of Käbul. He was succeeded by Samand (Samanta).

902 Kamalū.

950 Bhīma (I). Jaipāl.

1001 Ānandpāl.

1013 Tarojanapāla, i.e. Trilochanapāla.

Bhīmapāla (II), died A.D. 1025 (H. 416 or 417).

The Śilāhāras of the Northern Konkan.—JBRAS. xiii, 10 ff. IA. ix, 45, 46. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 539, and Bom. Gaz., xiii, pt. 2, 426-7.

A.D. 815

(1) Kapardin I.

843 (2) Pulaśakti, son of 1.

851 (3) Kapardin II, son of 2.

(4) Vappuvanna, son of 3.

(b) Jhanjha, son of 4.(6) Goggi, son of 4.

(7) Vajjada, son of 6.

997 (8) Aparājita, son of 7.

(9) Vajjada II, son of 8.

1017 (10) Arikesarin or Kesideva, son of 8.

1026 (11) Chhittarāja, son of 9.

(12) Nāgārjuna, son of 9.

1060 (13) Mummuni, son of 9. 1095 (14) Anantadeva, son of 12.

1138 (15) Aparāditya I.

1149 (16) Haripāla.

1156 (17) Mallikārjuna.

1184 (18) Aparāditya II.

1203 (19) Kesideva. 1249 (20) Somesvara. The Silūras, Śīlūras, or Śilūhūras of the Southern Konkan, from the Khūrepātan Copper-plate of Rattarāja. — EI. iii, 294. Bom. Gaz., 537.

A.D.

Sanaphulla.

- Dhammiyara, son of 1.
- Aiyaparaja, son of 2.
- (4) (5) (6) Avasara I, son of 3.
- Adityavarman, son of 4.
- Avasara II, son of 5.
- Indraraja, son of 6.
- (8) Bhima, son of 7.
- (9) Avasara III, son of 8.
- 1009 (10)Rattaraja, son of 9; see Tables.

Silūhāras of Kolhāpur.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 104, 545. BD. 125.

A.D.

Jatiga I.

- Nāyimma or Nāyivarman, son of 1.
- Chandraraja, son of 2.
- Jatiga II, son of 3.
- Gonka or Gonkala, son of 4.
- (5) (6) (7) Güvala I, son of 4.
- Kīrtirāja, son of 4.
- Chandraditya, son of 4.
- (8) (9) 1058 Mārasimha, son of 5.
 - (10)Guvala II, son of 9.
- 1098 Bhoja I, son of 9. (11)
- (12)Ballala, son of 9.
- (13)Gandaraditya, son of 9. 1110
- Vijayāditya or Vijayārka, son of 13. 1143 (14)
- 1190 (15)Bhoja II, son of 14.

Note. - Vijayāditya's Kolhāpur inscription of S'. 1065 inserts a Gangadeva, represented as another son of Marasimha, between Guvala II and Bhoja I, but his name is omitted in the grants of Gandaraditya and Bhoja II.

The Sindas of Yelburga.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 573.

A.D.

- Unnamed ancestor.
- Achugi I, son of 1.
- Nāka, son of 1.
- Singa I, son of 1.
- Dāsa, son of 1.
- Dāma, son of 1.
- (5) (6) (7) Chavunda I, son of 1.
- (8) (9) Chāva, son of 1.
- Bamma, son of 2.
- Singa II, son of 2. 1076 (10)
- 1122 (11) Achugi II, son of 10.
- (12)Permadi I, son of 11. 1144
- (13) Chāvunda II, son of 11. 1163 1163 (14)Achugi III, son of 13.
- Permadi II, son of 13.
- (15)1169 (16)Bijjala, son of 13.
- 1169 and 1179 (17) Vikrama, son of 13.

Genealogical Table of the Family of Ruja Sivasimha, compiled from the Pānjas of Mithila. See IA. xiv, 187, 196.

A.D.

Adhirupa Thakur. (a)

(b)Visvarupa Thakur, son of a.

(c) Govinda Thakur, son of b.

(d) Lakshmana Thakur, son of c.

(1) Rāja Pandita Kāmeśvara Thākur, son of d (first king).

(2) Bhogeśvara, son of 1.

(3) Bhavasimha or Bhavesvara, son of 1.

(4) Devasinha, son of 3.

1399 (5) S'ivasimha, son of 4; see Tables.

(6) (7) Lakhimadevi, wife of 5. Visvāsadevī, wife of 5.

(8)Narasimha or Darpa Nārāyana, cousin of 5 and grandson of 3.

(9) Dhīrasimha or Hridaya Nārāyana, son of 8. (10)Bhairavasimha or Hari Nārāyana, son of 8.

1495 (11)Rāmabhadra or Rūpa Nārāyana, son of 10. (12)Lakshminatha or Kamsa Narayana, son of 11.

The Somavam'si Kings of Katak.—EI. iii, 327.

A.D.

(1) S'ivagupta.

Janamejaya Mahā-Bhavagupta I, son of 1.

(2) (3)Yayati Maha-S'ivagupta, son of 2.

Bhimaratha Maha-Bhavagupta II, son of 3.

Note.—The records of these kings are not dated in any era, but Fleet has assigned them on palæographical grounds to some period between the eleventh and twelfth centuries. For Stirling's list of the kings of Orissa, see AR. xv, 256, or ASSI. ii, 204 ff. For Fleet's remarks on the sources from which it is compiled see EI., loc. cit.

The Sumrae of Sindh, according to the Tuhfatu-l-Kiram.—EHI. i. 344-5.

A.D. 1053

(1) Sumra, raised to the throne of Sindh; see Tables.

(2) Bhungar I, son of 1, reigned 15 years. (3)Dūdā I, son of 2, reigned 24 years.

1069 1092

(4) Singhar, reigned 15 years. Khafif I, reigned 36 years.

(5) (6) 'Umar, reigned 40 years.

(7) (8) Dūdā II, reigned 14 years. Phatu, reigned 33 years. Genhra I, reigned 16 years.

(9) (10)Muhammad Tur, reigned 15 years.

(11) Genhra II.

(12) Dūdā III, reigned 14 years.

Tāī, reigned 24 years. (13)

(14)Chanesar, reigned 18 years. (15)Bhungar II, reigned 15 years.

(16)Khafif II, reigned 18 years. (17)Dūdā IV, reigned 25 years.

'Umar Sumra, reigned 35 years. (18)(19) Bhungar III, reigned 10 years.

(20)Hamir, overthrown by the Samma tribe.

Thakuri Dynasty of Western Nepal.—CI. iii, App. iv, 189. JBA. lviii, 100. A.D. 635 Améuvarman. 654 Jishnugupta. Udayadeva. Narendradeva, son of 3. S'ivadeva II, son of 4. 751 (?) (6) Jayadeva II, son of 5. Kings of Thanesar.—JBA. lviii, 100. EI. i, 68. A.D. Naravardhana, married Vajrinidevi. Rajyavardhana I, son of 1, married Apsarodevi. Adityavardhana, son of 2, married Mahasenaguptadevi. 585 Prabhākaravardhana, son of 3. 605 Rājyavardhana II, son of 4. 606 Harshavardhana, son of 4. Tomara Princes of Gwaliar from the Rohtas Inscription, JBA. viii, 693; xxi, 404; and Narwar Pillar Inscription, CASR. ii, 324. A.D. Vīrasimha, Uddharanadeva, son of 1. Virama, son of 2. Ganapatideva, son of 3. 1440-53 (5) Dungarendradeva, son of 4. Kīrtisimha, son of 5. Kalyānamalla, son of 6. Māna Shāhi, son of 7. Vikrama Shāhi, son of 8. (10)Rāma Shāhi, son of 9. 11) Sālivāhana, son of 10. Syāma Shāhi, son of 11. (12)(13) Viramitrasena, son of 12. Sankarendra. Nagasimha. The Rajas of Trigarta 1 or Kot Kangra.—CASR. v. 152. A.D. Jayasimha. 1315

1330	Prithvī.
1345	Pūrva.
1360	Rūpa.
1375	Sringāra.
1390	Megha.
1405	Hari.
1420	Karma.
1435	Samsāra; see Tables, A.D. 1430
1450	Devānga.
1465	Narendra.
1480	Suvira.
1495	Prayaga.
1510	Rāme

¹ Given in the Appendix only.

A.D.	
1528	Dharma.
1563	Manikya.
1570	Java.
1585	Vriddhi.
1610	Triloka.
1630	Hari.
1650	Chandrabhān.
1670	Vijaya Rāma.
1687	Bhīma.
1697	Alama.
1700	Hamīra.
1747	Abhaya.
1761	Ghamanda.
1773	Tega.
1776	Sansāra.
1823	Aniruddha.

Ranavīra.

The Rājas of Kaugra or Jālandhara ruled the district known as Trigarta lying between the Rāvi and the Satlaj and were probably feudatories of their more powerful neighbours, the extent of their kingdom varying from time to time. They lost their fort of Kaugra to the Muḥammadans in the reign of Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq, but forty years later, at the time of Tīmūr's invasion, they regained their independence and kept it until the time of Akbar, when they again became feudatories of the Delhī Empire.—CASR. v, 145 ff.

Mahārājas of Uchchhakalpa.—CI. iii, 117-135. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100.

A.D.

1829

(1) Oghadeva, married Kumāradevī.

(2) Kumāradeva, son of 1, married Jayasvāminī.
 (3) Jayasvāmin, son of 2, married Rāmadevī.

(4) Vyaghra, son of 3, married Ajjhitadevī.

422 (5) Jayanātha, son of 4. 441 (6) S'arvanātha, son of 5.

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The Vākātaka Mahārājas.—Bühler, IA. xii, 239 ff. CI. iii, 233-243; Int., p. 15. JBA. lviii, 100. EI. iii, 258.

The Vākāṭaka Mahārājas seem from their grants to have ruled independently a tract of country bounded by the Mahādeva and Ajanṭā Hills on the north and west, the sources of the Mahānadi on the east and the Godāvarī on the south. The village of Charmānka in the Bhojakaṭa kingdom, mentioned in the grant of Pravarasena III, is the modern Chammak in the Elichpur district. The dynasty belonged to the Vishnu vridha gotra. Bühler placed Vindhyaśakti about A.D. 275. Fleet fixes the dates of the dynasty by the allusion to Devagupta as father-in-law of Rudrasena II, this Devagupta being according to his view the king of Magadha who reigned about A.D. 675.

A.D.

(1) Vindhyasakti.

(2) Pravarasena I. His son Gautamīputra married a daughter of King Bhavanāga Bhārasiva, and apparently died before his father.

(3) Rudrasena I, son of Gautamīputra.

(4) Prithivishena, son of 3, mentioned in two inscriptions from Nachne-kitalāi with his feudatory Vyāghradeva. A.D.

- (5) Rudrasena II, son of 4, married Prabhavatīguptā, daughter of the King of Kings Devagupta.
- (6) Pravarasena II, son of 5. Copper-plates from Chammak and Seoni of his eighteenth year, and a copper-plate from Dudia of his twenty-third year.—Kielhorn, EI. iii, 258.
- (7)Rudrasena III, son of 6.
- (8) Unnamed son of 7.
- (9) Devasena, son of 8.
- (10)Harishena, son of 9.

The Valabhi Dynasty.—CI. iii, Introd. 41. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100. IA. v. 208.

495

- (1) (2) (3) Bhatarka.
- Dharasena I, son of 1.
- 520 Dionasimha, son of 1.
- (4) (5) (6) 526 Dhruvasena I, son of 1.
- Dharapatta, son of 1. 540
- 559 Guhasena, son of 5.
- (7) 571 Dharasena II, son of 6.
- (8) (9) S'iladitya 1, son of 7. 605 615
- Kharagraha I, son of 7.
- (1Ò) 620 Dharasena III, son of 9.
- (11) 629 Dhruvasena II, son of 9.
- (12)64 l Dharasena IV, son of 11.
- Dhruvasena III, grandson of 8. (13) 651
- 656 (14) Kharagraha II, grandson of 8.
- 667 (15) S'iladitya II, nephew of 14.
- 691 (16)S'iladitya III, son of 15.
- 722 (17) S'iladitya IV, son of 16.
- S'iladitya V, son of 17. 760 (18)
- S'iladitya VI, son of 18. 766 (19)

The Maukhari Varmans.—CASR. ix, 27; xv, 164-166; xvi, 81. IA. xiv, CI. iii, 219–228. JRAS., N.S., xxi, 136. JBA. lviii, 100. A.D.

Harivarman, married Jayasvāminī.

Adityavarman, son of 1, married Harshaguptā.

(3) Isvaravarman, son of 2, married Upagupta (undated inscription from Jaunpur).

Isanavarman, son of 3. *550*

- S'arvavarman, son of 4, contemp. Dāmodaragupta of Magadha (undated seal from Aśīrgadh).
- (B) Susthitavarman, contemp. Mahusenagupta of Magadha.
- (7) Avantivarman. 600 Grahavarman, son of 7. (8)
 - (9) Bhogavarman.
 - (10)Yasovarman.

Varmans of Western Malava.—CI. iii, 79 ff.

A.D. Naravarman.

- Visvavarman, son or brother of 1. 423
- 437 Bandhuvarman, son of 2.

The Chiefs of Velanāndu, from the Pithāpuram Inscription of Prithvīśvara. EI. iv. 35.

A.D.

- Malla I.
- Eriyavarman, son of 1.
- (3) Kudiyavarman I, son of 2.
- Malla II or Piduvarāditya, son of 3.
- Kudiyavarman or Kudyavarman II, son of 4.
- Erraya, son of 5.
- (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) Nannirāja, son of 6. Vedura I, son of 7.
- Ganda, son of 7.
- (ìoí Gonka I, son of 7.
- (11)Mallaya, son of 7.
- (12)Panda, son of 7.
- Vedura II, son of 9. (13) (14)Choda, son of 10.
- (15)Gonka II, son of 14.
- (16)Vīra-Rājendra-Choda, son of 15.
- (17)Gonka III or Kulottunga-Manma-Gonkaraja, son of 16.
- 1186 (18)Prithvišvara, son of 17.

The First Dynasty of Vijayanagara.—EI. iii, 36.

A.D.

- (1)Sangama I.
- (2) (3) Harihara I, son of 1. 1339 1354 Bukka I, son of 1.
- 1379 (4) Harihara II, son of 3.
- (5) Bukka II, son of 4. 1406
- (6) 1408 Devaraya I, son of 4.
- Vīra Vijaya, son of 6. 1413 Devaraya II, son of 7. (8)1424
- (9)Mallikarjuna, son of 8. 1453
- 1470 (10)Virupāksha, son of 8.
- 1479 (11) Rājašekhara, son of 9.
- (12)Virupāksha II, son of 9. 1483

The Second Dynasty of Vijayanagara.—EI. i, 362; iii, 147; iv, 3. A.D.

1455 (?) (1) Timma.

- Īśvara.
- 1473 Narasa or Nrisimha, son of 2.
 - Vīra-Nrisimha.
- 1508 Krishņarāya, son of 3.
- 1530 Achyutarāya. Venkatarāya.
- 1542 Sadaśivarava.

The Early Yadavas or Yadavas of Seunadeša.—BD. 104. EI. iii, 217, 218. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 519.

A.D.

- 825 Dridhaprahāra.
 - Seunachandra I, son of 1.
 - Dhādiyappa I, son of 2.

A.D. Bhillama I, son of 3. Rājagi or S'rīrāja, son of 4. Vadugi or Vaddiga I, son of 5. Dhādiyappa II, son of 6. 1000 (8)Bhillama II, son of 6. (9) Vesugi I, son of 8. Bhillama III, son of 9. 1025 (10)(11)Vādugi II, son of 10. (12) Vesugi II. (13) Bhillama IV. (14)1069 Seunachandra II or Sevanadeva. (15)Mallugideva, son of 14. (16)Amaraganga, son of 15. Karnadeva, son of 15. (17)(18)Bhillama V, son of 17, afterwards first of the Later Yadavas of Devagiri. Hemādri's list of the Yādavas after Seunachandra II differs from the above and is as follows:-(14) Seunachandra II. Parammadeva, son of 14. (15)(16) Singhana, son of 14. (17) Mallugi, son of 16. Amaragangeya, son of 17. (18) Govindaraja, son of 18. (19) Amaramallagi, son of 17. (20) (21) Ballala, son of 20. (22) Bhillama V, son of 17. See BD. 103, n. 8. The Later Yadavas of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gas., 519. BD. A.D. 1187 Bhillama I. 1191 (2) Jaitugi or Jaitrapala I, son of 1. (3) Singhana, son of 2. 1210 Jaitrapāla or Jaitugi II, son of 3. (4) (5) 1247 Krishna, son of Jaitugi II. 1260 Mahadeva, son of Jaitugi II. (6) 1271 Ramachandra or Ramadeva, son of 4. 1309 S'ankara, son of 6. (8) Harapala, son-in-law of 6, put to death A.D. 1318.

List of Princes from the Dighwa-Dubault Copper-plate of Mahendrapall and the Bengal Asiatio Society's Copper-plate of Vinayakapala.—
IA. xv, 105 ft.

A.D.

(1) Devasakti, married Bhūyikā.

(2) Vatsarāja, son of 1, married Sundarī.

(3) Nāgabhaṭa, son of 2, married Īsaṭā.

(4) Rāmabhadra, son of 3, married Appā.

(5) Bhoja I, son of 4, married Chandrabhaṭṭārikā.

761 (6) Mahendrapāla, son of 5.

(7) Bhoja II, son of 6.

794 (8) Vinayakapāla, brother of 7.

MUHAMMADAN DYNASTIES.1

Rulers of Ghazni.—See S. Lane-Poole, The Mohammadan Dynasties, p. 289.

```
(1)
(2)
(3)
 962
             Alp-Tigin.
             Is-hāq, son of 1.
Balkā-Tigin, slave of 1.
 963
 966
                                            Rulers of Ghazni alone.
         (4)
 973
              Piri or Pirey, slave of 1.
 977
         (5)
              Sabuk-Tigin, slave of 1.
        (6)
(7)
 997
              Ismā'il, son of 5.
              Mahmud Yaminu-d-Daulah, son of 5.
 999
        (8)
1030
              Muhammad, son of 7.
1031
              Mas'ud I, son of 7.
1041
              Muhammad restored.
1042
       (10)
              Maudud, son of 9.
1048
       (11)
              Mas'ud II, son of 10.
1048
       (12)
             Bahau-d-Din 'Ali, son of 9.
       (13)
1048
              'Abdu-r-Rashid Izzu-d-Daulah, son of 7.
              Tughril (usurper).
Farrukh zād, son of 9.
1053
1053
       (14)
1059
       (15)
              Zahīru-d-Daulah Ibrāhīm, son of 9.
1099
       (16)
              'Alau-d-Daulah Mas'ud III, son of 15.
1114
       (17)
              Kamālu-d-Daulah Shīrzād, son of 16.
1115
       (18)
              Malik Arsalan, son of 16.
1117
       (19)
              Bahrām Shāh, son of 16.
1150
       (20)
              Khusrū Shāh, son of 19.
       (21)
1160
             Khusru Malik, son of 20.
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Rulers of Ghur.—See S. Lane-Poole, The Mohammadan Dynasties, p. 291 ff.

```
(2)
(3)
1148
            Saifu-d-Din Suri.
            'Alau-d-Din Husain Jahansoz.
1149
        (4)
            Saifu-d-Din Muhammad.
1156
            Ghivasu-d-Din Muhammad.
1163
        (6)
(7)
            Shihabu-d-Din, Mu'izzu-d-Din Muhammad ibn Sam (Sultan of Delhi).
1203
1206
            Mahmūd.
        (8)
            Bahau-d-Din Sam.
1210
1210
        (9)
            'Alau-d-Din Utsuz.
1215
      (10)
            'Alau-d-Din Muhammad.
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The Sultane of Delhi.—BMC., Sultane of Delhi, xxxiii ff. and 3 ff., etc.

First Dynasty—Turks.

```
(1) Mu'izzu-d-Din, Muhammad ibn Sam.
1193
            Qutbu-d-Din I-bak, slave of 1.
1206
       (2)
       (3)
1210
            Ārām Shāh, son of 2.
            Shamsu-d-Din Altamsh (I-yal-timish), slave of 2.
1210
```

A.D.

A.D.

(1)

'Izzu-d-Din Hasan.

¹ Some of the dates given here will be found to differ alightly from those in the BMC. For explanation or justification the reader is referred to the references in the Chronological Tables.

A.D. 1236 1236	(5) (6)	Ruknu-d-Dîn Fîrûz Shāh I, son of 4. Raziyyat (Riziyah), daughter of 4.
	\ 2 \	Musican d Die D. Luim Chil and of
1240	(7) (8)	Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Bahrām Shāh, son of 4.
1242		'Alau-d-Din Mas'ud Shah, son of 5.
1246	(9)	Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I, son of 4.
1266	(10)	Ghiyasu-d-Din Balban, father-in-law of 9.
1287	(11)	Mu'izzu-d-Din Kai-Qubad, grandson of 10.
A.D.		Second Dynasty—Khaljīs.
1290	(1)	Jalalu-d-Din Firuz Shah II.
1296	$\binom{1}{2}$	Ruknu-d-Din Ibrāhim Shāh I, son of 1.
1296	73⟨	'Alau-d-Din Muhammad Shah I, nephew of 1.
1316	(3) (4)	Shihabu-d-Din 'Umar Shah, son of 3.
1316	(5)	Qutbu-d-Dîn Mubārak Shāh I, son of 3.
1320	(6)	Nāşiru-d-Din Khusrū Shāh, slave of 5.
1020	(0)	Maşıru-u-Din Minustu Silan, stave of o.
		Third Dynasty—Tughlaq Shāhīs.
A.D.		
1300	(1)	Ghiyagu-d-Din Tughlaq Shah I.
1325	(2)	Muhammad II, ibn Tughlaq, son of 1.
1351	(3)	Fīrūz Shāh III, nephew of 1.
1388	(4)	Tughlaq Shah II, grandson of 3.
1389	(5)	Abu-Bakr Shah, grandson of 3.
1389	(6)	Muhammad Shah III, son of 3.
1394	(7)	Sikandar Shah I, son of 6. (Coin date II. 795.)
1394	(8)	Mahmud Shah II, son of 6. (Coin date H. 795.)
1395	(9)	Nasrat Shah (Interregnum), grandson of 3.
1399	(-)	Mahmud restored.
1412	(10)	Daulat Khān Lūdī.
	()	
A, D.		Fourth Dynasty-Sayyids.
1414	/31	Khizr Khan.
1421	(1) (2)	Mu'izzu-d-Dîn Mubarak Shah II, son of 1.
1434		
1443	(3) (4)	Muḥammad Shāh IV, grandson of 1. 'Alim Shāh, son of 3.
1440	(3)	Ann bush, son or o.
		Fifth Dynasty-Afghans.
A.D.	/21	Duklal Tade
1451	(1)	Buhlül Lüdī.
1489	(2)	Sikandar II, ibn Buhlül, son of 1.
1517	(3)	Ibrāhīm II, ibn Sikandar, son of 2.
1526		Mughals: Babar and Humayun.
		Sixth Dynasty—Afghans.
A.D.		
1539.		Faridu-d-Din Sher Shah.
1545		Islam Shah, son of 1.
1552		Muhammad 'Adil Shah, nephew of 1.
1553		Ibrāhīm Sūr, nephew of 1.
1554	(5)	Sikandar Shah III, brother of 1.
1554		Mughals: Humāyūn, etc.
		-

Muhammadan Rulers of Bengal.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 3 ff.

Governors of Bengal.

A.D.	
1194	Muhammad-i-Bakht-yar, the Khalj.
1206	'Izzu-d-Din Muhammad Shiran.
1210	'Alāu-d-Dīn 'Alī-i-Mardān.
1211	Husāmu-d-Dīn 'I-waz (Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn).
1227	Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd.
1231	'Izzu-l-Muluk 'Alau-d-Dîn Janî.
1231	Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak-i-Yughān-Tat.
1234	Tughril-i-Tughan Khan.
1245	Tamur Khān-i-Qīrān,
1246	Ikhtiyaru-d-Din Yuz-Bak-i-Tughril Khan (Mughigu-d-Din).
1258	Qutlugh (Qulich) Khan (also called Jalalu-d-Din Mas'ud Shah).
1258	'Izzu-d-Din Balban-i-Yuz-baki.
1260	Muḥammad Arsalān Tātār Khān.
	Sher Khān, Amīn Khān doubtful, and dates uncertain.
	Amin Khan, } doubtrul, and dates uncertain.
1278	Mughisu-d-Din Tughril.
	

House of Balban.

1282	(1)	Nāşiru-d-Dīn Bughra Khūn, son of Ghiyāşu-d-Dīn Balban of Delhī.
1292	(2)	Ruknu-d-Din Kai-Kāūs, son of 1.
1302	(3)	Shamsu-d-Din Firuz Shah, son of 1.
1318	(4) (5)	Shihabu-d-Din Bughra Shah, son of 3 (West Bengal).
1310	(5)	Ghiyaşu-d-Dîn Bahadur Shah, son of 3 (East Bengal).
1319	• •	Ghiyaşu-d-Dîn Bahadur Shah (all Bengal).
1323	(6)	Nasiru-d-Din, son of 3, governor of Lakhnauti.
1325	(7)	Bahādur Shāh, son of 3, restored (with Bahrām Khān) in East Bengal.
1330	(6) (7) (8)	Bahrām Shāh alone (East Bengal).
1325	(9)	Kadar Khan (Lakhnauti).
1328	(10)	'Izzu-d-Dîn A'zamu-l-Mulk (Satgāon).

Independent Kings of Bengal.

1338	Fakhru-d-Din Mubarak Shah (East Bengal).
1349	Ibhtiram d Din Chari Shah (Fast Bangal)
	Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Ghāzī Shāh (East Bengal). 'Alāu-d-Dīn 'Alī Shāh (West Bengal).
1339	.VISH-G-DIE .VII THEE (M est Defigni).

House of Ilyas Shah.

		•
A.D. 1339	(1)	Shamsu-d-Dīn Ilyās Shāh contending in West Bengal.
1345	\- /	Succeeds 'Ali Shah in West Bengal.
1352		Rules all Bengal.
1358	(2)	Sikandar Shah I, son of 1.
1370	(2) (3)	Ghiyasu-d-Din A'zam Shah, son of 2, rebels.
1389	` '	Ghiyasu-d-Din A'zam Shah reigns.
1396	(4)	Saifu-d-Din, Hamzah Shah, son of 3.

(4) Sairu-d-Din, Hamzah Sh (5) Shamsu-d-Din; son of 4. 1406

A.D.

House of Ilyas Shah restored.

- A.D. (6) (7) 1438 Nāşiru-d-Dîn Mahmūd Shāh I, slave of 3.
- Ruknu-d-Din Barbak Shah, son of 6. 1460
- (8) 1474 Shamsu-d-Din Yusuf Shah, son of 7.
- 1481 (9í Sikandar Shah II, son of 8.
- (10)Jalalu-d-Din Fath Shah, son of 6. 1481

Muhammadan Kings of Bengal.

House of Raja Kans.

- A.D. 1409 $\binom{1}{2}$ Shihabu-d-Din Bayazid Shah, son of Raja Kans (?) (with Raja Kans).
- 1414 Jalalu-d-Din Muhammad Shah, son of Raja Kans.
- 1431 Shamsu-d-Din Ahmad Shah, son of 2.

Habshī Kings.

- A.D. Sultan Shahzadah Barbak. 1487
- Saifu-u-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh. 1487
- 1489 Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh II (of the House of Ilvās).
- 1490 Shamsu-d-Din Abu-n-Nasr Muzaffar Shah.

House of Husain Shah.

- A.D. 1493 (1)'Alau-d-Din Husain Shah.
- 1519 (2) Nāşiru-d-Dīn Naşrat Shāh, son of 1.
- (3) 1532 'Alau-d-Din Firuz Shah, son of 2.
- 1532 (4) Ghiyaşu-d-Dîn Mahmud Shah III, son of 1 (partial rule H. 933). 1537 Conquest by Sher Shah.

House of Muhammad Sur.

- A.D. 1552 (1)Shamsu-d-Din Muhammad Sür Ghazi Shah.
- (2) Bahādur Shāh (Khiṣr), son of 1. 1554
- Ghiyagu-d-Dīn Jalal Shah, son of 1. 1560 (3)
- 1563 Ghiyaşu-d-Dîn Jalal Shah, son of 3.

House of Sulaiman Kararani.

- A.D. Sulaiman Khan Kararani of Bihur and Bengal. 1563 (1)
- **(2**) Bāyazīd Shāh, son of 1. 1572
- 1572 (3) Dā'ūd Shāh, son of 1.
- 1576 Final annexation by Akbar.

The Muhammadan Governors of Sindh.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 62.

- A.D. 1203 ·Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah (Qabā-jah): until A.D. 1228.
- 1224 Saifu-d-Din al-Hasan Qarlugh governs Ghur and Ghazni.
- 1239 Governs Sindh.
- 1239 Nașiru-d-Dîn Muhammad ibn al-Hasan: until at least A.D. 1259.

Muhammadan Kings of Kashmir.—NC., 1st ser., vi, and BMC., Muhammadan States, 68 ff.

```
1334
             Shams Shah Mir.
1337
             Jamshid.
1339
             'Alau-d-Din 'Ali Sher.
1352
             Shihābu-d-Dīn.
1370
             Qutbu-d-Din.
1386
             Sikandar Shah, H. 792, 810 on coins.
1410
             Amīr Khān 'Alī Shāh.
1417
             Zainu-l-'Abidin, H. 841-851 on coins.
1467
             Ḥaidar Shāh Hājjī Khān, H. 874 on coins.
1469
             Hasan Shah, H. 876-87- on coins.
1481
             Muhammad Shah, H. 895.
1483
             Fath Shah, H. 896-89-.
1492
             Muhammad (2nd reign), H. 898 (?).
1513
             Fath Shah (2nd reign).
 1514
             Muhammad (3rd reign).
1517
             Fath Shah (3rd reign).
1520
             Muhammad (4th reign).
1527
             Nāzak Shāh.
 1530
             Muhammad (5th reign).
 1537
             Nāzak Shāh (2nd reign).
 1541
             Mirzā Haidar Doghlat (Humāyun's governor).
 1552
             Ibrāhim.
1555
             Ismā'īl.
1556
             Habib.
1562
             Husain Shah Chakk, H. 970, 972, on coins.
1578
             Yusuf Shah Chakk, H. 987.
1586
             Akbar annexes Kashmir, H. 987.
```

A.D.

A.D.

Owing to the great uncertainty of the Muhammadan chronology of Kashmir and the absence of authentic material for testing the accuracy of the historical records, a list of the kings is given in the Appendix only, no attempt being made to deal with the history in the Tables.

The Sharqī Dynasty of Jaunpūr.—BMC., Mchammadan States, 88.

```
(1)
(2)
(3)
1394
            Khwājah-i-Jahān assumes independence.
1399
            Mubarak Shah, adopted son of 1.
1401
            Shamsu-d-Din Ibrāhim Shāh Sharqi, son of 2.
        (4)
1440
            Mahmud Shah ibn Ibrahim, son of 3.
1457
            Muhammad Shah ibn Ibrahim (joint king with preceding), son of 4.
1459
            Husain Shah ibn Mahmud, son of 4.
1476
            Husain Shah ibn Mahmud fled to Bengal.
1500
             Husain Shāh ibn Maḥmūd died there.
1487
             Bärbak Shah ibn Buhlul of Delhi appointed Governor of Jaunpur.
1493
             Removed.
```

Muḥammadan Kings of Mālava.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 114, Int. lvi. A. Ghūrīs.

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A.D.
1401 (1) Dilāwar Khān Ghūrī assumes the title of Shāh.
1405 (2) Hūshang (Alp Khān), son of 1.
```

1434 (3) Muhammad (Ghaznī Khān), son of 2.

1530

В. Khaljīs.

A.D. 1436 (1) Mahmud Shah I Khalji. 1475 Ghiyas Shah Khaljī, son of 1.

1500 Nāşir Shāh Khaljī, son of 2.

1510 Mahmud II, son of 3.

Mālava annexed by Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt.

1569 Mālava annexed by Akbar.

Kings of Gujarat.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 132, Int. lxi.

A.D. 1396 Muzaffar Shah I assumes independence.

 $\binom{1}{2}$ 1411 Ahmad Shah I, grandson of 1, son of Tatar Khan.

(3) 1442 Muḥammad Karīm Shāh, son of 2.

1451 Qutbu-d-Din, son of 3. Dā'ūd Shāh, son of 2. 1459 (5)

1459 (6)Mahmud Shah I, Baigarah, son of 3.

Muzaffar Shah II, son of 6. 1511

(8) (9) 1526 Sikandar Shah, son of 7.

1526 Nasir Khan Mahmud II, son of 7.

Bahādur Shāh, son of 7. 1526 (10)

Mīrān Muḥammad Shāh Fārūqī, of Khandesh, grandson of 7. 1536 (11)

(12)Mahmud Shah III, ibn Latif, grandson of 7. 1537

1553 (13)Ahmad Shah II.

1561 (14)Muzaffar Shah III, Habīb, son of 12.

Submits to Akbar. 1572

1583 Gujarāt a Mughal province.

The Kings of Khandesh.—S. Lane-Poole, The Mohammadan Dynasties, p. 315.

A.D. 1370 (1)Malik Rāja.

(2) Nāşir Khan. 1399

Mîran 'Adil Khan I. 1437

Mīrān Mubārak I. 1441 'Adil Khan II.

1457 Dā'ud Khān. 1503

(7) 'Adil Khan III. 1510

(8)Mīrān Muḥammad Shāh I. 1520

(9) 1535 Mīrān Mubārak II.

1566 (10)Mīrān Muhammad II.

1576 (11) 'Alī Khān.

1596 (12)Bahādur Shāh.

The Bahmanis of Kulbarga.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 146.

A.D. 'Alau-d-Din Hasan Gangu. 1347

(1) (2) Muhammad Shah I, son of 1. 1358

(8) 1375 Mujāhid Shāh, son of 2. 1378 (4)Da'ūd Shāh, son of 1.

Mahmud Shah I (or Muhammad Shah II), son of 1. 1378 (5)

Ghiyaşu-d-Din, son of 5. 1397

A.D.		
1397	(7)	Shamsu-d-Din, son of 5.
1397	(8)	Tāju-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh, son of 4.
1422	(9)	Ahmad Shah I, son of 4.
1435	(10)	'Alau-d-Din Ahmad Shah II, son of 9.
1458	(11)	'Alau-d-Din Humayun Shah, son of 10.
1461	(12)	Nizām Shāh, son of 11.
1463	(13)	Muhammad Shah II (or III), son of 11.
1482	(14)	Mahmud Shah II, son of 13.
1518	(15)	Ahmad Shah III, son of 14.
1521	(16)	'Alau-d-Din Shah, son of 14.
1523	(17)	Walī-Allāh Shāh, son of 14.
1525	(18)	Kalīm-Allāh Shāh, son of 15, died A.D. 1526.

Muhammadan Kings of Ma'bar.—JBA. lxiv, pt. 1, 49-54.

A.D.	
1336 (1)	Jalalu-d-Din Ahsan Shah.
1336 (1) 1339 (2) 1339 (3)	'Alau-d-Din Arohar or Aduji Shah.
1339 (3)	Qutbu-d-Dîn Fîrûz Shāh.
1339 (4)	Ghiyasu-d-Din Muhammad Damghan Shah.
1344 (5)	Nasiru-d-Din Muhammad Shah.
1344 (5) 1358 (6)	'Adil Shah, the Meek.
1363-68 (7)	Mubarak Shah, King of the World, etc.
1372-77 (8)	'Alau-d-Din Sikandar Shah.
(Ý)	Nașratu-d-Dîn (in Bīdar?).
(Ì0)	Shamsu-d-Dīn.
1346 (11)	Nașiru-d-Dîn Isma'îl Fath (in Kulbarga).

S. Lane-Poole, The Mohammadan Dynasties, 320 ff.

The 'Imad Shahis of Berar.

A.D.		
1485	Fath-Allah.	
1504	'Alāu-d-Dīn.	
<i>1529</i>	Daryā.	
<i>1560</i>	Burĥān.	
1568	Tufāl (usurper).	
	,	

Nizām Shāhīs of Ahmadnagar.

```
A.D.
              Ahmad ibn Nizām \underline{Sh}āh. Burhān I.
1490
1508
1554
              Husain.
1565
              Murtadā.
1588
              Mīrān Husain.
1589
              Ismā'īl.
              Burhan II.
1590
1594
              Ibrāhīm.
```

1595 (9) Ahmad II. 1595 (10) Bahadur.

Barid Shahis of Bidar.

```
A.D.
1492
        (1)
             Qāsim I.
1504
             Amīr I.
1538
        Ì3)
             'Alī.
                   H. 945.
1582
        (4)
             Ibrāhīm. H. 990.
             Qāsim II. H. 997.
1589
        (5)
1592
        (6)
             Mirza 'Alī. H. 1000.
1609
            Amir II.
```

'Adil Shāhīs of Bījāpūr.

```
A.D.
             Yūsuf 'Ādil Shāh.
1490
1510
        (2)
             Ismā'īl.
        (3)
             Mallū.
1534
1535
             Ibrāhīm I.
1557
        (5)
             'Ali I.
1579
             Ibrāhīm II.
1626
             Muhammad.
        (8)
1660
             'Ali II.
```

The Qutb Shāhīs of Golkonda.

```
A.D.
1512 Sultān Qulī.
1533 H. 940 Jamshīd.
1550 Subhān Qulī.
1550 Ibrāhīm.
1581 Muḥammad Qulī.
1611 Abdu'llah.
1672 Abt-l-Hasan.
```

B.C.

The Sovereigns of Ceylon, with approximate dates of their reigns. See L. C. Wijesinha's Mahāvamśa.

```
(1)
543
            Vijaya.
505
       (2)
            Upatissa (Regent).
504
            Panduvāsudeva.
474
            Abhaya.
454
            Interregnum.
437
            Pandukabhaya.
            Muțasīva.
367
       (6)
307
            Devanampiya Tissa.
267
       (8)
            Uttiva.
            Mahāsīva.
257
       (9)
247
      (10)
            Sūra Tissa.
237
      (11)
            Sena and Guttika (foreign usurpers).
215
      (12)
            Asela.
205
      (13)
            Eļāra (a Tamil usurper).
161
      (14)
            Dutthagamani.
137
      (15)
            Saddhā Tissa.
119
      (16)
            Thullatthana or Tuluna. •
119
      (17)
            Lajji Tissa.
109
      (18)
            Khallata Naga.
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¹ Given in the Appendix only.

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B.C.
104
      (19)
             Vattagāmanī Abhaya or Vala-gam-bāhu.
      (20)
103
             Pulahattha
100
             Bāhiya
 98
                           Tamil usurpers.
             Panayamara
 91
             Pilayamāra
 90
             Dathiya
  88
      (21)
             Vattagāmanī Abhaya or Vala-gam-bāhu resumes sovereignty.
      (22)
  76
             Mahāchula or Mahātissa.
  62
      (23)
             Choranaga.
  50
      (24)
             Tissa or Kudā Tissa.
  47
       (25)
             Anulā.
  42
      (26)
             Makalan Tissa or Kālakanni Tissa.
  20
      (27)
             Bhātikābhaya.
A.D.
       (28)
             Mahā Dāthiva or Mahānāga.
  21
       (29)
             Amandagāmanī Abhaya.
  30
      (30)
             Kanijānu Tissa.
  33
      (31)
             Chulabhaya Tissa or Kuda Aba.
      (32)
  35
             Sīvalī.
             Interregnum of three years.
  38
       (33)
             Ilanāga or Elunā.
  44
       (34)
             Chandamukha Sīva or Sandamuhunu.
  52
       (35)
             Yasalalaka Tissa.
  60
       (36)
             Subha Rāja.
  66
       37)
             Vasabha or Vahap.
 110
       '38ì
             Vanka-nāsika Tissa.
 113
       (39)
             Gajabāhu I.
             Mahallaka Nāga or Mahula Nā.
 135
       (40)
       (41)
             Bhātiya or Bhātika II.
 141
 165
       (42)
             Kanittha Tissa or Kanitu Tis.
 193
       43)
             Chūļanāga or Sulu Nā.
 195
       44)
             Kudda Naga.
 196
       (45)
             Siri Naga I.
 215
       (46)
             Vohāraka Tissa.
 237
       (47)
             Abhaya Tissa.
             Siri Naga II.
Vijaya II or Vijayindu.
 245
       (48)
       (49)
 247
       (50Í
 248
             Sangha Tissa I.
             Siri Sanghabodhi I or Daham Siri Sangabo.
       (51)
 252
 254
       (52)
             Gothābhaya or Meghavarnābhaya.
 267
       (53)
             Jettha Tissa or Detu Tis.
             Mahasena or Maha Sen.
 277
        54)
             Kittissiri Meghavanna or Kit Siri Mevan.
        (55)
 304
 332
        (56)
             Jettha Tissa II or Detu Tis.
             Buddhadāsa or Bujas.
 341
        57)
 370
       (58)
             Upatissa II.
 412
       (59)
             Mahānāma.
 434
        (60)
             Sotthisena.
 434
       (61)
             Chatta-gahaka.
 435
       (62)
             Mitta Sena.
       (63)
 436
             Pandu
             Pārinda.
 441
             Khudda
 444
             Pārinda
                         Tamil usurpers.
 460
             Tiritara
 460
             Däthiya
 463
             Pithiya
             Dhātusena or Dāsenkeliya.
 463
       (64)
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1037

(116)

was alive.

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The Sovereigns of Ceylon from Kāśyapa I.-L. C. Wijesinha's Mahāvamśa.
A.D.
 479
         (65)
               Kassapa I (Kāśyapa), son of 64 (Dhātusena).
 497
         (66)
               Moggallana I (Maudgalyayana), brother of 65.
         (67)
 515
               Kumāra Dhātusena, son of 66.
 524
         (68)
               Kittisena (Kīrtisena), son of 67.
        (69)
(70)
 524
               S'iva, maternal uncle of 68.
 525
               Upatissa III (Upatishya), brother-in-law of 69.
 526
        (71)
               Amba Sāmanera Silākāla, son-in-law of 70.
        (72)
 539
               Dathappabhuti, son of 71.
        (73)
(74)
 540
               Moggallana II (Maudgalyayana), elder brother of 72.
               Kittissiri Meghavanna (Kīrtiśrī Meghavarna), son of 73.
 560
        (75)
               Mahānāga, a descendent of the Okkāka race.
Aggabodhi I (Agrabodhi), maternal nephew of 75.
 561
 564
        (76)
               Aggabodhi II (Agrabodhi), son-in-law and nephew of 76.
        (77)
 598
        (78)
 608
               Sanghatissa (Sanghatishya), brother of 77 (according to the Rājāvali).
        (79)
               Dalla Moggallana (Maudgalyayana), general of 77.
 608
 614
        (80)
               Silameghavanna or Asiggahaka (Asiggrahaka S'ilamegha), son of Dalla
                   Moggallāna's general.
 623
        (81)
               Aggabodhi III (Agrabodhi) or Sirisanghabodhi II, son of 80.
        (82)
 623
               Jetthatissa, son of 78.
 624
        (81)
               Aggabodhi III restored.
 640
        (83)
               Dathopatissa I, of the Lemeni family.
               Kassapa II (Kāsyapa), brother of 81.
 652
        (84)
        (85)
               Dappula I, brother-in-law of 84.
 661
        (86)
               Hatthadatha or Dathopatissa II, nephew of 83.
 664
        (87)
 673
               Aggabodhi IV Sirisanghabodhi (Agrabodhi), younger brother of 86.
        (88)
 689
               Datta, a member of the Royal Family.
        (89)
               Unhanāgara Hatthadātha.
 691
 691
        (90)
              Manavamma (Manavarman), son of 84.
Aggabodhi V (Agrabodhi), son (?) of 90.
 726
        (91)
        (92)
               Kassapa III (Kasyapa), brother of 91.
 732
        (93)
               Mahinda I (Mahendra), son of 92.
 738
               Aggabodhi VI Silāmegha (Agrabodhi), son of 93.
 741
        (94)
               Aggabodhi VII (Agrabodhi), brother of 94.
 781
        (95)
 787
        (96)
               Mahinda II Silāmegha, nephew of 95.
        (97)
 807
               Dappula II, son of 96.
        (98)
               Mahinda III or Dhammika Silāmegha (Dhārmika S'ilāmegha), son of 97.
812
        (99)
816
               Aggabodhi VIII, cousin of 98.
              Dappula III, younger brother of 99. Aggabodhi IX, son of 100.
       (100)
827
       (101)
843
       (102)
              Sena I or Silāmegha Sena (S'ilāmeghavarna), younger brother of 101.
846
       (103)
866
               Sena II, grandson of 102.
               Udaya I, youngest brother of 103.
Kassapa IV (Kāsyapa), nephew and son-in-law of 104.
901
       (104)
       (105)
912
               Kassapa V (Kasyapa), son-in-law of 105.
929
       (106)
              Dappula IV, son of 106.
       (107)
939
       (108)
              Dappula V, brother of 107.
940
       (109)
952
               Udaya II.
       (110)
               Sena III, brother of 109.
955
964
       (111)
               Udaya III.
972
       (112)
               Sena IV.
               Mahinda IV.
975
       (113)
       (114)
               Sena V, son of 113.
991
1001
       (115)
              Mahinda V, brother of 114.
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Interregnum; while the heir to the throne, Prince Kāsyapa or Vikramabāhu,

```
A.D.
1049
      (117)
              Kitti (Kīrti), the general, usurper.
              Mahālana Kitti (Mahālana Kīrti), usurper.
1049
      (118)
1052
       (119)
              Vikkamu Pandu (Vikrama Pandu), usurper.
1053
       (120)
              Jagatipāla, usurper.
1057
              Parakkama (Parakrama), usurper.
       (121)
1059
       (122)
              Loka or Lokissara (Lokeśvara), usurper.
1065
       (123)
              Vijayabāhu I Sirisanghabodhi, grandson of 115.
              Jayabāhu, brother of 123.
Vikkamabāhu I (Vikramabāhu), son of 123.
1120
       124)
1121
       125)
1142
       126)
              Gajabahu II, son of 125.
1164
       (127)
              Parakkamabāhu I Parākramabāhu, cousin of 126.
1197
       (128)
              Vijayabāhu II, nephew of 127.
1198
       (129)
              Mahinda VI, usurper.
              Kitti Nissanka (Kīrti Nissanka Malla), a prince of the Kālings
1198
       (130)
                   Chakravarti race.
1207
       (131)
              Vīrabāhu I, son of 130.
1207
       (132)
              Vikkamabāhu II (Vikramabāhu), brother of 130.
1207
       (133)
              Chodaganga, nephew of 130.
1208
       (134)
              Līlāvati, widow of 127.
      (135)
1200 1
              Sāhasamalla, half-brother of 130.
1202
       (136)
              Kalyānavati, chief queen of, 130.
1208
       (137)
              Dhammasoka (Dharmasoka).
1209
       (138)
              Anikanga, chief governor.
1209
       (134)
              Līlāvati restored.
1210
       (139)
              Lokissara (Lokeśvara), usurper.
1211
       (134)
              Līlāvati restored.
1212
       (140)
              Parakkama Paṇḍu, usurper.
1215
       (141)
              Magha or Kalinga Vijayabahu, usurper.
              Vijayabāhu III, descendant of the Sirisanghabodhi family.
1236
       (142)
1240
       (143)
              Parakkamabāhu II (Kalikāla Sāhitya Sarvajna Pandita Parākramabāhu).
                   son of 142.
              Vijayabāhu IV, son of 143.
1275
       (144)
1277
       (145)
              Bhuvanekabāhu I, brother of 144.
       (146)
              Parākramabāhu III, son of Bosat Vijayabāhu.
1288
              Bhuvanekabāhu II, son of 145.
Parākramabāhu IV, son of 147.
1293
       (147)
1295
        (148)
        (149)
              Bhuvanekabāhu III.
        (150)
               Jayabāhu I.
1347
        151)
               Bhuvanekabahu IV.
        152)
1351
               Parākramabāhu V.
       (153)
               Vikramabāhu III.
       (154)
               Bhuvanekabāhu V, a descendant of the Girivamsa family.
        (155)
               Virabāhu II, uterine brother of 154.
       (156)
1410
               Parākramabāhu VI.
        157)
1462
               Jayabāhu II.
1464
       (158)
               Bhuvanekabāhu VI.
1471
       (159)
               Parākramabāhu VII.
        160)
               Parakramabahu VIII.
        161)
               Vijavabāhu V.
               Bhuvanekabāhu VII.
        (162)
1542
        (163)
               Vīra Vikkama (Vīra Vikrama).
        (164)
               Mayadhanu.
        (165)
               Rajasīha (Rajasimha).
1592
       (166)
               Vimala Dhamma Suriya I (Vimala Dharmasurya).
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¹ The Sahasamalla inscription gives 1743 A.B. as his date of accession; erro 11 years adjusted accordingly.

A.D.		
1620	(167)	Senāratna, brother of 166.
1627	(168)	Rājasīha II (Rājasimha), son of 167.
1679	(169)	Vimala Dhammasuriya II (Vimala Dharmasurya), son of 168.
1701	(170)	Siri Vīra Parakkama Narinda Sīha (S'rī Vīra Parākrama Narendrasimha),
	•	son of 169.
1734	(171)	Siri Vijaya Rāja Sīha (S'rī Vijaya Rājasimha), brother-in-law of 170.
1747	(172)	Kitti Siri Rāja Sīha (Kīrti S'rī Rājasimha).
1780	(173)	Siri Rājādhi Rāja Sīha (S'rī Rājādhi Rājasimha), younger brother of 172.
1798	(174)	Siri Vikkama Rāja Sīha (S'rī Vikrama Rājasimha), nephew of 173.

THE ANDHRABHRITYA KINGS ACCORDING TO THE PURANAS.

Vishņu Purāņa, Wilson's trans. ed. Hall, vol. iv, p. 194 ff.

Vishņu Purāņa.	Years of reign.	Vāyu.	Years of reign.	Matsya.	Years of reign.	Matsya. (Radcliffe copy.)	Years of reign.	Brahmāṇḍa.	Years of reign.	Bhāgavata.
(S'ipraka		Sindhuka	23	S'iśuka	23	S'iśuka	23	Chhismaka	23	
(<i>Kohipraka</i> Krishņa		Krishņa	10 (?) 18(?)1	Krishņa	18	Krishņa	18	Krishņa	18	
(S'rīśātakarņi S'rīśāntakarņi		S'rīsātakarņi	56	S'rīmallakarņi	18	S'rīmallakarņi	18(?)	S'rīśātakarņi	18	S'rīśāntakarņa
Pūrņotsanga		Pūrņotsanga 1	181	Pürņotsanga	18	Pürnotsanga (S'rīvasvāni Skaudhastambhi	18 18	Pürņotsanga	18	Paurņamāša
S'ātakarņi Lambodara (Ivīlaka (Divīlaka		S'ātakarņi ¹ Lambodara (f) ¹ Apīlaka	56 (?) 12	Sātakarņi Lambodara Apītaka	18 12	S'ātakarņi Lambodara Apītaka	56 18 12	Sātakarņi Lambodara Āpīlaka	56 18 12	Chivilaka, Vivilaka,
(<i>Vivilaka</i> Meghasvāti		- (Meghasvāti (Sangha (?)		Sangha (S'ātasvāti	18	Saudāsa Āvi	18 12	perhaps Vikala
						S ātakarņi Skandhasvāti Mrigendra Mrigendrasvātikarņa Kuntalasvāti Kuntalasvātikarņa	18 7 3 8	Skandhasvāti	7	
Paţumāt		Paţumāvi Paţumābi ¹ Padurāvi ¹	24	-		Svātikarņa Pulomāvit Pulomāvi Meghasvāti	36			Ațamāna
(Arishtakarman (<i>Arishtakarna</i>		Nemikrishņa	25	Arishţakarņi	25	Gorakshāsvaštī Gaurakrishņa Naurikrishņa Vikrishnd	25			Anishtakarman
Hāla Pattalaka		Hala Pulaka (?) ¹	5	Hāla Maņdalaka Mantalaka	5	Hāla Mantalaka Mandalaka	5	Bhāvaka	5	Håleya Talaka
Pravilasena Pravillasena Pulindasena		(Purishasena (<i>Purikashe</i> ņa	21	Purindrasena	5	Purindrasena	5	Pravillasena	12	(Purishataru (Purishabhiru
Sundara S'ātakarņin		S'ātakarņi	3	S'ātakarņi	1	Sundarasvātikarņa	1	Sundaraśātakarņi	1	Sunanda (i.e. Sunandana)
Chakora S'ātakarņin		(Chakorasātakarņi Chakorasvātikarna	6 m.	Sundarasvātikarņa Vikarņi	6m.	Rājadasvāti Chakorasvātikarna	6m.	Chakoraśātakarni	6	Chakora
S'ivasvāti		(S'ivasvāti (S'ivasvāmin 1	28	S'ivasvāti	28	S'ivasvāti	28	Mahendraśātakarņi Kuntalaśātakarni	3	
(Gomatīputra (Gotamīputra		Gautamīputra	21	Gautamīputra	21	Gautamiputra	21	Svätishena Yantramati	1 34	Gomatiputra
Pulimat		_		Pulomat	28	Pulomat	28	01-12		Purimat
S'ivasri S'ātakarnin (S'ivaskandha		_		S'ivaśrī S'ātakarņin S'ivaskandaśātakarņi		S'ivaśrī (Skandhasvāti	7 7	S'ātakarņi S'ivaskandasātakarņi	29 8	Medaśiras S'ivaskanda
Sivaskanda Yajñaśri		Yajñaśrī Sātakarņin	19	Yajñaśrī Sātakarņin	9	S'ivaskandasātakarņi (Yajūaśrī	9	Yajñaśrisātakarņi	19	
Vijaya		Vijaya	6	Vijaya	6	Yajnaśriśātakarņika Vijaya	20 6			
Chandraśri		Satakarni (?) Dandasri Satakarni	60 (?)1	Chandaśriśātakarņi Chandraśri	10	(Vadaśri	10	Dandofarital		Chandravijña
Pulomārchis		(Pulovāpi 1 (Puloman	7	Chandrasri Pulomat	7	Chaṇḍaśriśātakarṇi Pulomat	7	Dandaśrisātakarņi Puloman	3 7	Salomadhi

THE KANYA DYNASTY ACCORDING TO THE PURANAS.

Vishņu Purāņa, Wilson's trans. ed. Hall, vol. iv, 192 ff.

tta. Years of rs. reign.				
Bhāgavata. 345 years,	Vasudeva	Bhūmitra	Nārāyaņa	Susarman
Years of reign.				
Brahmāṇḍa. 45 years.	Vasudeva	Bhumimitra	Nārāyaņa	Sudharman
Years of reign.	6	14	12	10
Matsya. 46 years.	Vasudeva	Bhumimitra	Nārāyaņa	Susarman
Years of reign.	6	14	13	10
Vāyu. 45 years.	Vasudeva	Bhūmimitra	Nārāyaņa	Susarman
Years of reign.				
Vishnu Purāņa. Duration of Dynasty 45 years.	1. Vasudeva	2. Bhumimitra	3. Nārāyaņa	4. Susarman

THE S'UNGA DYNASTY ACCORDING TO THE PURANAS. Vishņu Purāṇa, Wilson's trans. ed. Hall, vol. iv, 190 ff.

Vishņu Purāņa. Duration of Dynasty 112 years.	Years of reign.	Гāyu. 112 years.	Years of reign.	Matsya. 112 years.	Years of reign.	Brahmaṇḍa. 112 years.	Years of reign.	Bhāgavata. 112 years.3	Years of reign.
1. Pashpamitra		f Pushpamitra f Pushyamitra	09	Pushpamitra	36	Pushpamitra	36		
2. Agnimitra		-				Agnimitra	∞		
3. Sulyeshtha		Sujyeshtha	7	Sujyeshtha 2	7	Sujyeshtha	2		•
4. Vasumitra		Vasumitra	∞	Vasumitra	10	Vasumitra	10	•	
6. Ardraka		(Andraka)	10	Antaka	61	Bhadra	8	Bhadraka	
6. { Pulindaka { <i>Pulinda</i>		Pulindaka	က	Pulindaka Marunandana Madhunandana	က	Pulindaka	ಣ	Pulinda	
7. Ghoshavasu		Ghoshavasu	က	Megha (?)	8	Ghoshavasu	m	Ghosha	
8. Vajramitra		(Vajramitra (?) (Vikramitra (??)	14	Vajramitra	6	Vajramitra	14		
9. Bhāgavata		Bhagavata	32	Bhāga	32	Bhagarata	32		
0. Devabhūti		Kshemabhūmi	10	Devabhūmi	10	Devabhūmi	10		f

¹ The Vayu P. does not name Agnimitra, but states that sons of Pushpamitra reigned eight years.
² Placed after Vasumitra in some copies of the Matsya.
³ The Bhāgavata says "more than 100 years," which the commentator explains as 112.

Norg. -- The names and numbers in italies denote variants.

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